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# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

## FOR THE UNITED STATES

*printed annually—1958*

Issued by the
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington 25, D.C.

# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

*for the United States*

PRINTED ANNUALLY—1958

ADVISORY: Committee on Uniform Crime Records
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Stanley R. Schrotel, Chief of Police
Cincinnati, Ohio, *Chairman*

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.

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# Contents


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Summary | 1–13 |
| Introduction | 14–26 |
| The index of crime, 1958 | 27–67 |
| Standard metropolitan areas (table 1) | 28–49 |
| States (table 2) | 50–63 |
| United States, 1958 (table 3) | 63 |
| United States, 1957–58, by geographic divisions and States (table 4) | 64–67 |
| General United States crime statistics, 1958 | 68–97 |
| City crime trends, 1957–58, by population groups (table 5) | 69–70 |
| City crime trends, 1958 versus average of 1953–57 (table 6) | 71 |
| Monthly variations (table 7) | 71 |
| City crime rates, by population groups (table 8) | 72–73 |
| Offense analysis, trends, 1957–58 (table 9) | 74 |
| Value of property stolen, by type of crime (table 10) | 74 |
| Value of property stolen and value of property recovered, by type of property (table 11) | 75 |
| Offenses known, cleared by arrest, and persons charged, by population groups (table 12) | 75–76 |
| Offenses known, cleared by arrest, and persons charged, by geographic divisions (table 13) | 77–78 |
| Persons found guilty (table 14) | 78 |
| Offenses in individual areas | 79–91 |
| Cities over 25,000 (table 15) | 80–91 |
| Jurisdictions outside the United States (table 16) | 91 |
| Age, sex, and race of persons arrested | 92–97 |
| Age distribution (tables 17, 18) | 93–94 |
| Arrest trends, 1957–58 (table 19) | 95 |
| Sex distribution (table 20) | 96 |
| Race distribution (table 21) | 97 |
| Police employee data | 98–121 |
| Police employees killed, 1957 (tables 22, 25) | 98 |
| Civilian employees, percent of total (table 23) | 98 |
| Full-time police employees, number and rate, April 30, 1958 (tables 24, 25) | 99–100 |
| Police employees in individual cities, April 30, 1958 (tables 26, 27) | 101–121 |

# Summary

This is the first of the Uniform Crime Reports published under the revisions suggested by a special Consultant Committee of experts appointed by the FBI to study this program. Their recommendations, endorsed by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, are reflected in changes in form and content of this report.

The purpose of the Summary is to present the main points which may be of interest to the general reader. For the sake of simplicity, qualifying statements have been omitted insofar as possible.

For those readers who are interested in a more precise, technical treatment or who desire to make specific studies, detailed discussions of the scope and limitations of the data will be found in subsequent sections of this publication. Anyone who desires assistance in the proper interpretation of material contained herein is urged to communicate with the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

### *Crime Index Trends, 1957–58*

*Note: Estimated crime totals for the United States appearing here are not comparable to such totals published in prior years.*

In this issue, the volume of crime in the United States has been measured for the first time by the new Crime Index. This index is composed of seven separate crime categories, which are shown in the left column of the table below.

As measured by the Crime Index, crime in the United States showed an overall increase in 1958 of 9.3 percent over the 1957 level. There were increases in all of the individual classifications, as follows:

| Crime index classification | Estimated number of offenses | | Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1957 | 1958 | Number | Percent |
| Total | 1,422,285 | 1,553,922 | +131,637 | +9.3 |
| Murder | 8,027 | 8,182 | +155 | +1.9 |
| Forcible rape | 12,386 | 14,061 | +1,675 | +13.0 |
| Robbery | 66,843 | 75,347 | +8,504 | +12.7 |
| Aggravated assault | 110,672 | 113,530 | +2,858 | +2.6 |
| Burglary | 603,707 | 679,787 | +76,080 | +12.6 |
| Larceny over $50 | 354,972 | 391,550 | +36,578 | +10.3 |
| Auto theft | 265,178 | 270,965 | +5,787 | +2.2 |

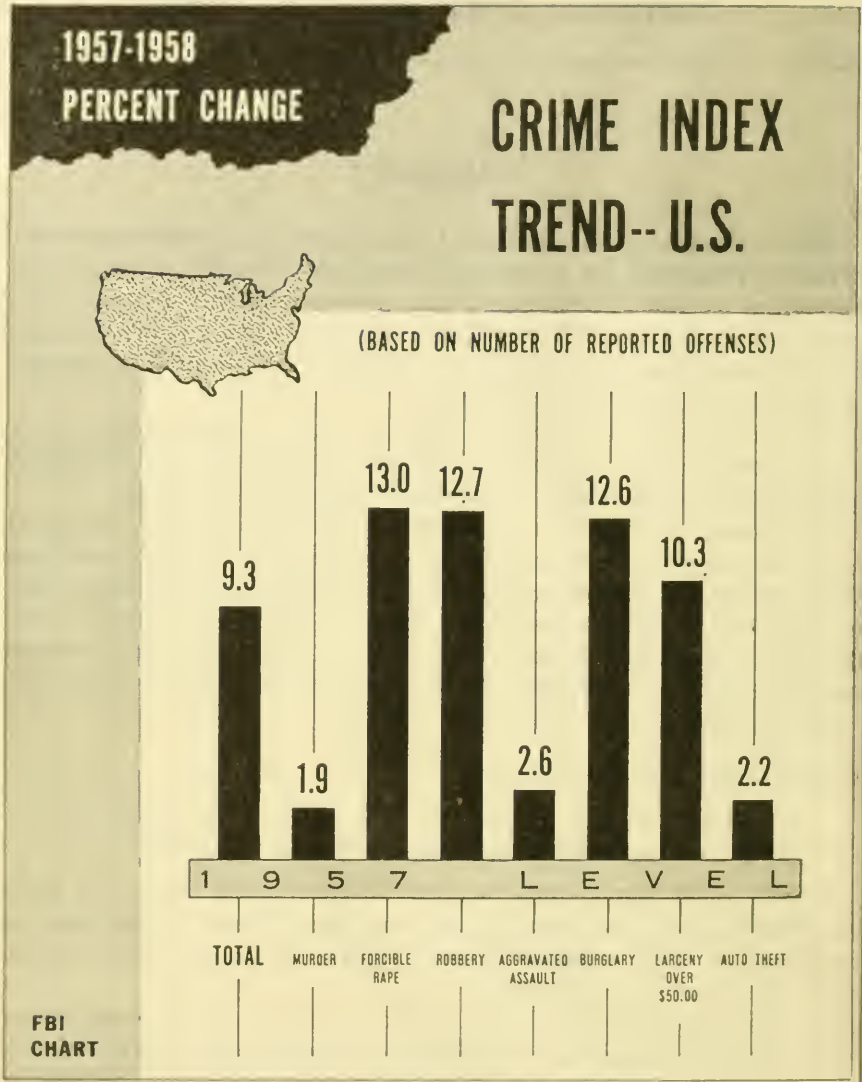


*Figure 1*

It will be seen from the above that the categories of negligent manslaughter and larceny under $50, which in previous issues of the Uniform Crime Reports were listed together with the above offenses, have not been included in the Crime Index. Statutory rape (no force used—victim under legal age of consent) has also been omitted, and rape figures have been limited to offenses involving force.

In addition to these changes, the estimating procedures used in arriving at the above totals for the United States are entirely new and are based on the recommendations of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting. In view of these changes and inasmuch as the Crime Index was not used in previous years, the crime figures shown above for 1957 will differ from similar estimates for the United States which appeared in the 1957 annual issue of the Uniform Crime Reports. Accordingly, no valid comparison can be drawn between the estimated U.S. crime totals shown above and the totals appearing in previous issues of this publication.

### *Population and Crime (Crime Rates)*

*Note: The crime rates presented here are not comparable with the rates presented in previous issues, with the exceptions noted below.*

From 1957 to 1958, it is estimated that the population in the United States increased 1.7 percent. As seen in the preceding section, however, the percent increase in the Crime Index was five times as great. Thus, it is obvious that crime is growing far more rapidly than is the general population. Below, Crime Index figures for 1957 and 1958 have been converted into crime rates (the number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants) by using population estimates for the respective years.

| Crime index classification | Number of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants | | Percent change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1957 | 1958 | |
| Total | 835.2 | 896.9 | +7.4 |
| Murder | 4.7 | 4.7 | |
| Forcible rape | 7.6 | 8.4 | +10.5 |
| Robbery | 39.3 | 43.5 | +10.7 |
| Aggravated assault | 65.0 | 65.5 | +0.8 |
| Burglary | 354.5 | 392.4 | +10.7 |
| Larceny over $50 | 208.4 | 226.0 | +8.4 |
| Auto theft | 155.7 | 156.4 | +0.4 |

All population figures used in this issue of Uniform Crime Reports are current estimates for each year. Heretofore, population figures from the latest U.S. decennial census were used. For example, under the previous method, the crime rates for each year from 1950 through 1957 were obtained by measuring the crime figures for the respective years against the 1950 population. Inasmuch as current population estimates for each year are now used, the rates set forth in this issue are not comparable with those presented in other years, with the exception of the years 1930, 1940, and 1950 when the general Census of the United States was taken.

### *Monthly Variations*

Although crimes of all types occur throughout the year, certain rather definite seasonal patterns emerge when crime data are arranged by months.

Aggravated assaults, for example, occur with greatest frequency during the warmer months of the year. The same is true of forcible rapes. On the other hand, negligent manslaughters, which are mostly traffic deaths, tend to rise during the last quarter of the year.

Crimes with property as their object have generally been more prevalent during the darker and colder months of the year. In 1958, this was demonstrated most sharply in the robbery and burglary classifications.

### *Offense Analysis*

During 1958, robbers using weapons or force committed one-half of their crimes in streets and alleys. One-third of their crimes were against places of business. In both of these areas they increased their activity more than 10 percent over 1957.

Although burglars, as might be expected, operate principally at night, they are also active in the daytime. This is most noticeable in cases involving sneak thievery from homes. Four out of 10 residence

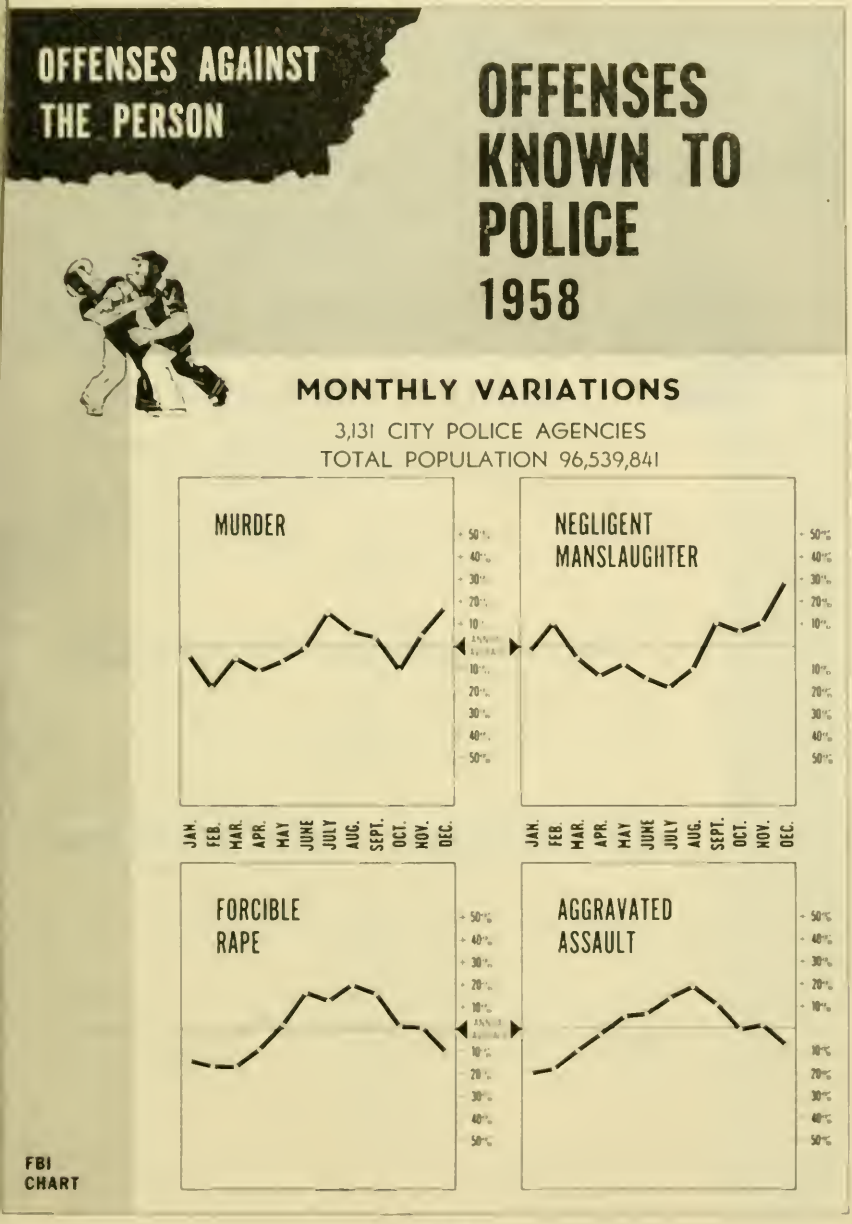


*Figure 2*



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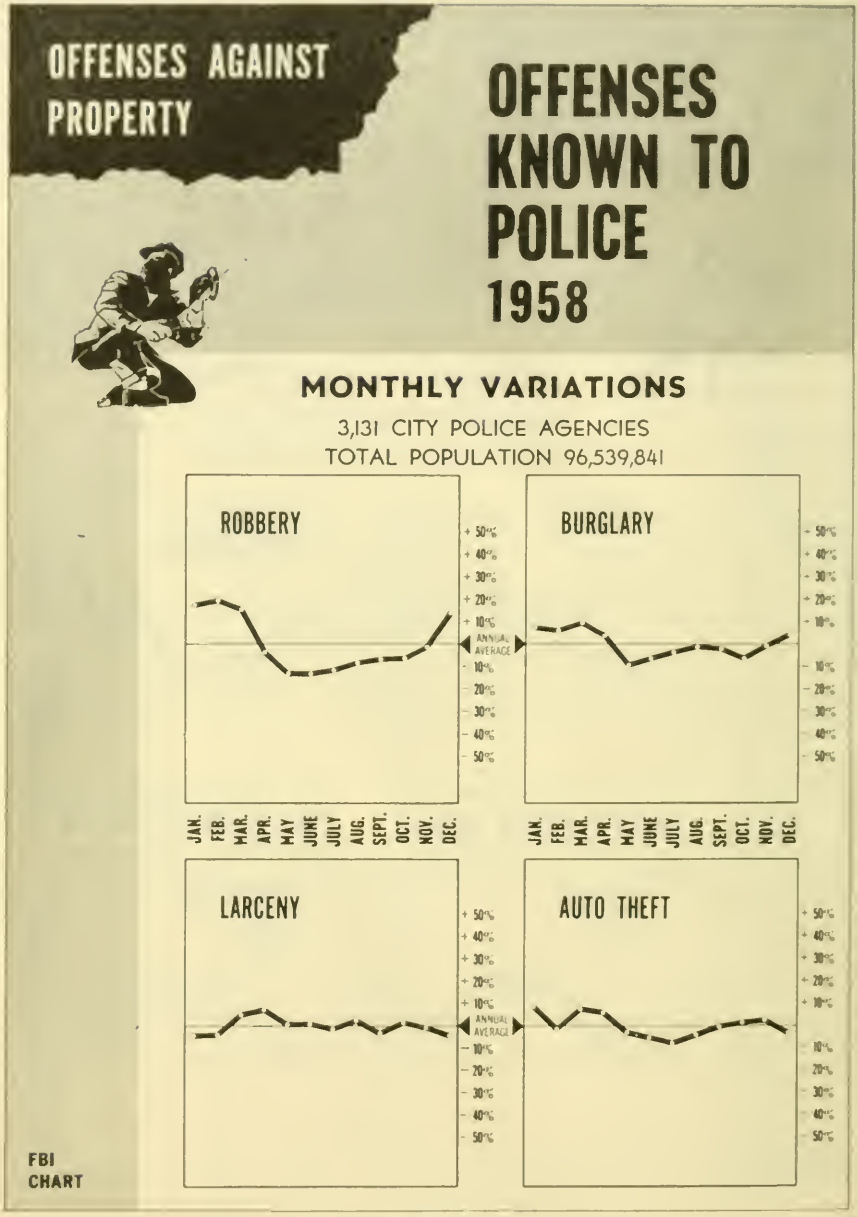
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY
OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE 1958
MONTHLY VARIATIONS
3,131 CITY POLICE AGENCIES
TOTAL POPULATION 96,539,841
ROBBERY
BURGLARY
LARCENY
AUTO THEFT
+ 50%
+ 40%
+ 30%
+ 20%
+ 10%
ANNUAL AVERAGE
- 10%
- 20%
- 30%
- 40%
- 50%
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
FBI CHART

*Figure 3*

burglaries occurred during daylight hours. Residence burglaries increased nearly 10 percent in 1958 over 1957 and accounted for 4 out of every 10 burglaries.

Of all crimes against property, that is, robbery, burglary, auto theft, and other thefts, the latter account for six cases in every ten. Almost one-half (45 percent) of these common thefts involve accessories or other articles stolen from automobiles. (Table 9.)

### *Value of Property, Stolen and Recovered*

Over one-half of the dollar value of property stolen in 1958 was accounted for by auto thefts. In this category, the average value per theft (or the average value of the cars involved) was $835. Other property stolen by robbers, burglars, and thieves, as reported to the police, averaged $111 per offense.

While police recovered 92 cents for each $1 stolen in the auto theft category, recovery of other types of property was at the rate of 14 cents on the dollar. (Tables 10 and 11.)

### *Offenses Cleared by Arrest and Persons Convicted, 1958*

Police continued the relatively high clearances of crimes against the person. They cleared 79 of each 100 of these by arrest, and charged (held for prosecution) 69 persons. Criminal homicides, forcible rapes, and aggravated assaults (the crimes against the person) generally receive more intensive investigative attention than the more numerous and to some extent less important crimes which have property as their object. Robbery, the most vicious of the property crimes, is unique in that group in that the victim is confronted by the criminal. Police cleared by arrest 43 of each 100 robberies and charged 42 persons. With robbery and other property crimes of burglary, larceny and auto theft grouped together, the clearance rate was 24 for each 100 offenses. The overall experience for crimes against the person and against property was 26 offenses cleared by arrest and 21 persons charged for each 100 offenses. (Tables 12 and 13.)

For all crime categories, as a single group, police reported that of each 100 persons charged 67 persons were found guilty. The highest conviction rate was for driving while intoxicated, with 81 persons found guilty for each 100 charged. Charges of negligent manslaughter were, as in previous years, followed by the smallest proportion of convictions, about 31 of each 100 persons charged. (Table 14.)

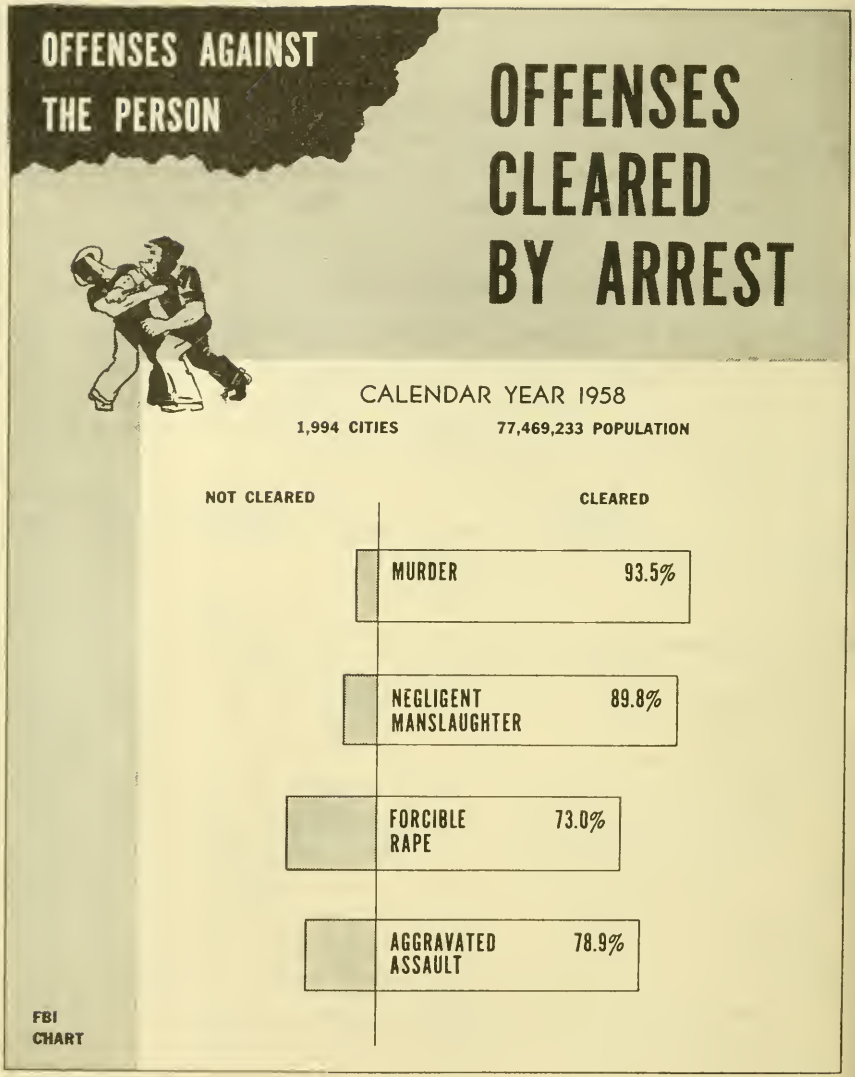
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON
OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST
CALENDAR YEAR 1958
1,994 CITIES
77,469,233 POPULATION
NOT CLEARED
CLEARED
MURDER 93.5%
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER 89.8%
FORCIBLE RAPE 73.0%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT 78.9%
FBI CHART

*Figure 4*

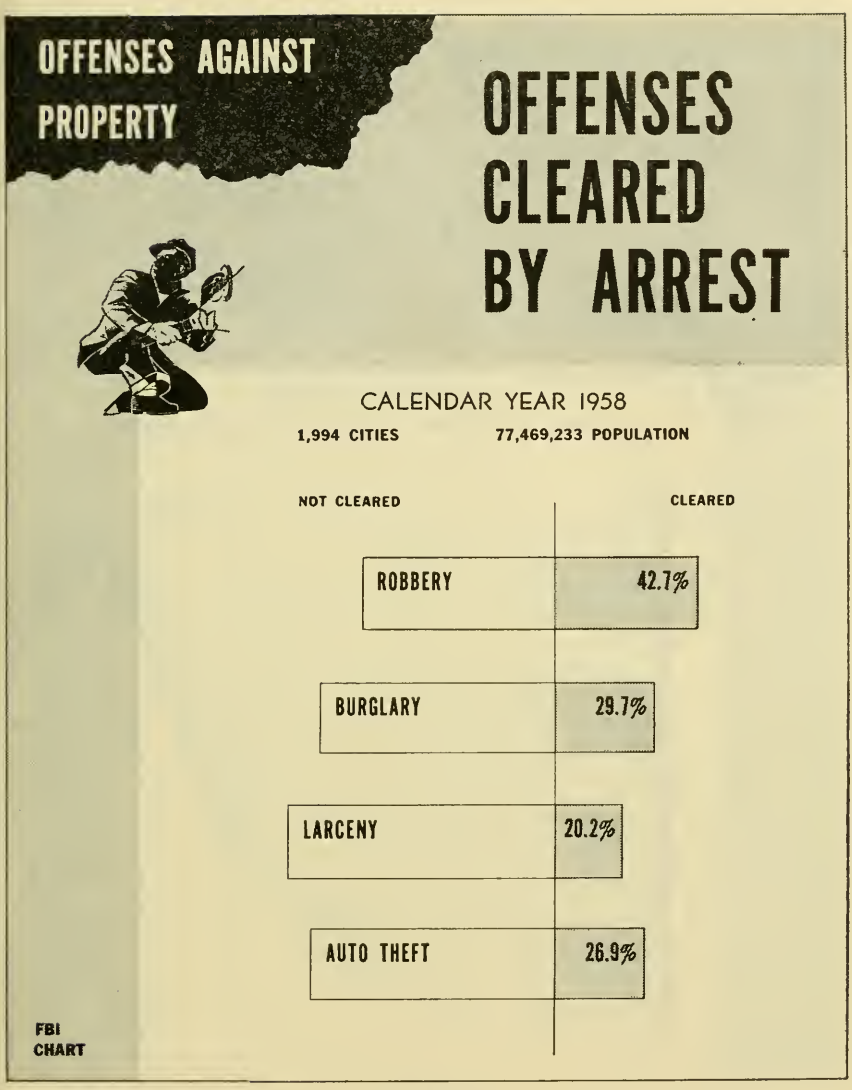
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY
OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST
CALENDAR YEAR 1958
1,994 CITIES
77,469,233 POPULATION
NOT CLEARED
CLEARED
ROBBERY
42.7%
BURGLARY
29.7%
LARCENY
20.2%
AUTO THEFT
26.9%
FBI CHART

*Figure 5*

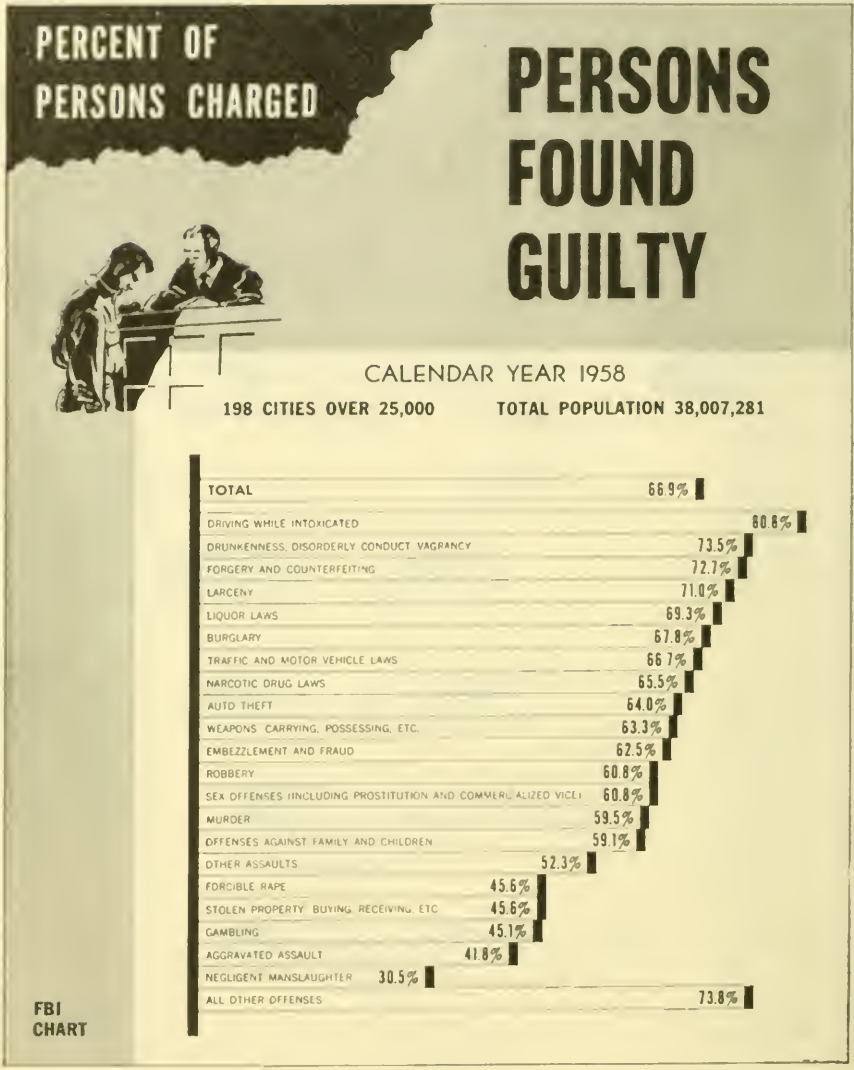
PERCENT OF PERSONS CHARGED
PERSONS FOUND GUILTY
CALENDAR YEAR 1958
198 CITIES OVER 25,000
TOTAL POPULATION 38,007,281
TOTAL 66.9%
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED 80.8%
DRUNKENNESS, DISORDERLY CONDUCT, VAGRANCY 73.5%
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING 72.7%
LARCENY 71.0%
LIQUOR LAWS 69.3%
BURGLARY 67.8%
TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS 66.7%
NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS 65.5%
AUTO THEFT 64.0%
WEAPONS, CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC. 63.3%
EMBEZZLEMENT AND FRAUD 62.5%
ROBBERY 60.8%
SEX OFFENSES (INCLUDING PROSTITUTION AND COMMERCIALIZED VICE) 60.8%
MURDER 59.5%
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN 59.1%
OTHER ASSAULTS 52.3%
FORCIBLE RAPE 45.6%
STOLEN PROPERTY; BUYING, RECEIVING, ETC. 45.6%
GAMBLING 45.1%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT 41.8%
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER 30.5%
ALL OTHER OFFENSES 73.8%
FBI CHART

*Figure 6*

### *Age of Persons Arrested*

Arrests of persons aged 18 and over have increased about 1 percent each year for the past 5 years, while arrests of persons under 18 have increased about 10 percent each year. In 1958, arrests in the under-18 age group increased 12.6 percent in cities under 25,000 population and 7.1 percent in the larger cities, according to reports of 1,238 cities. The overall increase in arrests of persons under 18 amounted to 8.1 percent.

Percentagewise, this increase in the arrests of youths was greater than the increase in the number of young people in the population. Thus, it can be seen that the increase in the youth population does not account for all of the increase in youth arrests. Nor do isolated changes in reporting procedures of police account for the increase, as explained in another section (see p. 26) of this publication.

Changes in arrests of youths from 1957 to 1958 ranged from an increase of 33.8 percent in buying, receiving, or possessing stolen property down to an encouraging decrease of 9.7 percent in gambling. Perhaps the most significant decrease was that of 7.4 percent in auto theft; however, this is offset by increases of 7.4 percent and 7.2 percent in burglary and larceny, respectively.

Although youths under 18 represented only 12.1 percent of all persons arrested, they were the subjects of 64.1 percent of the arrests for auto theft, 49.9 percent of those for burglary, 48.5 percent of those for larceny, 30.9 percent of those for receiving or possessing stolen property, and 22.8 percent of those for robbery. In other specific categories their indicated participation in crimes ranged from 18.5 percent of all arrests for forcible rape down to less than one percent for driving while intoxicated, drunkenness, and gambling.

Tables 17 through 21 present data by age, sex and race of persons arrested.

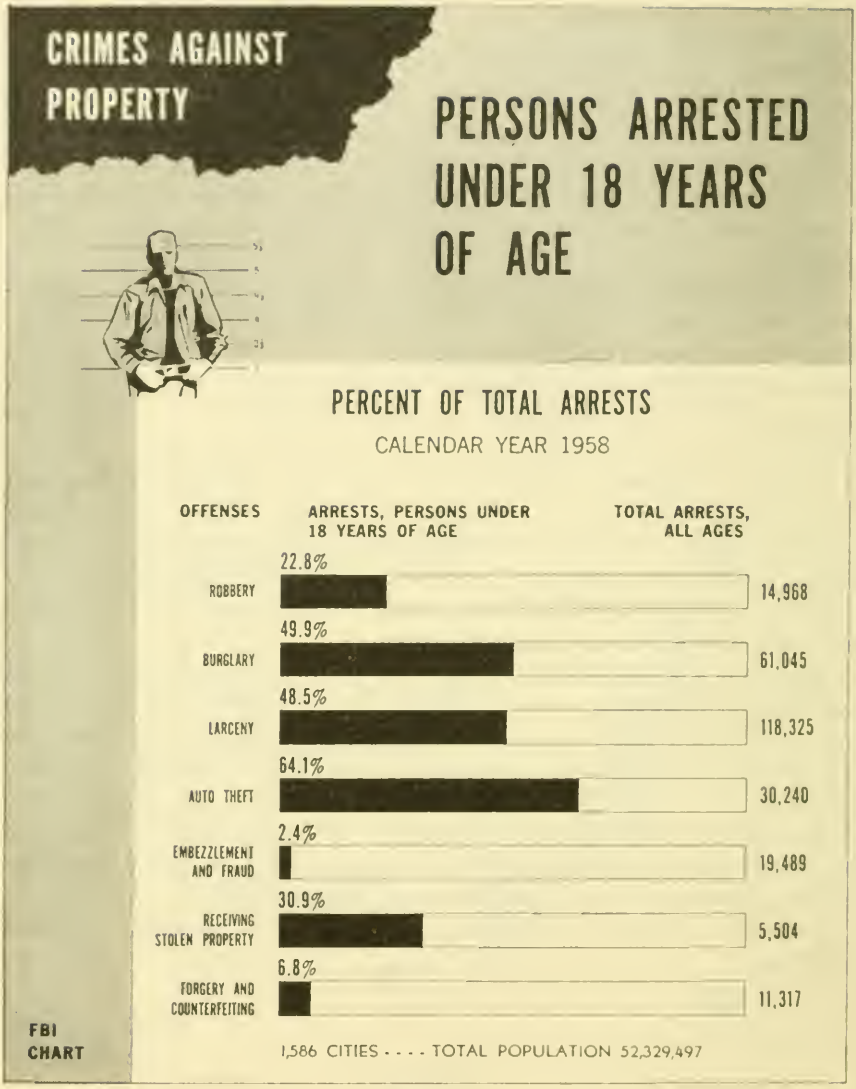


*Figure 7*

### *Police Employee Data*

In reports from police covering most of the city population, 45 police employees were listed as having been killed in line of duty during 1957. Based on current population estimates applicable to that year, one policeman was killed for each 2.3 million inhabitants. Cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants had the highest incidence of police deaths, and, geographically, the Pacific States reported the most police deaths per unit of population. Such deaths are counted in all cases where they result from injuries received during the course

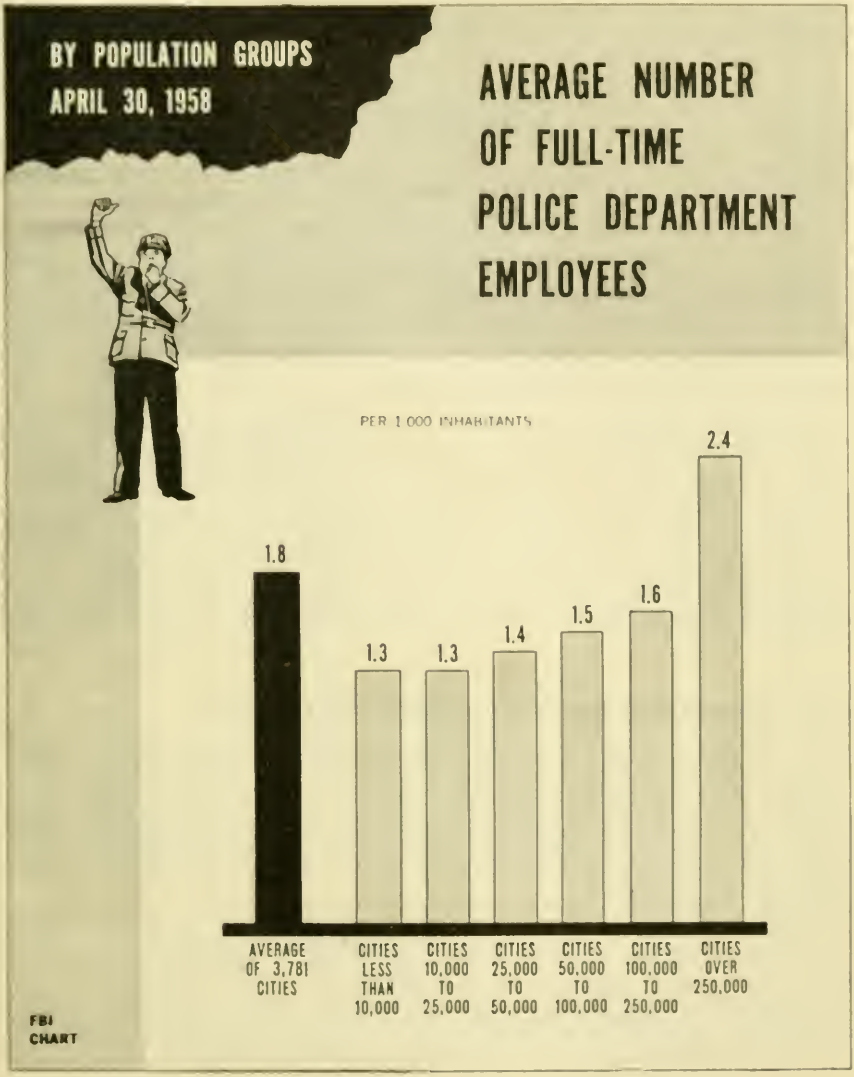


*Figure 8*

of official business and they are not limited to deaths at the hands of criminals. (Table 22.)

As of April 30, 1958, in reporting cities, full-time police personnel averaged 1.8 per 1,000 inhabitants (1958 estimated population). In the largest cities (those with over 250,000 inhabitants) there were 2.4 police employees per 1,000 inhabitants. Civilian employees represented 8.6 percent of the total reported police employees. (Tables 23 and 24.)



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# Introduction

### *Objectives*

Under the Uniform Crime Reporting program police statistics on the state and local level are compiled for the Nation. The objectives in brief are (1) the presentation of an "Index of Crime" composed of a relatively small group of offense classes to serve as an indicator of the extent of and trend in criminality, and (2) the compilation of the total volume of all types of criminal offenses.

Prominent among the users of the data, of course, are the police departments throughout the country who make the publication of the Uniform Crime Reports possible through their voluntary contribution of crime reports, and many of the tabulations are constructed primarily for their use. At the same time, efforts are made to publish the Uniform Crime Reports in such form that they might be of greatest possible value to the general public and to social scientists as well.

### *The International Association of Chiefs of Police*

The Uniform Crime Reporting program was initiated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1930 and continues to be carried on under their auspices. Virtually all the information called for by this program is data actually needed for the administration of local law enforcement.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police has a Committee on Uniform Crime Records which serves in an advisory capacity to the FBI in the conduct of this program. The assistance of this committee is especially valuable in actively promoting the quality of the reports supplied by the cooperating police departments.

### *The Consultant Committee and Its Recommendations*

During 1958, a study of the more pressing problems which had developed in the Uniform Crime Reporting program over the years was undertaken by a special committee which had been appointed by the FBI for that purpose. The Consultant Committee was composed of Dr. Peter P. Lejins, Professor of Sociology, University of Maryland, who served as Chairman; Dr. Charlton F. Chute, Director of the Institute of Public Administration, New York City; and Col. Stanley R. Schrotel, Police Chief, Cincinnati, Ohio. Their pub-

lished report [1] contained 22 recommendations, all of which have been endorsed by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the FBI.

The year 1959 will be the first full year of operation under the new procedures. Nevertheless, it is hoped that students of the Consultant Committee's report will recognize in the current issue of the Uniform Crime Reports substantial progress toward the ultimate goals outlined by the Consultant Committee.

The implementation of the recommendation to publish one annual Uniform Crime Report in lieu of the semiannual issues as heretofore makes it possible to include in this one report all available data for 1958. Regular users of the Uniform Crime Reports will find the current issue quite different in format from prior issues. At the same time, every reasonable effort has been made to maintain continuity of data previously published.

Since several of the recommendations of the Consultant Committee are in the nature of long-range planning they could not be implemented in the first year of the modified program and some comment concerning them therefore appears in order. Briefly, Recommendations 5, 6, and 21 involve the proposal that efforts be made to enlarge the coverage of statistics on persons arrested to include both urban and rural areas—by a sampling technique if need be—to the end that (1) the data on age, sex, and race of persons arrested might be available for the entire criminal population, and (2) that eventually the total crime picture of the United States might cover all types of offenses including those reported only through the media of arrest reports.

Consequently, forms for reports on persons arrested in 1958 were sent for the first time to sheriffs and other law enforcement authorities policing rural areas. In line with existing instructions for reporting offenses known, these authorities were requested to confine their data to arrests for offenses in the rural portion of their counties. This first attempt to collect such data brought an encouraging response. Reports were received from about 10 percent of the rural police agencies and others are perfecting arrangements to report arrest data in the future. Upon examination of the reports received it became clear that it was not yet feasible to tabulate summary data from them, but the program has gotten off to a good start.

The Consultant Committee also recommended discussions with experienced representatives of police departments to reconsider the offenses which should be handled as "offenses known" and which should be reported on the basis of the arrest of the offenders, as well as to determine the group of offenses especially important to the police

[1] *Uniform Crime Reports, Special Issue 1958*, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

in its work. (Recommendations 12 and 13.) This topic will be on the agenda for the next meeting with the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in the fall of 1959. It is anticipated that in accordance with the recommendation of the Consultant Committee a special part of the Uniform Crime Reports will be developed in the future to deal specially with the offenses which at a given time are especially important to the police in its work.

All other recommendations of the Committee have been put into effect. From the more important and far-reaching ones may be mentioned here the lessening of the emphasis on the differentiation between the Part I and Part II offenses; the use of a somewhat revised grouping of offenses known to the police as an index of the extent of and the trends in criminality; the discontinuance of decennial census population figures as the basis for the computation of rates except for the census years and use instead of annual population estimates by the Bureau of the Census, current data provided by various State and local governmental agencies, and private population estimates; and the adoption of the differentiation into standard metropolitan areas, other urban population, and rural population instead of the former distinction between rural and urban population.

In effect also is the recommendation that a permanent technical consultant committee be established to be available to the Bureau staff for consultation. The original committee agreed to serve in this capacity for 1959, and the FBI staff has been in regular contact with it during the preparation of this first report under the revised plan. The Committee has indicated its concurrence with the manner in which its recommendations have been implemented in this issue.

### *Reporting Procedure*

Monthly and annual crime reports are sent to the FBI on a voluntary basis by city police departments and agencies providing police protection for the rural areas. These latter agencies may be the county sheriff, the county police department or in some cases the state police organization. Carefully prepared instructions are provided so as to avoid duplication in reporting.

All police agencies participating in this program are furnished the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook containing complete instructions, with sample forms bearing specimen entries. A Manual of Police Records containing a basic outline of sound record procedures is also available to the police upon request.

The entries on the monthly reports are based on "offenses known to the police." This means that the crimes are taken from the

police record of offenses known to the police as having occurred, regardless of whether an arrest was made in the case or not. Such factors as the recovery of property, the age of the person or persons known to have been responsible for the act, or the attitude of the victim towards prosecution are not taken into consideration. On an annual basis the police submit a summation of the 12 monthly reports, making any necessary adjustments. The crimes reported on the basis of "offenses known" are criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft.

In addition to this reporting of the "offenses known," the city police (and in the future also the rural police, see above) furnish an annual report of persons arrested for all types of crimes including those mentioned above. These annual reports provide data on the age, sex and race of the arrested persons, as well as information on the disposition of the charges placed against them.

Another item of information provided by the cooperating agencies and presented in this report is the "cleared by arrest" data (tables 12 and 13). These data, available for cities grouped by size and location, show the success the police had in 1958 in solving crimes by arrest. An offense is treated as cleared when one or more of the offenders involved in its commission is arrested and made available for prosecution. These clearances refer to offenses, not arrests. Thus, the arrest of one person may clear several crimes while under other circumstances the arrest of several persons may clear only one crime.

### *Classification of Offenses*

The complete classification of crimes is shown below with brief definitions for each:

1. *Criminal homicide.* (*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a holdup man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Forcible rape.*—Includes forcible rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape. Does not include statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent).

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value; (*b*) under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as

prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice).*—Includes statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

### *Reporting Area*

Crime reports were received for 1958 from 4,047 city police departments, 2,780 counties, 15 State police agencies whose authorities extend to criminal matters and which assume responsibilities for specific reporting areas, and 11 departments in Territories and other regions administered by the United States. These reporting departments represented 97.2 percent of the urban population and 97.1

percent of the rural population of the United States. Not all of these reports could be used for the purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting program, either because a complete set for the year was not received or an examination indicated that they had been incorrectly prepared. Agencies forwarding reports for the full year represented 87.7 percent of the population.

*Verification Processes*

Contact with contributing agencies is maintained by means of an active correspondence program. As the reports are received at the FBI, they are subjected to a variety of checks for accuracy and reasonableness. Efforts are made to evaluate the quality of the reports from each agency on the basis of such considerations as other reports received from the same agency, those received from other agencies similar in size and location, as well as on the basis of information received from collateral sources, such as public health agencies, for example. To bring to light misunderstanding concerning the manner of preparing the reports as well as to gather information concerning the types of records from which the data are drawn, questionnaires are sent out from time to time. As an indication of the extent of followup, it might be stated that approximately 3,000 letters were directed to contributing agencies with reference to the 1958 reports.

Each class of the FBI National Academy since its inception in 1935 has received specialized instruction in the preparation of the information for the Uniform Crime Reports. This subject has also been presented in regional police schools throughout the country in which representatives of the FBI have participated.

In special situations when correspondence seems inadequate, a representative of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police may make a personal visit to a local department for the purpose of being of assistance to the local agency in the preparation of its reports.

Beginning with 1958, the rape category, which heretofore included also statutory rape cases, was limited to forcible offenses. While full instructions with regard to this change were distributed, it appeared that some agencies continued to include statutory offenses in the forcible rape class in 1958. In about 1,300 instances, it was found that the rape figures for 1958 equalled or exceeded those reported by the agency in 1957 and in each such instance, a special letter reiterating instructions on the change was sent specifically inquiring whether the new procedures concerning this class of offense had been followed for 1958. This brought about a number of corrections. All

in all, every effort is made to promote and maintain high standards for the data received. Moreover, the figures of any agency which are obviously incorrect are excluded from the summary tables.

Notwithstanding the variety of checks that are applied and however thorough the verification processes, it is obvious that the FBI cannot vouch for the accuracy of the crime reports received, no more than could any national or state agency engaged in a similar undertaking. The basic responsibility for the accuracy of the reports rests with the local law enforcement executives from whom and for whom the data are collected.

### *Population*

Valid and up-to-date information on the number of inhabitants in the various states and subdivisions thereof is vital in constructing many of the tables in this report. Such population figures are used in prorating for unreported areas on the basis of the number of crimes reported in similar areas. Then too, population figures are needed in calculating crime rates, i.e. the number of offenses per unit of population, in this case the number per 100,000 inhabitants.

In this report, special efforts were made to utilize the best available population data. The procedures followed in selecting population figures were worked out in the conferences between the staff of the FBI, members of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting, and representatives of the United States Bureau of the Census.

For the most part, the population figures used represent 1958 population estimates since the last general census of population was taken in 1950. In no case were unadjusted population data, collected or estimated prior to 1957, used. The population figures used in this report were drawn from the following sources and in the order of preference indicated below:

1. Whenever U.S. Bureau of the Census data or estimates were available these were used. This includes the provisional State estimates for July 1, 1958, and special censuses taken for certain specific areas.

2. Local population data and estimates prepared by State and city governmental agencies wherever available were used next if recommended by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

3. Population estimates compiled by commercial concerns for business and industry were consulted for the remaining areas, and the averages of three such commercially compiled estimates were used.



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4. The foregoing procedure provided population figures for all counties and for all cities with over 10,000 inhabitants in 1958 as well as for a great many smaller cities. For other small cities, for which the above sources did not provide any population figures, the following procedure was resorted to: Eighty percent of the population change in the cities under 10,000 during the decade between 1940 and 1950 within each State was combined with the 1950 census population of each place in a simple linear extrapolation to estimate the 1958 population for this report.

It should be pointed out that this compilation of population figures for 1958 took account of such data as were available as of May 1, 1959.

A summary of the populations derived from each source is as follows:

| Source | Populations | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Provisional estimate for United States, U.S. Bureau of the Census | 173,260,000 | 100.0 |
| 1. Special Censuses by U.S. Bureau of the Census | 18,073,000 | 10.4 |
| 2. Estimates by State and city agencies [1] | 73,585,000 | 42.5 |
| 3. Averages of commercially compiled estimates | 72,104,000 | 41.6 |
| 4. Estimate by extrapolation | 9,498,000 | 5.5 |

[1] Actually this population source provided estimates by counties totaling 115,000,000. The 73,585,000 shown here represents the population used after deducting the estimates for places within counties derived from sources 1, 3, and 4.

When the population data from the above sources were added, the total for the continental United States fell short, by two-tenths of 1 percent, of the July 1, 1958, provisional estimate of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In 40 individual States, the figures were within 3 percent of the Census Bureau estimates. In seven of the remaining States, the difference did not exceed 5 percent and in one it was as high as 11.8 percent. These differences are attributable in part to differences in dates of reference. In all cases, the population figures were adjusted so that the State totals would agree with the provisional estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

### *Area Definitions*

The population of the United States is generally divided into urban (cities) and rural although with the 1950 Census the Bureau of the Census introduced the additional concept of standard metropolitan areas.[1] Consequently, the crime data in this report are, when appropriate, grouped according to (1) standard metropolitan areas, (2) other cities (urban places outside standard metropolitan areas) and (3) rural.

[1] According to a release dated June 8, 1959, by the Bureau of the Budget, such areas will be identified in the future as standard metropolitan statistical areas.

**Standard metropolitan areas** in this report are those identified by the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Areas.[1] The Index of Crime has been computed for these areas throughout the country except in New England where the Index of Crime is presented for metropolitan State economic areas.[1] Briefly, a standard metropolitan area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one central city of 50,000 inhabitants, if according to certain criteria the counties and cities thus included are sufficiently metropolitan in character. In New England, however, cities and towns are the units used in defining standard metropolitan areas and since the compilation of crime and current population data for towns presents practical obstacles, metropolitan State economic areas were used in New England instead. In New England these consist of a county or group of counties within a State in which half the population in 1940 was within a standard metropolitan area. Standard metropolitan areas and metropolitan State economic areas comprise 61 percent of the 1958 estimated population for the continental United States in this report.

**Other cities,** as the term is used in the Index of Crime tabulations in this report, refers to urban communities as defined in the 1950 Census which are situated outside any standard metropolitan area. These are places with over 2,500 inhabitants, most of them incorporated. They comprise 15 percent of the 1958 estimated population for the country.

**Rural** areas are the territory and population not included either in the standard metropolitan areas or in "other cities." Since the standard metropolitan areas themselves include some population classified as rural, the term "other rural" might even be used for this report. Rural areas here include neither any place of 2,500 or more inhabitants, nor any of the densely populated suburban areas adjacent to our large metropolitan centers. In that sense the somewhat restricted meaning attached to the term "rural" may actually more closely represent what has been traditionally considered rural than the term "rural" as used in earlier Uniform Crime Reports. Twenty-four percent of the population reside in rural areas as presently defined.

The division into the three major types of areas just described is used in the part of this report dealing with the Index of Crime. However, in the parts entitled "General U.S. Crime Statistics" and "Police Employee Data," information is presented for cities grouped by size and location. The term "city" in these two parts denotes an urban community with a reporting police force serving the popula-

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[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census. *County and City Data Book, 1956* (a Statistical Abstract Supplement). U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1957. Also *Standard Metropolitan Area Definitions*, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, mimeograph statement, dated January 15, 1957, and amendments thereto dated December 5, 1958.

tion within the administrative city limits. This grouping of the cities does not take into consideration whether they lie within a standard metropolitan area or a metropolitan State economic area.

*The Crime Totals*

Crime reports received at the FBI from cooperating local law enforcement agencies cover nearly the entire population of the Nation, and this coverage continues to grow (see section on Reporting Area above). Nevertheless, there are some areas for which there are no reports. These gaps are filled in by an estimating procedure based generally on the extrapolation of the known crime experience of the reported areas. In this report the use of crime estimates for the total population was confined to the part dealing with the Index of Crime. The following methodology was used:

As a general rule the figures supplied by a reporting agency were not used in this report unless the agency had forwarded a complete set of reports for the year. The only exception made was the following: If a reporting agency sent in as many as nine monthly reports of apparently good quality, *and* the population of the community served by that agency comprised at least 25 percent of the area for which totals were being tabulated, the offenses for the missing months were estimated on the basis of those actually reported during the other months of the year. Otherwise, the crime figures for the year were estimated on the basis of those actually reported by other agencies in the same area.

For example, if City A, with a population of 25,000 situated in a standard metropolitan area of 100,000, sent in reports for each month of 1958 except for May, August, and December, the crimes for those months were estimated on the basis of those reported by City A during the other 9 months of 1958. On the other hand, if the population of City A were only 24,000 (less than 25 percent of the SMA), *or* if City A had only reported for 8 months, the crime figures for the entire year for City A would be estimated on the basis of those actually reported by other agencies in that standard metropolitan area.

Estimating crime totals for standard metropolitan areas or metropolitan State economic areas, "other city" areas and rural areas was accomplished by simple proration of the crimes for the reported areas to the unreported portions within the same overall area, thus obtaining the estimated total for the latter. Both the reported offenses and estimated totals for each area are shown in the tabulations in sufficient detail to enable those interested to determine the extent and method of estimating.

Prior to this issue of the Uniform Crime Reports, the old (1940) census definition of an urban community was followed which, with a few exceptions, described an urban community as an incorporated place of over 2,500 inhabitants. Virtually all such places were potential contributing units to the Uniform Crime Reports.

Beginning with this report, however, the 1950 census definition of urban communities is being followed. This includes unincorporated as well as incorporated places with over 2,500 inhabitants. A few of the unincorporated places are units contributing to the Uniform Crime Reports. There are 299 such unincorporated places (total population 1,800,000), scattered about the country from which no reports are received. A study has shown that virtually all of these are policed by county law enforcement agencies. Appropriate estimates of crimes in each such place were made with a corresponding deduction from the crime figures reported for the respective county.

In some States, rural crime reporting is handled in varying degrees by the State police. Unless the State police reported separately by county, its figures were prorated according to population to supply county crime data needed for the rural portions of a standard metropolitan area.

In table 4, showing the Index of Crime by State for 1957 and 1958, the same population base as outlined under *Population* above was used in prorating 1957 reported crimes to unreported areas. It was not considered feasible to establish 1957 population estimates for individual places for proration purposes. In this connection, it may be observed that in many instances the individual population estimates used were as of January 1, 1958, and thus were equally applicable to 1957. For 1957 State crime rates the July 1, 1957, estimates for each State prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were used.

### *Crime Trends*

Probably more people are interested in crime trends than in any other phase of crime statistics, and consequently substantial space in this report is devoted to various aspects of this subject.

Broad general questions as to whether crime is increasing or decreasing in the country as a whole or in the various geographic divisions and States can best be answered by referring to the tables dealing with the Index of Crime. See also the discussion above under "The Crime Totals."

In the part "General U.S. Crime Statistics," trend information is presented for city groups in terms of absolute numbers only, since the task of making population estimates for each reporting unit for the

prior years in order to calculate rates was not possible with the resources available. The necessary population data has been established for 1958, and as the Uniform Crime Reports are published in future years under the revised plan, it will be possible to give crime trends for cities based upon rates.

It will be observed that the crime trend information for cities in the part of this report entitled "General U.S. Crime Statistics" is not limited to the offenses comprised in the Index of Crime. Such tabulations as these are of primary interest to police executives and it was felt that, since the additional information was available, it should be included. Thus, the crimes of manslaughter by negligence and larceny under $50 appear in these tabulations.

All city crime trend information is based on the reports of cities which reported for each of the respective years. Whenever the reports of an agency or correspondence with the executive of a department reflected that a change in reporting procedure had taken place during a period to be covered by a trend tabulation, the figures for that community were eliminated entirely from such a tabulation. For example, whenever a city's report on the age, sex and race of arrested persons showed as much as a 20 percent change in arrests of persons under 18 years of age from 1957 to 1958, a letter was directed to the reporting department inquiring as to what, if any, change in local practices or procedures took place during the period which might make the comparison of the figures for the 2 years invalid. Incidentally, this procedure eliminated some 20 cities from the tabulations of the trends in juvenile arrests 1957–58.

One tabulation (table 6) in this report compares the crimes reported by 2,703 city police agencies during 1958 with the average of the crimes reported by those same agencies during 1953–57. As the revised procedures of Uniform Crime Reports are developed over the years ahead, it is planned to extend the comparisons of 1 year's figures with the average for several prior years to the presentation of the "Index of Crime."

# The Index of Crime, 1958

In this part of the Report, as the title implies, the information presented with regard to a relatively small group of offenses is supposed to be indicative of the extent, rates and trends of criminality in general in this country. The offenses selected for this purpose are: Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny over $50 and auto theft.

These offenses are reported as they become known to the police, and it is believed that a relatively high and relatively consistent number of them becomes so known. Generally speaking these offenses are serious in nature. Their definitions do not vary too much from one jurisdiction to another but present in this respect a fairly high degree of uniformity.

It should be kept in mind that in contrast to the earlier practice, negligent manslaughter, statutory rape and larceny under $50, which were included in the so-called Part I offenses formerly used for the purposes of a crime index, now are no longer included in the index of crime tabulation.

## Table 1.—*Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas*

| Standard metropolitan area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, non-negligent man-slaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Akron, Ohio** | 484,584 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Summit County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 81.1% | 4,546 | 14 | 39 | 330 | 129 | 1,740 | 1,010 | 1,284 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 5,584 | 17 | 48 | 405 | 158 | 2,138 | 1,241 | 1,577 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,152.3 | 3.5 | 9.9 | 83.6 | 32.6 | 441.2 | 256.1 | 325.4 |
| **Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.** | 562,948 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Albany, Rensselaer, and Schenectady Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 86.3% | 2,125 | 4 | 9 | 63 | 87 | 997 | 433 | 532 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,462 | 5 | 10 | 73 | 101 | 1,155 | 502 | 616 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 437.3 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 13.0 | 17.9 | 205.2 | 89.2 | 109.4 |
| **Albuquerque, N. Mex.** | 215,907 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Bernalillo County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 3,553 | 2 | 7 | 83 | 80 | 1,018 | 984 | 1,379 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,645.6 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 38.4 | 37.1 | 471.5 | 455.8 | 638.7 |
| **Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.** | 495,458 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pa., and Warren County, N.J.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.0% | 1,716 | 3 | 15 | 48 | 28 | 912 | 421 | 286 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,788 | 3 | 16 | 50 | 29 | 950 | 442 | 298 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 360.9 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 5.9 | 191.7 | 89.2 | 60.1 |
| **Altoona, Pa.** | 141,927 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Blair County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 95.3% | 476 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 270 | 73 | 107 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 499 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 15 | 283 | 77 | 112 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 351.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 10.6 | 199.4 | 54.3 | 78.9 |
| **Amarillo, Tex.** | 139,127 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Potter and Randall Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,633 | 14 | 21 | 66 | 254 | 550 | 523 | 205 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,173.7 | 10.1 | 15.1 | 47.4 | 182.6 | 395.3 | 375.9 | 147.3 |
| **Anderson, Ind.** | 122,659 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Madison County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 95.1% | 827 | 4 | 4 | 21 | 26 | 486 | 152 | 131 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 869 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 27 | 511 | 160 | 141 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 708.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 17.9 | 22.0 | 416.6 | 130.4 | 115.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Asheville, N.C.** | 138,990 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Buncombe County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,399 | 18 | 29 | 47 | 198 | 528 | 360 | 219 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,006.5 | 13.0 | 20.9 | 33.8 | 142.5 | 379.9 | 259.0 | 157.6 |
| **Atlanta, Ga.** | 927,058 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Cobb, De Kalb, Fulton, Clayton, and Gwinnett Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.6% | 11,964 | 112 | 129 | 479 | 904 | 5,027 | 2,695 | 2,618 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 12,386 | 116 | 134 | 496 | 936 | 5,204 | 2,790 | 2,710 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,336.1 | 12.5 | 14.5 | 53.5 | 101.0 | 561.3 | 301.0 | 292.3 |
| **Atlantic City, N.J.** | 147,733 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Atlantic County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 89.0% | 1,953 | 8 | 8 | 73 | 138 | 1,034 | 449 | 243 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,194 | 9 | 9 | 82 | 155 | 1,162 | 504 | 273 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,485.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 55.5 | 104.9 | 786.6 | 341.2 | 184.8 |
| **Augusta, Ga.** | 227,458 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Richmond County, Ga., and Aiken County, S.C.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 62.7% | 1,158 | 17 | 25 | 23 | 257 | 510 | 201 | 125 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,847 | 27 | 40 | 37 | 410 | 813 | 321 | 199 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 812.0 | 11.9 | 17.6 | 16.3 | 180.3 | 357.4 | 141.1 | 87.5 |
| **Austin, Tex.** | 202,799 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Travis County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 91.4% | 1,789 | 11 | 16 | 26 | 260 | 951 | 202 | 320 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,957 | 12 | 18 | 28 | 284 | 1,044 | 221 | 350 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 965.0 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 13.8 | 140.0 | 514.8 | 109.0 | 172.6 |
| **Bakersfield, Calif.** | 270,780 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Kern County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 4,050 | 16 | 69 | 202 | 160 | 1,977 | 1,045 | 581 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,495.7 | 5.9 | 25.5 | 74.6 | 59.1 | 730.1 | 385.9 | 214.6 |
| **Baltimore, Md.** | 1,804,932 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 20,797 | 117 | 132 | 887 | 2,399 | 6,468 | 5,072 | 5,722 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,295.8 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 55.3 | 149.5 | 403.0 | 316.0 | 356.5 |
| **Baton Rouge, La.** | 210,078 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes East Baton Rouge Parish.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 2,114 | 6 | 22 | 42 | 151 | 1,050 | 535 | 308 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,006.3 | 2.9 | 10.5 | 20.0 | 71.9 | 499.8 | 254.7 | 146.6 |
| **Bay City, Mich.** | 104,209 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Bay County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 703 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 16 | 390 | 155 | 119 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 674.6 | 1.9 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 15.4 | 374.2 | 148.7 | 114.2 |

Table 1.—*Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas*—Continued

| Standard metropolitan area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, non-negligent man-slaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex** | 298,774 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Jefferson and Orange Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 74.6% | 2,377 | 12 | 11 | 81 | 320 | 1,159 | 481 | 313 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,188 | 16 | 15 | 109 | 429 | 1,554 | 645 | 420 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,067.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 36.5 | 143.6 | 520.1 | 215.9 | 140.6 |
| **Binghamton, N.Y** | 206,405 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Broome County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 674 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 312 | 238 | 109 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 326.5 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 151.2 | 115.3 | 52.8 |
| **Birmingham, Ala** | 617,146 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Jefferson County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 7,481 | 85 | 122 | 353 | 887 | 3,017 | 1,811 | 1,146 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,212.2 | 13.8 | 19.8 | 57.2 | 143.7 | 488.7 | 293.3 | 185.7 |
| **Boston, Lowell, and Lawrence, Mass** | 2,955,872 | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 97.8% | 24,621 | 45 | 131 | 837 | 590 | 9,084 | 6,115 | 7,819 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 25,175 | 46 | 134 | 856 | 603 | 9,288 | 6,253 | 7,995 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 851.7 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 29.0 | 20.4 | 314.2 | 211.5 | 270.5 |
| **Bridgeport and Stamford-Norwalk, Conn** | 590,349 | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Fairfield County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 4,804 | 9 | 19 | 72 | 160 | 2,401 | 1,431 | 712 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 813.8 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 12.2 | 27.1 | 406.7 | 242.4 | 120.6 |
| **Brockton, Mass** | 206,746 | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Plymouth County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 92.9% | 1,415 | 1 | 15 | 23 | 12 | 758 | 382 | 224 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,523 | 1 | 16 | 25 | 13 | 816 | 411 | 241 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 736.7 | 0.5 | 7.7 | 12.1 | 6.3 | 394.7 | 198.8 | 116.6 |
| **Buffalo, N.Y** | 1,241,992 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Erie and Niagara Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.6% | 6,753 | 32 | 40 | 256 | 372 | 2,494 | 1,430 | 2,129 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 6,848 | 32 | 41 | 260 | 377 | 2,529 | 1,450 | 2,159 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 551.4 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 20.9 | 30.4 | 203.6 | 116.7 | 173.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Canton, Ohio** (Includes Stark County) | 328,715 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 60.9% | 1,791 | 5 | 7 | 104 | 19 | 813 | 480 | 363 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,940 | 8 | 11 | 171 | 31 | 1,335 | 788 | 596 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 894.4 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 52.0 | 9.4 | 406.1 | 239.7 | 181.3 |
| **Cedar Rapids, Iowa** (Includes Linn County.) | 127,832 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 534 | | 6 | 8 | 1 | 259 | 182 | 78 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 417.7 | | 4.7 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 202.6 | 142.4 | 61.0 |
| **Champaign-Urbana, Ill.** (Includes Champaign County.) | 120,858 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 883 | | 11 | 51 | 30 | 368 | 262 | 161 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 730.6 | | 9.1 | 42.2 | 24.8 | 304.5 | 216.8 | 133.2 |
| **Charleston, S.C.** (Includes Charleston County) | 206,032 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 2,849 | 14 | 28 | 90 | 153 | 1,432 | 791 | 341 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,382.8 | 6.8 | 13.6 | 43.7 | 74.3 | 695.0 | 383.9 | 165.5 |
| **Charleston, W. Va.** (Includes Fayette and Kanawha Counties.) | 324,532 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 80.7% | 1,689 | 18 | 13 | 79 | 168 | 772 | 296 | 343 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,882 | 20 | 14 | 88 | 187 | 861 | 330 | 382 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 579.9 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 27.1 | 57.6 | 265.3 | 101.7 | 117.7 |
| **Charlotte, N.C.** (Includes Mecklenburg County.) | 246,347 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 3,602 | 27 | 15 | 94 | 726 | 1,821 | 539 | 380 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,462.2 | 11.0 | 6.1 | 38.2 | 294.7 | 739.2 | 218.8 | 154.3 |
| **Chattanooga, Tenn.** (Includes Hamilton County, Tenn., and Walker County, Ga.) | 266,266 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 84.3% | 2,716 | 38 | 18 | 164 | 229 | 1,681 | 174 | 409 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,222 | 45 | 21 | 195 | 272 | 1,995 | 206 | 485 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,210.1 | 16.9 | 7.9 | 73.2 | 102.2 | 750.4 | 77.4 | 182.1 |
| **Chicago, Ill.** (Includes Cook, Du Page, Kane, Lake, and Will Counties, Ill., and Lake County, Ind.) | 6,471,251 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.4% | 60,080 | 378 | 643 | 8,385 | 5,033 | 22,489 | 15,134 | 8,018 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 61,056 | 384 | 653 | 8,521 | 5,115 | 22,855 | 15,380 | 8,148 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 943.5 | 5.9 | 10.1 | 131.7 | 79.0 | 353.2 | 237.7 | 125.9 |
| **Cincinnati, Ohio** (Includes Hamilton County, Ohio, and Campbell and Kenton Counties, Ky.) | 1,043,764 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 97.0% | 6,445 | 41 | 100 | 331 | 316 | 2,433 | 1,837 | 1,387 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 6,644 | 42 | 103 | 341 | 326 | 2,508 | 1,894 | 1,430 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 636.5 | 4.0 | 9.9 | 32.7 | 31.2 | 240.3 | 181.5 | 137.0 |

Table 1.—*Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas*—Continued

| Standard metropolitan area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, non-negligent man-slaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cleveland, Ohio** | 1,741,234 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Cuyahoga and Lake Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.8% | 10,758 | 75 | 57 | 1,198 | 548 | 4,398 | 1,708 | 2,774 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 11,113 | 77 | 59 | 1,238 | 566 | 4,543 | 1,764 | 2,866 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 638.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 71.1 | 32.5 | 260.9 | 101.3 | 164.6 |
| **Columbia, S.C.** | 232,575 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Richland and Lexington Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 78.7% | 2,500 | 19 | 20 | 49 | 105 | 888 | 833 | 586 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,175 | 24 | 25 | 62 | 133 | 1,128 | 1,058 | 745 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,365.2 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 26.7 | 57.2 | 485.0 | 454.9 | 320.3 |
| **Columbus, Ga.** | 228,301 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Chattahoochee and Muscogee Counties, Ga., and Russell County, Ala.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 95.3% | 1,776 | 24 | 15 | 64 | 132 | 964 | 346 | 231 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,864 | 25 | 16 | 67 | 139 | 1,012 | 363 | 242 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 816.5 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 29.3 | 60.9 | 443.3 | 159.0 | 106.0 |
| **Columbus, Ohio** | 652,896 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Franklin County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 8,253 | 21 | 75 | 454 | 775 | 3,247 | 2,343 | 1,338 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,264.1 | 3.2 | 11.5 | 69.5 | 118.7 | 497.3 | 358.9 | 204.9 |
| **Corpus Christi, Tex.** | 238,216 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Nueces County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 95.6% | 3,026 | 7 | 15 | 83 | 497 | 1,463 | 488 | 471 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,165 | 7 | 16 | 87 | 520 | 1,530 | 510 | 495 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,328.6 | 2.9 | 6.7 | 36.5 | 218.3 | 642.3 | 214.1 | 207.8 |
| **Dallas, Tex.** | 861,476 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Dallas County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 9,656 | 91 | 74 | 442 | 730 | 5,120 | 4,427 | 1,772 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,120.9 | 10.6 | 8.6 | 51.3 | 84.7 | 594.3 | 165.6 | 205.7 |
| **Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.** | 273,694 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Rock Island County, Ill., and Scott County, Iowa.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 88.4% | 1,742 | 4 | 19 | 63 | 18 | 771 | 699 | 388 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,970 | 5 | 21 | 49 | 20 | 872 | 561 | 439 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 719.8 | 1.8 | 7.7 | 17.9 | 7.3 | 318.6 | 205.1 | 160.4 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Dayton, Ohio** | **575,178** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Greene and Montgomery Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 69.2% | 3,432 | 23 | 13 | 236 | 226 | 1,735 | 563 | 636 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,960 | 33 | 19 | 341 | 327 | 2,507 | 814 | 919 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 862.3 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 59.3 | 56.9 | 435.9 | 141.5 | 159.8 |
| **Decatur, Ill** | **109,098** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Macon County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,129 | 5 | 1 | 26 | 11 | 720 | 238 | 128 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,034.9 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 23.8 | 10.1 | 660.0 | 218.2 | 117.3 |
| **Denver, Colo** | **831,764** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Jefferson, and Boulder Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 93.7% | 12,886 | 31 | 147 | 989 | 346 | 5,560 | 3,010 | 2,803 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 13,751 | 33 | 157 | 1,055 | 369 | 5,934 | 3,212 | 2,991 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,653.2 | 4.0 | 18.9 | 126.8 | 44.4 | 713.4 | 386.2 | 359.6 |
| **Des Moines, Iowa** | **268,790** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Polk County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 83.0% | 2,436 | 6 | 19 | 78 | 43 | 1,216 | 759 | 315 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,935 | 7 | 23 | 94 | 52 | 1,465 | 914 | 380 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,091.9 | 2.6 | 8.6 | 35.0 | 19.3 | 545.0 | 340.0 | 141.4 |
| **Detroit, Mich** | **3,864,221** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.5% | 51,119 | 141 | 422 | 3,957 | 4,627 | 23,948 | 8,513 | 9,508 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 51,897 | 146 | 428 | 4,017 | 4,697 | 24,313 | 8,643 | 9,653 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,343.0 | 3.8 | 11.1 | 104.0 | 121.6 | 629.2 | 223.7 | 249.8 |
| **Dubuque, Iowa** | **83,726** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Dubuque County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 443 | | 1 | 9 | | 185 | 155 | 93 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 529.1 | | 1.2 | 10.7 | | 221.0 | 185.1 | 111.1 |
| **Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis** | **285,332** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes St. Louis County, Minn., and Douglas County, Wis.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,775 | 7 | 9 | 24 | 23 | 926 | 514 | 272 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 622.1 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 324.5 | 180.1 | 95.3 |
| **Durham, N.C** | **119,390** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Durham County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 799 | 10 | 10 | 29 | 126 | 307 | 200 | 117 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 669.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 24.3 | 105.5 | 257.1 | 167.5 | 98.0 |
| **El Paso, Tex** | **295,426** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes El Paso County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 4,198 | 11 | 21 | 132 | 194 | 1,986 | 639 | 1,215 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,421.0 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 44.7 | 65.7 | 672.2 | 216.3 | 411.3 |
| **Erie, Pa** | **233,168** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Erie County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,520 | 5 | 8 | 48 | 74 | 764 | 280 | 341 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 651.9 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 20.6 | 31.7 | 327.7 | 120.1 | 146.2 |

Table 1.—*Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas*—Continued

| Standard metropolitan area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Evansville, Ind.** | 207,468 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Vanderburgh County, Ind., and Henderson County, Ky.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 2,356 | 2 | 8 | 77 | 80 | 1,185 | 604 | 390 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,135.6 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 37.1 | 43.1 | 571.2 | 291.1 | 188.0 |
| **Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.** | 388,678 | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Bristol County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 3,168 | 3 | 17 | 39 | 61 | 1,412 | 887 | 748 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 815.1 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 10.0 | 16.5 | 363.3 | 227.7 | 192.4 |
| **Flint, Mich.** | 365,718 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Genesee County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 4,088 | 7 | 31 | 130 | 433 | 1,526 | 1,406 | 495 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,117.8 | 1.9 | 8.5 | 72.0 | 118.4 | 417.3 | 584.4 | 135.4 |
| **Fort Smith, Ark.** | 73,413 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Sebastian County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 583 | 3 | 4 | 29 | 66 | 245 | 168 | 68 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 794.1 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 39.5 | 89.9 | 333.7 | 228.8 | 92.6 |
| **Fort Wayne, Ind.** | 224,377 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Allen County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,566 | 1 | 10 | 38 | 46 | 753 | 701 | 214 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 697.9 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 16.9 | 20.5 | 335.6 | 223.3 | 95.4 |
| **Fort Worth, Tex.** | 602,235 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Tarrant and Johnson Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 72.2% | 5,665 | 44 | 41 | 315 | 143 | 3,059 | 1,052 | 1,008 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 7,846 | 61 | 61 | 436 | 198 | 1,237 | 1,457 | 1,396 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,302.8 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 72.4 | 32.9 | 703.5 | 241.9 | 231.8 |
| **Fresno, Calif.** | 333,777 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Fresno County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 3,831 | 13 | 23 | 202 | 151 | 1,785 | 1,281 | 576 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,148.7 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 60.5 | 16.1 | 474.9 | 383.8 | 172.6 |
| **Gadsden, Ala.** | 98,500 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Etowah County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 751 | 19 | 6 | 6 | 138 | 304 | 183 | 95 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 762.4 | 19.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 140.1 | 308.6 | 185.8 | 96.4 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Galveston, Tex** | 145,822 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Galveston County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 2,045 | 19 | 24 | 80 | 371 | 906 | 580 | 65 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,402.4 | 13.0 | 16.5 | 54.9 | 254.4 | 621.3 | 397.7 | 44.6 |
| **Grand Rapids, Mich** | 349,287 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Kent County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 2,837 | 7 | 23 | 91 | 99 | 1,560 | 656 | 401 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 812.2 | 2.0 | 6.6 | 26.1 | 28.3 | 446.6 | 187.8 | 114.8 |
| **Green Bay, Wis** | 123,659 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Brown County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 482 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 207 | 151 | 103 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 389.8 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 167.4 | 122.1 | 83.3 |
| **Greensboro-High Point, N.C** | 219,417 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Guilford County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,645 | 18 | 20 | 50 | 204 | 743 | 357 | 253 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 749.7 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 22.8 | 93.0 | 338.6 | 162.7 | 115.3 |
| **Greenville, S.C** | 210,643 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Greenville County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 2,991 | 17 | 20 | 58 | 149 | 1,407 | 893 | 477 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,419.9 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 27.5 | 70.7 | 668.0 | 409.7 | 226.4 |
| **Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio** | 185,829 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Butler County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,684 | 5 | 14 | 65 | 67 | 626 | 439 | 408 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 906.2 | 2.7 | 7.5 | 35.0 | 36.1 | 358.4 | 247.0 | 219.6 |
| **Hampton-Newport News-Warwick, Va** | 189,964 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Hampton, Newport News, and Warwick cities, Va.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 2,927 | 20 | 22 | 73 | 254 | 1,270 | 931 | 357 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,540.8 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 38.4 | 133.7 | 668.5 | 490.1 | 187.9 |
| **Harrisburg, Pa** | 314,019 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Cumberland and Dauphin Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 87.9% | 1,433 | 8 | 8 | 65 | 34 | 812 | 333 | 173 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,631 | 9 | 9 | 74 | 39 | 924 | 379 | 197 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 519.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 23.6 | 12.4 | 294.2 | 120.7 | 62.7 |
| **Hartford and New Britain-Bristol, Conn** | 630,829 | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Hartford County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 4,386 | 10 | 23 | 167 | 220 | 2,160 | 1,176 | 630 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 695.3 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 26.5 | 34.9 | 342.4 | 186.4 | 99.9 |
| **Houston, Tex** | 1,182,010 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Harris County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 97.0% | 17,670 | 140 | 144 | 657 | 1,281 | 8,658 | 3,188 | 3,622 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 18,216 | 144 | 148 | 677 | 1,321 | 8,905 | 3,287 | 3,734 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,541.1 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 57.3 | 111.8 | 753.4 | 278.1 | 315.9 |

Table 1.—*Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas*—Continued

| Standard metropolitan area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Huntington, W. Va.-Ashland, Ky** | 256,585 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Cabell and Wayne Counties, W. Va.; Boyd County, Ky.; and Lawrence County, Ohio.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 77.0% | 1,587 | 12 | 10 | 75 | 193 | 643 | 344 | 310 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,062 | 16 | 13 | 97 | 251 | 835 | 447 | 403 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 803.7 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 37.8 | 97.8 | 325.5 | 174.2 | 157.1 |
| **Indianapolis, Ind** | 672,615 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Marion County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 9,204 | 35 | 47 | 607 | 319 | 3,718 | 2,100 | 2,378 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,368.4 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 90.2 | 47.4 | 552.9 | 312.2 | 349.1 |
| **Jackson, Mich** | 131,212 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Jackson County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 874 | 3 | 20 | 22 | 85 | 358 | 233 | 153 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 666.1 | 2.3 | 15.2 | 16.8 | 64.8 | 272.8 | 177.6 | 116.6 |
| **Jackson, Miss** | 169,034 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Hinds County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,003 | 16 | 4 | 23 | 100 | 590 | 133 | 137 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 593.4 | 9.5 | 2.4 | 13.6 | 59.2 | 349.0 | 78.7 | 81.0 |
| **Jacksonville, Fla** | 424,518 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Duval County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.0% | 8,341 | 53 | 23 | 562 | 459 | 4,238 | 1,910 | 1,096 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 8,509 | 54 | 23 | 573 | 468 | 4,324 | 1,949 | 1,118 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 2,004.4 | 12.7 | 5.4 | 135.0 | 110.2 | 1,018.6 | 459.1 | 263.4 |
| **Johnstown, Pa** | 285,227 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Cambria and Somerset Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 93.6% | 960 | 5 | 6 | 25 | 18 | 547 | 201 | 159 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,029 | 5 | 6 | 27 | 19 | 584 | 218 | 170 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 360.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 9.5 | 6.7 | 204.7 | 76.4 | 59.6 |
| **Kalamazoo, Mich** | 154,639 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Kalamazoo County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,321 | 3 | 17 | 19 | 58 | 692 | 395 | 139 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 854.2 | 1.9 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 30.2 | 447.5 | 255.4 | 89.9 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Kansas City, Mo** | 998,096 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, Kans., and Clay and Jackson Counties, Mo.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 91.2% | 7,801 | 53 | 72 | 515 | 304 | 3,496 | 1,095 | 1,636 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 8,281 | 56 | 76 | 579 | 323 | 3,711 | 1,709 | 1,737 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 829.7 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 58.0 | 32.4 | 371.8 | 180.2 | 174.0 |
| **Kenosha, Wis** | 100,687 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Kenosha County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 510 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 198 | 142 | 148 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 506.5 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 3.0 | 8.9 | 196.6 | 141.0 | 147.0 |
| **Knoxville, Tenn** | 381,400 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Anderson, Blount, and Knox Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 51.2% | 2,141 | 10 | 8 | 43 | 101 | 911 | 367 | 698 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,182 | 20 | 16 | 84 | 203 | 1,779 | 717 | 1,363 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,157.2 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 23.2 | 56.2 | 492.3 | 198.4 | 377.1 |
| **Lancaster, Pa** | 249,499 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Lancaster County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 91.5% | 837 | 4 | 6 | 31 | 55 | 478 | 171 | 92 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 915 | 4 | 7 | 34 | 60 | 522 | 187 | 101 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 366.7 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 13.6 | 24.0 | 209.2 | 75.0 | 40.5 |
| **Lansing, Mich** | 216,279 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Ingham County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,114 | 6 | 18 | 19 | 29 | 518 | 347 | 177 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 515.1 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 13.4 | 239.5 | 160.4 | 81.8 |
| **Laredo, Tex** | 66,986 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Webb County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.0% | 589 | 1 | ---------- | 8 | 59 | 207 | 164 | 150 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 613 | 1 | ---------- | 8 | 61 | 216 | 171 | 156 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 915.1 | 1.5 | ---------- | 11.9 | 91.1 | 322.5 | 255.3 | 232.9 |
| **Lewiston-Auburn, Maine** | 87,765 | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area (includes Androscoggin County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 537 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 294 | 161 | 63 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 611.9 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 9.1 | 6.8 | 335.0 | 183.4 | 71.8 |
| **Lexington, Ky** | 117,502 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Fayette County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 2,316 | 10 | 13 | 91 | 306 | 957 | 640 | 299 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,971.0 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 77.4 | 260.4 | 814.5 | 544.7 | 254.5 |
| **Lima, Ohio** | 103,428 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Allen County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 782 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 30 | 359 | 279 | 88 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 756.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 22.2 | 29.0 | 347.1 | 269.8 | 85.1 |

See footnote on page 49.

Table 1.—*Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas*—Continued

| Standard metropolitan area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, non-negligent man-slaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lincoln, Nebr.** | 141,538 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Lancaster County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 921 | 16 | 9 | 21 | 28 | 379 | 272 | 196 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 650.7 | 11.3 | 6.4 | 14.8 | 19.8 | 267.8 | 192.2 | 138.5 |
| **Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.** | 253,065 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Pulaski County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 77.0% | 3,061 | 15 | 13 | 198 | 202 | 1,483 | 707 | 113 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,974 | 19 | 17 | 257 | 262 | 1,926 | 918 | 575 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,570.3 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 101.6 | 103.5 | 761.1 | 362.8 | 227.2 |
| **Lorain-Elyria, Ohio** | 197,630 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Lorain County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,017 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 35 | 550 | 177 | 203 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 514.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 23.3 | 17.7 | 278.3 | 89.6 | 102.7 |
| **Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.** | 6,191,633 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Los Angeles and Orange Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.0% | 152,151 | 211 | 1,934 | 7,455 | 11,226 | 61,820 | 41,192 | 25,286 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 155,259 | 246 | 1,973 | 7,607 | 11,455 | 66,143 | 42,033 | 25,802 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 2,507.6 | 1.0 | 31.9 | 122.9 | 185.0 | 1,068.3 | 678.9 | 416.7 |
| **Louisville, Ky.** | 719,054 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Jefferson County, Ky., and Clark and Floyd Counties, Ind.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.2% | 10,393 | 13 | 11 | 186 | 108 | 3,812 | 2,471 | 3,102 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 10,476 | 13 | 11 | 190 | 111 | 3,873 | 2,491 | 3,127 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,456.9 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 68.1 | 57.2 | 538.6 | 346.4 | 434.9 |
| **Lubbock, Tex.** | 166,812 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Lubbock County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 81.6% | 2,142 | 12 | 10 | 58 | 116 | 1,202 | 420 | 234 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,625 | 15 | 12 | 71 | 142 | 1,583 | 515 | 287 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,573.6 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 42.6 | 85.1 | 949.0 | 308.7 | 172.0 |
| **Macon, Ga.** | 170,462 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Bibb and Houston Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 83.3% | 1,493 | 8 | 9 | 51 | 35 | 781 | 388 | 221 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,789 | 10 | 11 | 61 | 42 | 935 | 465 | 265 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,049.5 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 35.8 | 24.6 | 548.5 | 272.8 | 155.5 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Madison, Wis** | 212,653 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Dane County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 64.9% | 705 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 340 | 255 | 148 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,180 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 521 | 393 | 228 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 554.9 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 4.2 | 246.4 | 184.8 | 107.2 |
| **Manchester, N.H** | 175,876 | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Hillsborough County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 692 | ..... | 5 | 10 | 9 | 358 | 157 | 153 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 393.5 | ..... | 2.8 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 203.6 | 89.3 | 87.0 |
| **Memphis, Tenn** | 606,256 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Shelby County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 82.3% | 5,309 | 39 | 24 | 180 | 377 | 2,890 | 1,115 | 674 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 6,451 | 47 | 29 | 231 | 458 | 3,512 | 1,355 | 819 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,064.1 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 38.1 | 75.5 | 579.3 | 223.5 | 135.1 |
| **Miami, Fla** | 841,481 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Dade County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 95.9% | 18,587 | 82 | 52 | 1,201 | 1,028 | 9,143 | 4,365 | 2,716 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 19,382 | 86 | 54 | 1,252 | 1,072 | 9,534 | 4,552 | 2,832 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 2,303.3 | 10.2 | 6.4 | 148.8 | 127.4 | 1,133.0 | 541.0 | 336.5 |
| **Milwaukee, Wis** | 1,156,089 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties, Wis.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 7,545 | 12 | 77 | 161 | 410 | 2,428 | 2,798 | 1,659 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 652.6 | 1.0 | 6.7 | 13.9 | 35.5 | 210.0 | 242.0 | 143.5 |
| **Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn** | 1,365,966 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.2% | 13,249 | 17 | 75 | 616 | 147 | 6,163 | 3,600 | 2,631 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 13,356 | 17 | 76 | 621 | 148 | 6,213 | 3,629 | 2,652 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 977.8 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 45.5 | 10.8 | 454.8 | 265.7 | 194.1 |
| **Mobile, Ala** | 295,203 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Mobile County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 3,433 | 38 | 30 | 126 | 305 | 1,959 | 538 | 437 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,162.9 | 12.9 | 10.2 | 42.7 | 103.3 | 663.6 | 182.2 | 148.0 |
| **Montgomery, Ala** | 167,441 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Montgomery County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,806 | 14 | 7 | 87 | 147 | 838 | 478 | 235 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,078.6 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 52.0 | 87.8 | 500.5 | 285.5 | 140.3 |
| **Muncie, Ind** | 108,010 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Delaware County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 705 | 3 | 1 | 42 | 5 | 461 | 49 | 144 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 652.7 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 38.9 | 4.6 | 426.8 | 45.4 | 133.3 |

Table 1.—*Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas*—Continued

| Standard metropolitan area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, non-negligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.** | 148,773 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Muskegon County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 2,247 | 5 | 19 | 23 | 35 | 803 | 1,133 | 229 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,510.4 | 3.4 | 12.8 | 15.5 | 23.5 | 539.7 | 761.6 | 153.9 |
| **Nashville, Tenn.** | 358,606 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Davidson County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.0% | 5,927 | 61 | 49 | 247 | 311 | 2,853 | 1,295 | 1,107 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 5,986 | 65 | 49 | 249 | 317 | 2,882 | 1,308 | 1,116 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,669.2 | 18.1 | 13.7 | 69.4 | 88.4 | 803.7 | 364.7 | 311.2 |
| **New Haven and Waterbury, Conn.** | 613,453 | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes New Haven County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,319 | 7 | 13 | 56 | 95 | 2,234 | 988 | 956 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 708.9 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 9.1 | 15.5 | 364.2 | 161.1 | 155.8 |
| **New Orleans, La.** | 819,913 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Jefferson, Orleans, and St. Bernard Parishes.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 14,108 | 57 | 117 | 1,206 | 631 | 1,431 | 3,067 | 4,493 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,720.7 | 7.0 | 14.3 | 147.1 | 77.3 | 540.8 | 374.1 | 360.2 |
| **New York-Northeastern New Jersey** | 14,404,711 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes New York City, Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester Counties, N.Y., and Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union Counties, N.J.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 97.4% | 160,684 | 466 | 1,040 | 7,870 | 12,751 | 54,926 | 57,732 | 25,879 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 164,973 | 478 | 1,068 | 8,080 | 13,091 | 56,392 | 59,294 | 26,570 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,145.3 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 56.1 | 90.9 | 391.5 | 411.6 | 184.5 |
| **Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.** | 587,837 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 9,459 | 60 | 82 | 444 | 1,413 | 3,727 | 2,213 | 1,520 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,609.1 | 10.2 | 13.9 | 75.5 | 240.4 | 634.0 | 376.5 | 258.6 |
| **Ogden, Utah** | 103,151 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Weber County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 746 | 1 | 14 | 29 | 25 | 307 | 201 | 169 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 723.2 | 1.0 | 13.6 | 28.1 | 24.2 | 297.6 | 194.9 | 163.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Oklahoma City, Okla** | **443, 664** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Oklahoma and Cleveland Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 89.7% | 7, 249 | 21 | 62 | 189 | 119 | 2, 923 | 2, 619 | 1, 316 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 8, 082 | 23 | 69 | 211 | 143 | 3, 259 | 2, 920 | 1, 467 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | - | 1, 821.6 | 5.2 | 15.6 | 47.6 | 30.0 | 734.6 | 658.2 | 330.7 |
| **Omaha, Nebr** | **431, 950** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebr., and Pottawattamie County, Iowa.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 95.6% | 3, 184 | 19 | 23 | 104 | 73 | 1, 324 | 573 | 1, 008 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3, 330 | 20 | 24 | 172 | 76 | 1, 385 | 599 | 1, 054 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | - | 770.9 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 39.8 | 17.6 | 320.6 | 138.7 | 244.0 |
| **Orlando, Fla** | **236, 109** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Orange County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 3, 647 | 26 | 44 | 97 | 338 | 1, 505 | 1, 296 | 341 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | - | 1, 544.6 | 11.0 | 18.6 | 41.1 | 143.2 | 637.4 | 548.9 | 144.4 |
| **Pensacola, Fla** | **190, 397** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 86.8% | 2, 949 | 16 | 17 | 122 | 353 | 1, 137 | 663 | 641 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3, 398 | 18 | 20 | 141 | 407 | 1, 310 | 764 | 738 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | - | 1, 784.7 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 74.1 | 213.8 | 688.0 | 401.3 | 387.6 |
| **Peoria, Ill** | **269, 700** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Peoria and Tazewell Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 88.3% | 2, 147 | 1 | 13 | 118 | 140 | 942 | 529 | 404 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2, 433 | 1 | 15 | 131 | 159 | 1, 067 | 599 | 458 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | - | 902.1 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 49.7 | 59.0 | 395.6 | 222.1 | 169.8 |
| **Philadelphia, Pa** | **4, 190, 757** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, Pa., and Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties, N.J.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 97.2% | 37, 344 | 146 | 643 | 2, 721 | 4, 006 | 15, 680 | 8, 137 | 6, 011 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 38, 419 | 150 | 662 | 2, 799 | 4, 121 | 16, 132 | 8, 371 | 6, 184 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | - | 916.8 | 3.6 | 15.8 | 66.8 | 98.3 | 384.9 | 199.7 | 147.6 |
| **Phoenix, Ariz** | **548, 714** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Maricopa County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.4% | 11, 669 | 43 | 109 | 395 | 683 | 4, 199 | 3, 054 | 3, 186 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 11, 738 | 43 | 110 | 397 | 687 | 4, 224 | 3, 072 | 3, 205 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | - | 2, 139.2 | 7.8 | 20.0 | 72.4 | 125.2 | 769.8 | 559.9 | 584.1 |
| **Pittsburgh, Pa** | **2, 360, 852** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 92.1% | 18, 134 | 62 | 143 | 1, 153 | 863 | 8, 295 | 3, 623 | 3, 995 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 19, 690 | 67 | 155 | 1, 252 | 937 | 9, 007 | 3, 934 | 4, 338 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | - | 834.0 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 53.0 | 39.7 | 381.5 | 166.6 | 183.7 |

Table 1.—*Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas*—Continued

| Standard metropolitan area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, non-negligent man-slaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pittsfield, Mass** | 137,950 | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area (includes Berkshire County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.8% | 492 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 237 | 157 | 80 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 508 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 245 | 162 | 83 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 368.2 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 177.6 | 117.4 | 60.2 |
| **Portland, Maine** | 183,127 | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Cumberland County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,285 | 5 | 8 | 41 | 33 | 566 | 413 | 219 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 701.7 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 22.4 | 18.0 | 309.1 | 225.5 | 119.6 |
| **Portland, Oreg** | 851,045 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties, Oreg., and Clark County, Wash.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.6% | 8,829 | 15 | 65 | 389 | 118 | 4,054 | 2,772 | 1,406 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 8,955 | 15 | 66 | 405 | 120 | 4,112 | 2,811 | 1,426 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,052.2 | 1.8 | 7.8 | 47.6 | 14.1 | 483.2 | 330.3 | 167.6 |
| **Providence, R.I** | 734,468 | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Bristol, Kent, and Providence Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 95.9% | 8,271 | 5 | 12 | 165 | 176 | 3,545 | 2,625 | 1,743 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 8,626 | 5 | 13 | 172 | 184 | 3,697 | 2,737 | 1,818 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,174.5 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 23.4 | 25.1 | 503.4 | 372.7 | 247.5 |
| **Pueblo, Colo** | 120,476 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Pueblo County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,432 | 5 | 27 | 74 | 24 | 525 | 317 | 460 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,188.6 | 4.2 | 22.4 | 61.4 | 19.9 | 435.8 | 263.1 | 381.8 |
| **Racine, Wis** | 143,631 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Racine County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 726 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 24 | 373 | 207 | 100 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 505.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 13.9 | 16.7 | 259.7 | 144.1 | 69.6 |
| **Raleigh, N.C** | 158,121 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Wake County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 51.3% | 1,136 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 348 | 115 | 226 | 115 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,215 | 12 | 14 | 37 | 678 | 809 | 441 | 224 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,400.8 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 23.4 | 428.8 | 511.6 | 278.9 | 141.7 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Reading, Pa** | | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Berks County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,146 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 15 | 587 | 290 | 217 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 422.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 9.6 | 5.5 | 216.2 | 106.8 | 79.9 |
| **Richmond, Va** | 403,732 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Chesterfield and Henrico Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 5,353 | 37 | 52 | 255 | 475 | 2,338 | 983 | 1,213 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,325.9 | 9.2 | 12.9 | 63.2 | 117.7 | 579.1 | 243.5 | 300.4 |
| **Roanoke, Va** | 157,971 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Roanoke County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 97.4% | 1,514 | 13 | 4 | 29 | 148 | 816 | 321 | 183 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,555 | 13 | 4 | 30 | 152 | 838 | 330 | 188 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 984.4 | 8.2 | 2.5 | 19.0 | 96.2 | 530.5 | 208.9 | 119.0 |
| **Rochester, N.Y** | 541,819 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Monroe County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.5% | 3,378 | 7 | 20 | 62 | 66 | 1,620 | 1,099 | 504 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,430 | 7 | 20 | 63 | 67 | 1,645 | 1,116 | 512 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 633.1 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 303.6 | 206.0 | 94.5 |
| **Rockford, Ill** | 198,929 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Winnebago County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 66.1% | 801 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 42 | 365 | 235 | 140 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,213 | 3 | 3 | 23 | 64 | 552 | 356 | 212 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 609.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 11.6 | 32.2 | 277.5 | 179.0 | 106.6 |
| **Sacramento, Calif** | 437,282 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Sacramento County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 6,206 | 18 | 57 | 369 | 130 | 2,888 | 1,502 | 1,242 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,419.2 | 4.1 | 13.0 | 84.4 | 29.7 | 660.4 | 343.5 | 284.0 |
| **Saginaw, Mich** | 184,840 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Saginaw County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,376 | 4 | 18 | 42 | 192 | 642 | 313 | 195 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 744.4 | 2.2 | 9.7 | 22.7 | 103.9 | 331.1 | 169.3 | 105.5 |
| **St. Joseph, Mo** | 103,035 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Buchanan County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 421 | | 4 | 7 | 23 | 190 | 102 | 95 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 408.6 | | 3.9 | 6.8 | 22.3 | 184.4 | 99.0 | 92.2 |
| **St. Louis, Mo** | 2,027,913 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes St. Charles, St. Louis, and Jefferson Counties, Mo., and Madison and St. Clair Counties, Ill.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 93.2% | 30,892 | 113 | 281 | 2,695 | 2,630 | 12,816 | 6,602 | 5,662 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 33,146 | 121 | 305 | 2,892 | 2,822 | 13,783 | 7,148 | 6,075 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,634.5 | 6.0 | 15.0 | 142.6 | 139.2 | 679.7 | 352.5 | 299.6 |

See footnote on page 49.

Table 1.—*Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas*—Continued

| Standard metropolitan area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, non-negligent man-slaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Salt Lake City, Utah** | 369,884 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Salt Lake County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 71.6% | 3,325 | 3 | 21 | 109 | 112 | 1,382 | 1,087 | 611 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,642 | 4 | 29 | 152 | 156 | 1,930 | 1,518 | 853 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,255.0 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 41.1 | 42.2 | 521.8 | 410.4 | 230.6 |
| **San Angelo, Tex** | 75,990 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Tom Green County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 747 | | 10 | 18 | 161 | 315 | 159 | 84 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 983.0 | | 13.2 | 23.7 | 211.9 | 414.5 | 209.2 | 110.5 |
| **San Antonio, Tex** | 619,911 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Bexar County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.1% | 9,751 | 17 | 29 | 304 | 877 | 1,458 | 1,633 | 2,461 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 9,810 | 17 | 29 | 306 | 882 | 1,485 | 1,643 | 2,418 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,582.5 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 49.4 | 142.3 | 723.5 | 265.0 | 390.1 |
| **San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif** | 706,222 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 10,483 | 39 | 135 | 326 | 528 | 5,253 | 2,301 | 1,901 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,484.4 | 5.5 | 19.1 | 46.2 | 74.8 | 743.8 | 325.8 | 269.2 |
| **San Diego, Calif** | 914,299 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes San Diego County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.0% | 10,011 | 29 | 92 | 399 | 447 | 3,728 | 3,252 | 2,064 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 10,215 | 30 | 94 | 407 | 456 | 3,804 | 3,318 | 2,106 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,117.2 | 3.3 | 10.3 | 44.5 | 49.9 | 416.1 | 362.9 | 230.4 |
| **San Francisco-Oakland, Calif** | 2,665,949 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Solano Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.8% | 36,973 | 85 | 348 | 2,560 | 2,210 | 15,449 | 6,737 | 9,584 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 37,047 | 85 | 349 | 2,565 | 2,211 | 15,480 | 6,751 | 9,603 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,389.6 | 3.2 | 13.1 | 96.2 | 83.0 | 580.7 | 253.2 | 360.2 |
| **San Jose, Calif** | 557,069 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Santa Clara County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 5,703 | 7 | 36 | 183 | 80 | 2,190 | 1,966 | 1,211 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,023.8 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 32.9 | 14.4 | 393.1 | 352.9 | 222.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Santa Barbara, Calif.** | 119,690 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Santa Barbara County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,409 | 2 | 3 | 54 | 56 | 712 | 395 | 187 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,177.2 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 45.1 | 46.8 | 594.9 | 330.0 | 156.2 |
| **Savannah, Ga.** | 198,224 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Chatham County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 70.3% | 2,334 | 15 | 16 | 108 | 374 | 663 | 619 | 539 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,321 | 21 | 23 | 154 | 532 | 943 | 881 | 767 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,675.4 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 77.7 | 268.4 | 475.7 | 444.4 | 386.9 |
| **Scranton, Pa.** | 240,677 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Lackawanna County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 97.2% | 845 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 25 | 420 | 172 | 204 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 869 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 26 | 432 | 177 | 210 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 361.1 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 7.1 | 10.8 | 179.5 | 73.5 | 87.3 |
| **Seattle, Wash.** | 870,431 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes King County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.6% | 13,172 | 22 | 83 | 578 | 122 | 6,116 | 3,340 | 2,911 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 13,224 | 22 | 83 | 580 | 122 | 6,141 | 3,353 | 2,923 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,519.2 | 2.5 | 9.5 | 66.6 | 14.0 | 705.5 | 385.2 | 335.8 |
| **Shreveport, La.** | 249,354 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Bossier and Caddo Parishes.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,895 | 34 | 10 | 66 | 156 | 674 | 516 | 439 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 760.0 | 13.6 | 4.0 | 26.5 | 62.6 | 270.3 | 206.9 | 176.1 |
| **Sioux City, Iowa** | 116,779 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Woodbury County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 824 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 23 | 324 | 309 | 152 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 705.6 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 8.6 | 19.7 | 277.4 | 264.6 | 130.2 |
| **Sioux Falls, S. Dak.** | 82,868 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Minnehaha County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 79.4% | 459 | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 171 | 201 | 80 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 577 | | 1 | 6 | 1 | 215 | 253 | 101 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 696.3 | | 1.2 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 259.4 | 305.3 | 121.9 |
| **South Bend, Ind.** | 239,645 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes St. Joseph County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,892 | 2 | 9 | 73 | 48 | 929 | 548 | 283 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 789.5 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 30.5 | 20.0 | 387.7 | 228.7 | 118.1 |
| **Spokane, Wash.** | 279,187 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Spokane County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.9% | 2,296 | 3 | 7 | 119 | 38 | 1,043 | 692 | 394 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,321 | 3 | 7 | 120 | 38 | 1,055 | 700 | 398 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 831.3 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 43.0 | 13.6 | 377.9 | 250.7 | 142.6 |

Table 1.—*Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas*—Continued

| Standard metropolitan area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, non-negligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Springfield, Ill** | 140,426 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Sangamon County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 989 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 63 | 181 | 220 | [illegible] |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 704.3 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 28.5 | 44.9 | 342.5 | 163.1 | 124.2 |
| **Springfield, Mo** | 120,787 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Greene County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 755 | 9 | 10 | 21 | 42 | 361 | 177 | [illegible] |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 625.1 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 17.4 | 34.8 | 298.9 | 146.5 | 111.8 |
| **Springfield, Ohio** | 128,784 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Clark County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 631 | [illegible] | 7 | 38 | 28 | 363 | 110 | [illegible] |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 490.0 | [illegible] | 5.4 | 29.5 | 21.7 | 281.9 | 85.4 | [illegible] |
| **Springfield-Holyoke, Mass** | 464,834 | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Hampden and Hampshire Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 2,804 | 11 | 18 | 23 | 99 | 1,429 | 177 | [illegible] |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 578.3 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 8.0 | 294.7 | 44.3 | 170.6 |
| **Stockton, Calif** | 233,566 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes San Joaquin County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 4,348 | 13 | 27 | 225 | 127 | 2,124 | 1,180 | [illegible] |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,861.6 | 5.6 | 11.6 | 96.3 | 54.4 | 909.4 | 505.2 | 279.2 |
| **Syracuse, N.Y** | 403,228 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Onondaga County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.2% | 2,158 | 5 | 24 | 99 | 23 | 803 | 818 | [illegible] |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,243 | 5 | 25 | 103 | 24 | 835 | 851 | 370 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 556.3 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 25.5 | 6.0 | 207.1 | 211.1 | 91.8 |
| **Tacoma, Wash** | 317,264 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Pierce County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.9% | 2,657 | 4 | 25 | 85 | 47 | 1,247 | 808 | [illegible] |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,687 | 4 | 25 | 86 | 48 | 1,259 | 878 | 387 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 846.9 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 27.1 | 15.1 | 396.8 | 276.7 | 122.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.** | 651,284 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.1% | 8,521 | 73 | 43 | 389 | 747 | 4,509 | 1,763 | 1,000 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 8,599 | 74 | 43 | 390 | 754 | 4,550 | 1,779 | 1,009 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,320.3 | 11.4 | 6.6 | 59.9 | 115.8 | 698.6 | 273.2 | 154.9 |
| **Terre Haute, Ind.** | 108,733 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Vigo County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.3% | 1,131 | 4 | 2 | 35 | 23 | 668 | 267 | 132 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,174 | 4 | 2 | 36 | 24 | 694 | 277 | 137 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,079.7 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 33.1 | 22.1 | 638.3 | 254.8 | 126.0 |
| **Toledo, Ohio** | 459,091 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Lucas County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 5,598 | 14 | 25 | 340 | 214 | 2,329 | 1,968 | 798 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,219.4 | 3.0 | 5.4 | 74.1 | 46.6 | 507.3 | 428.7 | 154.2 |
| **Topeka, Kans.** | 128,384 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Shawnee County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,360 | 8 | 7 | 76 | 41 | 785 | 354 | 89 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,059.3 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 59.2 | 31.9 | 611.4 | 275.7 | 69.3 |
| **Trenton, N.J.** | 267,971 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Mercer County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.4% | 2,279 | 13 | 19 | 95 | 143 | 1,101 | 545 | 363 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,316 | 13 | 19 | 97 | 145 | 1,119 | 554 | 369 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 864.3 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 36.2 | 54.1 | 417.6 | 206.7 | 137.7 |
| **Tucson, Ariz.** | 246,054 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Pima County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 4,610 | 7 | 34 | 199 | 377 | 2,130 | 768 | 1,125 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,885.8 | 2.8 | 13.8 | 80.9 | 153.2 | 865.7 | 312.1 | 457.2 |
| **Tulsa, Okla.** | 338,120 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Tulsa County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 4,636 | 27 | 70 | 144 | 279 | 2,063 | 1,427 | 646 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,371.1 | 8.0 | 14.8 | 42.6 | 82.5 | 610.1 | 422.0 | 191.1 |
| **Utica-Rome, N.Y.** | 297,068 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Herkimer and Oneida Counties.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 78.9% | 758 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 283 | 236 | 214 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 960 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 18 | 359 | 299 | 271 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 323.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 120.8 | 100.7 | 91.2 |
| **Waco, Tex.** | 153,088 | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes McLennan County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 97.9% | 1,988 | 20 | 22 | 76 | 293 | 1,069 | 304 | 204 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,030 | 20 | 22 | 78 | 299 | 1,092 | 311 | 208 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,326.1 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 51.0 | 195.3 | 713.3 | 203.2 | 135.9 |

Table 1.—*Index of Crime, 1958, Standard Metropolitan Areas*—Continued

| Standard metropolitan area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, non-negligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Washington, D.C.** (Includes District of Columbia; Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md.; Alexandria city, Falls Church city, and Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Va.) | 1,929,405 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.1% | 18,768 | 116 | 159 | 908 | 3,165 | 6,816 | 4,216 | 3,358 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 18,937 | 117 | 160 | 916 | 3,194 | 6,908 | 4,254 | 3,388 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 981.5 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 47.5 | 165.5 | 358.0 | 220.5 | 175.6 |
| **Waterloo, Iowa** (Includes Black Hawk County.) | 126,053 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 580 | 3 | 11 | 21 | 14 | 262 | 186 | 83 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 460.1 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 16.7 | 11.1 | 207.8 | 147.6 | 65.8 |
| **West Palm Beach, Fla.** (Includes Palm Beach County.) | 212,955 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 48.1% | 1,106 | 15 | 8 | 46 | 75 | 621 | 239 | 112 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,300 | 31 | 17 | 75 | 156 | 1,291 | 497 | 233 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,080.0 | 14.6 | 8.0 | 35.2 | 73.3 | 606.2 | 233.4 | 109.4 |
| **Wheeling, W. Va.-Steubenville, Ohio** (Includes Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, and Ohio Counties, W. Va., and Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio.) | 373,684 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 83.8% | 1,848 | 10 | 8 | 83 | 54 | 970 | 419 | 304 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,206 | 12 | 10 | 99 | 64 | 1,158 | 500 | 363 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 590.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 26.5 | 17.1 | 309.9 | 133.8 | 97.1 |
| **Wichita, Kans.** (Includes Sedgwick County.) | 329,304 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 3,056 | 6 | 40 | 102 | 245 | 1,358 | 912 | 393 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 928.0 | 1.8 | 12.1 | 31.0 | 74.4 | 412.4 | 276.9 | 119.3 |
| **Wichita Falls, Tex.** (Includes Wichita County.) | 136,383 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 74.4% | 1,130 | 8 | 9 | 32 | 83 | 439 | 358 | 201 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,519 | 11 | 12 | 43 | 112 | 590 | 481 | 270 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,113.8 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 31.5 | 82.1 | 432.6 | 352.7 | 198.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa** | **369, 720** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Luzerne County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 82.5% | 888 | 2 | 7 | 21 | 22 | 481 | 199 | 156 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,075 | 2 | 8 | 25 | 27 | 583 | 241 | 189 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 290.8 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 157.7 | 65.2 | 51.1 |
| **Wilmington, Del** | **364, 592** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes New Castle County, Del., and Salem County, N.J.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 93.0% | 2,854 | 8 | 20 | 89 | 67 | 1,499 | 632 | 539 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,071 | 9 | 22 | 96 | 72 | 1,612 | 680 | 580 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 842.3 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 26.3 | 19.7 | 442.1 | 186.5 | 159.1 |
| **Winston-Salem, N.C** | **182, 652** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Forsyth County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,466 | 23 | 13 | 45 | 323 | 579 | 239 | 244 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 802.6 | 12.6 | 7.1 | 24.6 | 176.8 | 317.0 | 130.8 | 133.6 |
| **Worcester, Mass** | **571, 261** | | | | | | | | |
| (Metropolitan State Economic Area includes Worcester County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.4% | 3,809 | 5 | 24 | 72 | 40 | 1,902 | 789 | 1,037 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,013 | 5 | 25 | 75 | 41 | 1,973 | 818 | 1,076 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 702.5 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 13.1 | 7.2 | 345.4 | 143.2 | 188.4 |
| **York, Pa** | **227, 685** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes York County.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 93.5% | 1,096 | 2 | 13 | 37 | 43 | 604 | 223 | 174 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,173 | 2 | 14 | 40 | 46 | 646 | 239 | 186 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 515.2 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 17.6 | 20.2 | 283.7 | 105.0 | 81.7 |
| **Youngstown, Ohio** | **608, 275** | | | | | | | | |
| (Includes Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, Ohio, and Mercer County, Pa.) | | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 83.4% | 3,523 | 15 | 9 | 176 | 58 | 1,569 | 1,239 | 457 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,225 | 18 | 11 | 211 | 70 | 1,881 | 1,486 | 548 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 694.6 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 34.7 | 11.5 | 309.2 | 244.3 | 90.1 |

(1) Counties in which Standard Metropolitan Area towns are situated are treated as metropolitan state economic areas although not designated as such in reference material, footnote 1, page 23.

## Table 2.—*Index of Crime by State, 1958*

[For standard metropolitan areas in this table the percentage actually reporting may not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals since these data represent the sum of such calculations for individual areas varying in size, portions reporting and crime rates]

| Area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 1,218,915 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 13,822 | 168 | 167 | 586 | 1,544 | 6,289 | 3,088 | 1,980 |
| Other Cities | 651,646 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 64.4% | 2,718 | 33 | 25 | 68 | 314 | 1,319 | 678 | 281 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,221 | 51 | 39 | 106 | 488 | 2,048 | 1,053 | 436 |
| Rural | 1,340,759 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 44.9% | 1,989 | 89 | 53 | 56 | 594 | 558 | 553 | 86 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,431 | 198 | 118 | 125 | 1,323 | 1,243 | 1,232 | 192 |
| **State Total** | 3,211,320 | 22,474 | 417 | 324 | 817 | 3,355 | 9,580 | 5,373 | 2,608 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 699.8 | 13.0 | 10.1 | 25.4 | 104.5 | 298.3 | 167.3 | 81.2 |
| **ARIZONA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 794,768 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.6% | 16,309 | 50 | 143 | 594 | 1,060 | 6,329 | 3,822 | 4,311 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 16,378 | 50 | 144 | 596 | 1,064 | 6,354 | 3,840 | 4,330 |
| Other Cities | 131,624 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 84.1% | 1,405 | 4 | 16 | 51 | 71 | 576 | 393 | 294 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,671 | 5 | 19 | 61 | 84 | 685 | 467 | 350 |
| Rural | 204,006 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 63.5% | 933 | 13 | 22 | 64 | 98 | 369 | 196 | 171 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,469 | 20 | 35 | 101 | 154 | 581 | 309 | 269 |
| **State Total** | 1,140,395 | 19,518 | 75 | 198 | 758 | 1,302 | 7,620 | 4,616 | 4,949 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,711.5 | 6.6 | 17.4 | 66.5 | 114.2 | 668.2 | 404.8 | 434.0 |
| **ARKANSAS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 326,478 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 82.2% | 3,644 | 18 | 17 | 227 | 268 | 1,728 | 875 | 511 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,557 | 22 | 21 | 286 | 328 | 2,171 | 1,086 | 643 |
| Other Cities | 524,182 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 63.9% | 1,987 | 23 | 9 | 82 | 311 | 986 | 359 | 204 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,109 | 36 | 14 | 128 | 191 | 1,559 | 562 | 319 |
| Rural | 915,641 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 40.0% | 1,441 | 43 | 41 | 67 | 108 | 711 | 341 | 100 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,530 | 108 | 103 | 168 | 270 | 1,778 | 853 | 250 |
| **State Total** | 1,766,301 | 11,196 | 166 | 138 | 582 | 1,089 | 5,508 | 2,501 | 1,212 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 633.9 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 33.0 | 61.7 | 311.8 | 141.6 | 68.6 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CALIFORNIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 12,430,267 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.8% | 235,171 | 463 | 2,724 | 11,975 | 15,118 | 100,726 | 60,851 | 43,314 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 238,554 | 469 | 2,766 | 12,140 | 15,360 | 102,156 | 61,772 | 43,891 |
| Other Cities | 751,495 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.4% | 8,852 | 21 | 49 | 282 | 357 | 4,359 | 2,066 | 1,688 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 8,996 | 21 | 50 | 287 | 363 | 4,430 | 2,130 | 1,715 |
| Rural | 1,155,027 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 94.3% | 9,448 | 39 | 137 | 248 | 393 | 5,682 | 2,299 | 696 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 10,019 | 41 | 145 | 263 | 417 | 6,025 | 2,396 | 732 |
| **State Total** | **14,336,789** | **257,589** | **531** | **2,961** | **12,690** | **16,140** | **112,611** | **66,298** | **46,338** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,796.6 | 3.7 | 20.7 | 88.5 | 112.6 | 785.5 | 462.4 | 323.2 |
| **COLORADO** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 952,240 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 94.5% | 14,318 | 36 | 174 | 1,063 | 370 | 6,085 | 3,327 | 3,263 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 15,183 | 38 | 184 | 1,129 | 393 | 6,459 | 3,529 | 3,451 |
| Other Cities | 280,994 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 88.0% | 2,244 | 4 | 20 | 64 | 52 | 1,140 | 629 | 335 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,551 | 5 | 23 | 73 | 59 | 1,295 | 715 | 381 |
| Rural | 477,293 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 75.2% | 2,199 | 20 | 33 | 113 | 133 | 1,097 | 637 | 266 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,925 | 27 | 44 | 150 | 177 | 1,406 | 847 | 274 |
| **State Total** | **1,710,527** | **20,659** | **70** | **251** | **1,352** | **629** | **9,160** | **5,091** | **4,106** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,207.8 | 4.1 | 14.7 | 79.0 | 36.8 | 535.5 | 297.6 | 240.0 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan State Economic Areas | 1,831,631 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 13,539 | 26 | 55 | 295 | 475 | 6,795 | 3,595 | 2,298 |
| Other Cities | 259,763 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 81.6% | 647 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 321 | 214 | 81 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 798 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 21 | 396 | 264 | 100 |
| Rural | 221,582 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 804 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 478 | 160 | 134 |
| **State Total** | **2,315,976** | **15,141** | **30** | **68** | **318** | **507** | **7,669** | **4,019** | **2,532** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 653.8 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 13.6 | 21.9 | 331.1 | 173.5 | 109.3 |
| **DELAWARE** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 306,161 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 91.9% | 2,705 | 8 | 17 | 87 | 48 | 1,424 | 613 | 508 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,836 | 8 | 18 | 91 | 51 | 1,493 | 642 | 533 |
| Other Cities | 28,046 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 84.8% | 181 | ---- | ---- | 5 | 6 | 63 | 59 | 48 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 214 | ---- | ---- | 6 | 7 | 74 | 70 | 57 |
| Rural | 119,844 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 659 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 404 | 89 | 110 |
| **State Total** | **454,051** | **3,709** | **14** | **28** | **112** | **83** | **1,971** | **801** | **700** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 816.9 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 24.7 | 18.3 | 434.1 | 176.4 | 154.2 |

Table 2.—*Index of Crime by State, 1958*—Continued

| Area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FLORIDA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 2,556,741 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 92.8% | 43,151 | 265 | 187 | 2,401 | 3,000 | 21,153 | 10,236 | 5,909 |
| Estimated totals | 100.0% | 45,835 | 289 | 201 | 2,528 | 3,195 | 22,514 | 10,847 | 6,271 |
| Other Cities | 777,381 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 87.2% | 6,975 | 52 | 39 | 192 | 524 | 3,570 | 1,847 | 751 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 7,999 | 60 | 45 | 220 | 601 | 4,094 | 2,118 | 861 |
| Rural | 1,108,102 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 51.9% | 3,713 | 91 | 46 | 158 | 654 | 1,722 | 742 | 300 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 7,154 | 175 | 89 | 304 | 1,260 | 3,318 | 1,430 | 578 |
| State Total | 4,442,227 | 60,988 | 524 | 335 | 3,052 | 5,056 | 29,926 | 14,385 | 7,710 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,372.9 | 11.8 | 7.5 | 68.7 | 113.8 | 673.7 | 323.8 | 173.6 |
| **GEORGIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 1,667,088 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 90.4% | 18,400 | 164 | 195 | 711 | 1,635 | 7,825 | 4,201 | 3,609 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 20,557 | 182 | 212 | 809 | 1,870 | 8,710 | 4,675 | 4,099 |
| Other Cities | 757,544 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 59.3% | 2,682 | 37 | 14 | 12 | 373 | 1,390 | 426 | 400 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,523 | 62 | 24 | 71 | 629 | 2,344 | 718 | 675 |
| Rural | 1,393,285 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 33.9% | 2,513 | 96 | 66 | 82 | 412 | 1,108 | 101 | 318 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 7,413 | 283 | 195 | 242 | 1,304 | 3,268 | 1,183 | 938 |
| State Total | 3,817,917 | 32,493 | 527 | 431 | 1,122 | 3,803 | 14,322 | 6,576 | 5,712 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 851.1 | 13.8 | 11.3 | 29.4 | 99.6 | 375.1 | 172.2 | 149.6 |
| **IDAHO** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | None | | | | | | | | |
| Other Cities | 296,731 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 90.3% | 2,334 | 6 | 9 | 36 | 65 | 1,142 | 683 | 393 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,585 | 7 | 10 | 40 | 72 | 1,265 | 756 | 435 |
| Rural | 365,559 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 86.4% | 1,607 | 8 | 27 | 72 | 69 | 673 | 578 | 180 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,859 | 9 | 31 | 83 | 80 | 779 | 669 | 208 |
| State Total | 662,290 | 4,444 | 16 | 41 | 123 | 152 | 2,044 | 1,425 | 643 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 671.0 | 2.4 | 6.2 | 18.6 | 23.0 | 308.6 | 215.2 | 97.1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ILLINOIS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 7,432,161 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 95.8% | 62,909 | 360 | 678 | 8,582 | 4,893 | 24,180 | 15,582 | 8,634 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 66,347 | 374 | 708 | 8,893 | 5,166 | 25,593 | 16,397 | 9,216 |
| Other Cities | 1,046,397 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 85.0% | 4,543 | 7 | 21 | 185 | 66 | 2,426 | 1,177 | 661 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 5,346 | 8 | 25 | 218 | 78 | 2,854 | 1,385 | 778 |
| Rural | 1,410,749 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 63.0% | 3,386 | 10 | 21 | 96 | 49 | 2,126 | 803 | 281 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 5,375 | 16 | 33 | 152 | 78 | 3,375 | 1,275 | 446 |
| **State Total** | **9,889,307** | **77,068** | **398** | **766** | **9,263** | **5,322** | **31,822** | **19,057** | **10,440** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 779.3 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 93.7 | 53.8 | 321.8 | 192.7 | 105.6 |
| **INDIANA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 2,266,878 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.0% | 25,504 | 98 | 123 | 1,316 | 1,124 | 11,350 | 6,523 | 4,970 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 25,733 | 98 | 124 | 1,331 | 1,134 | 11,455 | 6,576 | 5,015 |
| Other Cities | 937,372 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 88.3% | 5,291 | 5 | 25 | 106 | 47 | 2,911 | 1,391 | 806 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 5,992 | 6 | 28 | 120 | 53 | 3,297 | 1,575 | 913 |
| Rural | 1,376,489 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 5,191 | 30 | 54 | 139 | 132 | 3,149 | 1,141 | 546 |
| **State Total** | **4,580,739** | **36,916** | **134** | **206** | **1,590** | **1,319** | **17,901** | **9,292** | **6,474** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 805.9 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 34.7 | 28.8 | 390.8 | 202.8 | 141.3 |
| **IOWA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 921,874 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 91.6% | 6,153 | 17 | 55 | 160 | 87 | 2,916 | 1,900 | 1,018 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 6,880 | 19 | 61 | 182 | 98 | 3,266 | 2,120 | 1,134 |
| Other Cities | 696,369 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.6% | 2,527 | 14 | 14 | 33 | 36 | 1,323 | 742 | 365 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,615 | 14 | 14 | 34 | 37 | 1,370 | 768 | 378 |
| Rural | 1,203,590 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 79.0% | 2,323 | 8 | 17 | 38 | 39 | 1,186 | 842 | 193 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,940 | 10 | 22 | 48 | 49 | 1,501 | 1,066 | 244 |
| **State Total** | **2,821,833** | **12,435** | **43** | **97** | **264** | **184** | **6,137** | **3,954** | **1,756** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 440.7 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 217.5 | 140.1 | 62.2 |
| **KANSAS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 772,776 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 93.0% | 6,357 | 28 | 67 | 314 | 378 | 3,102 | 1,581 | 887 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 6,813 | 31 | 71 | 346 | 396 | 3,306 | 1,680 | 983 |
| Other Cities | 585,698 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 94.5% | 3,046 | 8 | 27 | 73 | 101 | 1,506 | 866 | 465 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,223 | 8 | 29 | 77 | 107 | 1,594 | 916 | 492 |
| Rural | 757,243 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 74.3% | 2,151 | 13 | 21 | 55 | 54 | 1,254 | 555 | 199 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,895 | 17 | 28 | 74 | 73 | 1,688 | 747 | 268 |
| **State Total** | **2,115,717** | **12,931** | **56** | **128** | **497** | **576** | **6,588** | **3,343** | **1,743** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 611.2 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 23.5 | 27.2 | 311.4 | 158.0 | 82.4 |

Table 2.—*Index of Crime by State, 1958*—Continued

| Area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KENTUCKY** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 1,023,246 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 95.2% | 13,772 | 61 | 59 | 623 | 734 | 5,289 | 3,299 | 3,707 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 14,115 | 63 | 63 | 640 | 762 | 5,422 | 3,387 | 3,778 |
| Other Cities | 476,903 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 76.0% | 2,931 | 22 | 29 | 80 | 291 | 1,434 | 618 | 457 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,856 | 29 | 38 | 105 | 383 | 1,887 | 813 | 601 |
| Rural | 1,580,129 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 41.3% | 1,399 | 30 | 58 | 78 | 67 | 812 | 222 | 132 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,388 | 73 | 140 | 189 | 162 | 1,966 | 538 | 320 |
| **State Total** | 3,080,278 | 21,359 | 165 | 241 | 934 | 1,307 | 9,275 | 4,738 | 4,699 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 693.4 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 30.3 | 42.4 | 301.1 | 153.8 | 152.6 |
| **LOUISIANA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 1,279,345 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 18,117 | 97 | 149 | 1,314 | 941 | 6,158 | 4,118 | 5,340 |
| Other Cities | 598,493 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 77.2% | 2,952 | 21 | 23 | 82 | 253 | 1,523 | 670 | 380 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,824 | 27 | 30 | 106 | 328 | 1,973 | 868 | 492 |
| Rural | 1,232,480 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 2,523 | 59 | 52 | 76 | 573 | 767 | 678 | 318 |
| **State Total** | 3,110,318 | 24,464 | 183 | 231 | 1,496 | 1,842 | 8,898 | 5,664 | 6,150 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 786.5 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 48.1 | 59.2 | 286.1 | 182.1 | 197.7 |
| **MAINE** | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan State Economic Areas | 270,892 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,822 | 6 | 12 | 49 | 39 | 860 | 574 | 282 |
| Other Cities | 303,293 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 90.3% | 864 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 426 | 247 | 163 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 958 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 17 | 472 | 274 | 181 |
| Rural | 377,344 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,678 | 16 | 21 | 41 | 46 | 731 | 378 | 415 |
| **State Total** | 951,529 | 4,458 | 24 | 37 | 98 | 102 | 2,063 | 1,226 | 908 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 468.5 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 216.8 | 128.8 | 95.4 |
| **MARYLAND** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 2,224,100 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.7% | 24,750 | 132 | 180 | 993 | 2,508 | 8,212 | 6,166 | 6,559 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 24,807 | 132 | 180 | 996 | 2,518 | 8,233 | 6,179 | 6,569 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Cities | 207,088 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 89.1% | 1,181 | 10 | 4 | 39 | 62 | 640 | 217 | 209 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,326 | 11 | 4 | 44 | 70 | 718 | 244 | 235 |
| Rural | 527,300 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 62.2% | 843 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 180 | 386 | 192 | 42 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,357 | 18 | 21 | 31 | 289 | 621 | 309 | 68 |
| **State Total** | **2,956,394** | **27,490** | **161** | **205** | **1,071** | **2,877** | **9,572** | **6,732** | **6,872** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 929.8 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 36.2 | 97.3 | 323.8 | 227.7 | 232.4 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan State Economic Areas | 4,715,311 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 97.8% | 36,369 | 67 | 208 | 1,000 | 752 | 14,822 | 8,785 | 10,735 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 37,191 | 68 | 213 | 1,024 | 767 | 15,163 | 8,986 | 10,970 |
| Other Cities | 61,135 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 64.3% | 269 | ---- | ---- | 6 | 4 | 192 | 46 | 21 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 419 | ---- | ---- | 9 | 6 | 299 | 72 | 33 |
| Rural | 55,168 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 91 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 36 | 33 | 11 |
| **State Total** | **4,861,644** | **37,701** | **69** | **217** | **1,037** | **775** | **15,498** | **9,091** | **11,014** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 775.5 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 21.3 | 15.9 | 318.8 | 187.0 | 226.5 |
| **MICHIGAN** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 5,519,178 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.9% | 65,679 | 181 | 576 | 4,376 | 5,572 | 30,407 | 13,151 | 11,416 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 66,457 | 183 | 582 | 4,436 | 5,642 | 30,772 | 13,281 | 11,561 |
| Other Cities | 918,068 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.3% | 5,382 | 11 | 43 | 102 | 143 | 2,820 | 1,457 | 806 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 5,588 | 11 | 45 | 106 | 148 | 2,928 | 1,513 | 837 |
| Rural | 1,428,301 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 10,450 | 52 | 181 | 191 | 288 | 5,878 | 2,469 | 1,391 |
| **State Total** | **7,865,547** | **82,495** | **246** | **808** | **4,733** | **6,078** | **39,578** | **17,263** | **13,789** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,048.8 | 3.1 | 10.3 | 60.2 | 77.3 | 503.2 | 219.5 | 175.3 |
| **MINNESOTA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 1,602,218 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.3% | 14,778 | 24 | 78 | 635 | 168 | 6,955 | 4,069 | 2,849 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 14,885 | 24 | 79 | 640 | 169 | 7,005 | 4,098 | 2,870 |
| Other Cities | 543,360 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 93.3% | 2,202 | 3 | 4 | 26 | 8 | 1,024 | 691 | 446 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,361 | 3 | 4 | 28 | 9 | 1,098 | 741 | 478 |
| Rural | 1,229,088 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 79.9% | 2,130 | 3 | 24 | 33 | 26 | 1,235 | 601 | 208 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,666 | 4 | 30 | 41 | 33 | 1,546 | 752 | 260 |
| **State Total** | **3,374,696** | **19,912** | **31** | **113** | **709** | **211** | **9,649** | **5,591** | **3,608** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 590.0 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 21.0 | 6.3 | 285.9 | 165.7 | 106.9 |

Table 2.—*Index of Crime by State, 1958*—Continued

| Area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 169,031 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,003 | 16 | 4 | 23 | 100 | 590 | 133 | 137 |
| Other Cities | 603,189 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 76.1% | 3,087 | 36 | 33 | 102 | 339 | 1,515 | 725 | 337 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,056 | 47 | 43 | 134 | 445 | 1,991 | 953 | 443 |
| Rural | 1,413,668 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 21.0% | 479 | 17 | 12 | 32 | 144 | 201 | 47 | 26 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,281 | 81 | 57 | 152 | 686 | 957 | 224 | 124 |
| **State Total** | 2,185,891 | 7,340 | 144 | 104 | 309 | 1,231 | 3,538 | 1,310 | 704 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 335.8 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 14.1 | 56.3 | 161.9 | 59.9 | 32.2 |
| **MISSOURI** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 2,157,090 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.8% | 34,528 | 147 | 308 | 2,793 | 2,779 | 14,417 | 7,624 | 6,460 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 34,984 | 149 | 312 | 2,833 | 2,817 | 14,607 | 7,722 | 6,541 |
| Other Cities | 575,766 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 76.4% | 2,066 | 7 | 16 | 42 | 45 | 1,189 | 431 | 336 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,704 | 9 | 21 | 55 | 59 | 1,556 | 564 | 440 |
| Rural | 1,238,595 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 61.5% | 3,334 | 35 | 75 | 126 | 160 | 2,023 | 610 | 305 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 5,421 | 57 | 122 | 205 | 260 | 3,289 | 992 | 496 |
| **State Total** | 4,271,451 | 43,109 | 215 | 455 | 3,093 | 3,136 | 19,452 | 9,278 | 7,480 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,009.2 | 5.0 | 10.7 | 72.4 | 73.4 | 455.4 | 217.2 | 175.1 |
| **MONTANA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | None | | | | | | | | |
| Other Cities | 305,240 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.6% | 2,503 | 3 | 14 | 74 | 48 | 922 | 824 | 618 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,591 | 3 | 14 | 77 | 50 | 954 | 853 | 640 |
| Rural | 382,447 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 80.1% | 2,187 | 11 | 21 | 57 | 49 | 1,128 | 665 | 256 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,730 | 14 | 26 | 71 | 61 | 1,408 | 830 | 320 |
| **State Total** | 687,687 | 5,321 | 17 | 40 | 148 | 111 | 2,362 | 1,683 | 960 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 773.8 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 21.5 | 16.1 | 343.5 | 244.7 | 139.6 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NEBRASKA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 498,024 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.2% | 3,520 | 30 | 29 | 172 | 96 | 1,466 | 658 | 1,069 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,656 | 31 | 30 | 180 | 99 | 1,527 | 684 | 1,115 |
| Other Cities | 300,751 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 94.4% | 1,029 | 5 | 7 | 23 | 15 | 511 | 286 | 182 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,089 | 5 | 7 | 24 | 16 | 541 | 303 | 193 |
| Rural | 658,615 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 80.6% | 1,266 | 8 | 18 | 60 | 75 | 680 | 266 | 159 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,570 | 10 | 22 | 74 | 93 | 844 | 330 | 197 |
| **State Total** | 1,457,390 | 6,325 | 46 | 59 | 278 | 208 | 2,912 | 1,317 | 1,505 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 434.0 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 19.1 | 14.3 | 199.8 | 90.4 | 103.3 |
| **NEVADA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | None | | | | | | | | |
| Other Cities | 158,010 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.8% | 2,814 | 14 | 12 | 181 | 58 | 1,283 | 682 | 584 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,906 | 14 | 12 | 187 | 60 | 1,325 | 705 | 603 |
| Rural | 108,842 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 97.9% | 1,363 | 12 | 17 | 61 | 38 | 691 | 371 | 173 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,392 | 12 | 17 | 62 | 39 | 706 | 379 | 177 |
| **State Total** | 266,852 | 4,298 | 26 | 29 | 249 | 99 | 2,031 | 1,084 | 780 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,610.6 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 93.3 | 37.1 | 761.1 | 406.2 | 292.3 |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan State Economic Areas | 175,876 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 692 | ..... | 5 | 10 | 9 | 358 | 157 | 153 |
| Other Cities | 220,808 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 825 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 423 | 251 | 121 |
| Rural | 187,780 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 88.9% | 773 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 512 | 138 | 103 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 869 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 576 | 155 | 116 |
| **State Total** | 584,464 | 2,386 | 4 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 1,357 | 563 | 390 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 408.2 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 232.2 | 96.3 | 66.7 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 5,144,227 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.7% | 12,805 | 118 | 362 | 2,006 | 2,453 | 19,684 | 9,610 | 8,542 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 14,703 | 124 | 378 | 2,104 | 2,607 | 20,428 | 10,221 | 8,841 |
| Other Cities | 322,739 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 92.5% | 1,998 | 6 | 10 | 38 | 93 | 1,014 | 497 | 340 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,160 | 6 | 11 | 41 | 101 | 1,096 | 537 | 368 |
| Rural | 282,368 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 409 | 2 | 19 | 15 | 19 | 258 | 45 | 51 |
| **State Total** | 5,749,334 | 47,272 | 132 | 408 | 2,160 | 2,727 | 21,782 | 10,803 | 9,260 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 822.2 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 37.6 | 47.4 | 378.9 | 187.9 | 161.1 |

Table 2.—*Index of Crime by State, 1958*—Continued

| Area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NEW MEXICO** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 215,907 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 3,553 | 2 | 7 | 83 | 80 | 1,018 | 984 | 1,379 |
| Other Cities | 298,433 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 75.8% | 3,342 | 12 | 29 | 123 | 175 | 1,393 | 1,033 | 577 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,409 | 16 | 38 | 162 | 231 | 1,838 | 1,363 | 761 |
| Rural | 327,474 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 2,030 | 18 | 31 | 105 | 150 | 771 | 284 | 868 |
| State Total | 841,814 | 9,992 | 36 | 76 | 350 | 481 | 3,430 | 2,631 | 3,008 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,187.0 | 4.3 | 9.0 | 41.6 | 54.8 | 407.5 | 312.5 | 357.3 |
| **NEW YORK** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 13,698,352 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 96.7% | 142,580 | 426 | 862 | 6,720 | 11,513 | 15,966 | 51,322 | 22,772 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 146,496 | 436 | 885 | 6,901 | 11,787 | 17,363 | 55,051 | 23,470 |
| Other Cities | 1,135,678 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.2% | 4,200 | 11 | 33 | 63 | 131 | 1,912 | 1,373 | 671 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,276 | 11 | 34 | 64 | 133 | 1,947 | 1,398 | 686 |
| Rural | 1,395,035 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 85.2% | 1,809 | 9 | 18 | 33 | 121 | 919 | 526 | 150 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,124 | 11 | 56 | 39 | 146 | 1,079 | 617 | 176 |
| State Total | 16,229,065 | 152,896 | 461 | 975 | 7,007 | 12,086 | 50,389 | 57,066 | 24,332 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 942.1 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 43.2 | 74.3 | 310.5 | 355.3 | 149.9 |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 1,064,917 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 92.8% | 10,047 | 102 | 94 | 284 | 1,925 | 1,393 | 1,921 | 1,328 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 11,126 | 108 | 101 | 302 | 2,255 | 1,787 | 2,136 | 1,437 |
| Other Cities | 977,674 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 84.0% | 7,581 | 68 | 64 | 150 | 2,127 | 3,098 | 1,062 | 1,012 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 9,025 | 81 | 76 | 179 | 2,532 | 3,688 | 1,264 | 1,205 |
| Rural | 2,506,514 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 12.2% | 4,214 | 101 | 86 | 139 | 1,508 | 1,125 | 585 | 280 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 9,986 | 239 | 204 | 329 | 3,787 | 3,377 | 1,386 | 664 |
| State Total | 4,549,105 | 30,137 | 428 | 381 | 810 | 8,574 | 11,852 | 4,786 | 3,306 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 662.5 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 17.8 | 188.5 | 260.5 | 105.2 | 72.7 |
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | None | | | | | | | | |
| Other Cities | 214,308 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 1,044 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 446 | 264 | 309 |
| Rural | 136,044 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 79.7% | 865 | 2 | 11 | 34 | 26 | 510 | 172 | 110 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,087 | 3 | 14 | 43 | 33 | 640 | 216 | 138 |
| **State Total** | **650,352** | **2,131** | **4** | **17** | **58** | **39** | **1,086** | **480** | **447** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 327.7 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 167.0 | 73.8 | 68.7 |
| **OHIO** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 6,412,190 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 90.0% | 47,733 | 216 | 350 | 3,346 | 2,455 | 19,997 | 11,794 | 9,575 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 53,085 | 241 | 377 | 3,695 | 2,671 | 22,421 | 13,007 | 10,673 |
| Other cities | 1,149,343 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 91.4% | 6,252 | 14 | 27 | 181 | 106 | 3,205 | 1,760 | 959 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 6,841 | 15 | 30 | 198 | 116 | 3,507 | 1,926 | 1,049 |
| Rural | 1,783,456 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 77.3% | 4,598 | 26 | 77 | 99 | 191 | 2,743 | 1,120 | 342 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 5,949 | 34 | 100 | 128 | 247 | 3,549 | 1,449 | 442 |
| **State Total** | **9,344,989** | **65,875** | **290** | **507** | **4,021** | **3,034** | **29,477** | **16,382** | **12,164** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 704.9 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 43.0 | 32.5 | 315.4 | 175.3 | 130.2 |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 781,781 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 94.1% | 11,885 | 48 | 112 | 333 | 398 | 4,986 | 4,046 | 1,962 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 12,718 | 50 | 119 | 355 | 412 | 5,322 | 4,347 | 2,113 |
| Other Cities | 745,692 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 81.2% | 3,318 | 19 | 18 | 110 | 95 | 1,687 | 793 | 596 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,086 | 23 | 22 | 135 | 117 | 2,078 | 977 | 734 |
| Rural | 757,636 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 61.3% | 2,712 | 17 | 57 | 95 | 171 | 1,390 | 701 | 251 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,425 | 77 | 93 | 155 | 279 | 2,268 | 1,144 | 409 |
| **State Total** | **2,285,112** | **21,229** | **150** | **234** | **645** | **808** | **9,668** | **6,468** | **3,256** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 929.0 | 6.6 | 10.2 | 28.2 | 35.4 | 423.1 | 283.0 | 142.5 |
| **OREGON** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 763,563 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.2% | 8,254 | 14 | 64 | 392 | 108 | 3,783 | 2,551 | 1,342 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 8,325 | 14 | 65 | 395 | 109 | 3,816 | 2,573 | 1,353 |
| Other Cities | 413,382 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 91.2% | 2,959 | 7 | 19 | 64 | 66 | 1,318 | 1,022 | 463 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,245 | 8 | 21 | 70 | 72 | 1,445 | 1,121 | 508 |
| Rural | 596,467 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 67.4% | 1,648 | 14 | 26 | 46 | 66 | 793 | 542 | 161 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,446 | 21 | 39 | 68 | 98 | 1,177 | 804 | 239 |
| **State Total** | **1,773,412** | **14,016** | **43** | **125** | **533** | **279** | **6,438** | **4,498** | **2,100** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 790.3 | 2.4 | 7.0 | 30.1 | 15.7 | 363.0 | 253.6 | 118.4 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 8,793,903 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 94.7% | 62,527 | 241 | 810 | 3,997 | 4,860 | 28,086 | 13,532 | 11,601 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 65,596 | 250 | 839 | 4,173 | 5,031 | 29,534 | 14,187 | 11,582 |
| Other Cities | 969,416 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 77.2% | 2,469 | 5 | 21 | 84 | 60 | 1,088 | 746 | 465 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,197 | 6 | 27 | 109 | 78 | 1,409 | 966 | 602 |

Table 2.—*Index of Crime by State, 1958*—Continued

| Area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PENNSYLVANIA—Continued** | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 1,337,810 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 3,962 | 26 | 49 | 100 | 83 | 2,621 | 710 | 373 |
| **State Total** | 11,101,129 | 72,755 | 282 | 915 | 4,382 | 5,192 | 33,564 | 15,663 | 12,557 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 655.4 | 2.5 | 8.2 | 39.5 | 46.8 | 302.3 | 142.9 | 113.1 |
| **RHODE ISLAND** | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan State Economic Areas | 734,468 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 95.9% | 8,271 | 5 | 12 | 165 | 176 | 3,545 | 2,625 | 1,743 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 8,626 | 5 | 13 | 172 | 184 | 3,697 | 2,737 | 1,818 |
| Other Cities | 82,799 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 457 | | 1 | 9 | 11 | 181 | 118 | 107 |
| Rural | 57,801 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 252 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 196 | 21 | 22 |
| **State Total** | 875,068 | 9,335 | 6 | 18 | 187 | 197 | 4,074 | 2,906 | 1,947 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,066.8 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 21.4 | 22.5 | 465.6 | 332.1 | 222.5 |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 734,168 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 81.7% | 8,340 | 50 | 68 | 197 | 407 | 3,727 | 2,487 | 1,104 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 9,704 | 65 | 88 | 224 | 588 | 4,270 | 2,832 | 1,637 |
| Other Cities | 515,928 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 75.5% | 2,611 | 27 | 11 | 39 | 283 | 1,472 | 486 | 230 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,460 | 36 | 19 | 52 | 375 | 1,950 | 644 | 384 |
| Rural | 1,153,943 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 37.9% | 1,881 | 57 | 45 | 49 | 454 | 886 | 309 | 81 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,963 | 150 | 119 | 129 | 1,198 | 2,338 | 815 | 214 |
| **State Total** | 2,404,039 | 18,127 | 251 | 226 | 405 | 2,161 | 8,558 | 4,291 | 2,235 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 754.0 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 16.8 | 89.9 | 356.0 | 178.5 | 93.0 |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 82,868 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 70.4% | 459 | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 171 | 201 | 80 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 577 | | 1 | 6 | 1 | 215 | 253 | 101 |
| Other Cities | 211,617 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 94.6% | 781 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 334 | 295 | 118 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 830 | 2 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 353 | 312 | 125 |
| Rural | 404,681 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 68.5% | 1,116 | 6 | 27 | 47 | 79 | 663 | 407 | 187 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 2,067 | 9 | 39 | 69 | 115 | 968 | 594 | 273 |
| **State Total** | **699,166** | **3,474** | **11** | **51** | **91** | **127** | **1,536** | **1,159** | **499** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 496.9 | 1.6 | 7.3 | 13.0 | 18.2 | 219.7 | 165.8 | 71.4 |
| **TENNESSEE** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 1,551,400 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 80.7% | 16,067 | 151 | 96 | 644 | 1,024 | 8,317 | 2,951 | 2,884 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 19,451 | 172 | 110 | 737 | 1,219 | 9,924 | 3,593 | 3,726 |
| Other Cities | 506,590 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 67.0% | 2,396 | 23 | 17 | 32 | 151 | 1,351 | 397 | 422 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,576 | 34 | 25 | 48 | 230 | 2,016 | 593 | 630 |
| Rural | 1,411,308 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 19.5% | 866 | 17 | 24 | 24 | 118 | 489 | 151 | 43 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,441 | 87 | 123 | 123 | 605 | 2,508 | 774 | 221 |
| **State Total** | **3,469,298** | **27,468** | **293** | **258** | **908** | **2,054** | **14,448** | **4,930** | **4,577** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 791.7 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 26.2 | 59.2 | 416.5 | 142.1 | 131.9 |
| **TEXAS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 5,185,053 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 92.6% | 64,406 | 437 | 450 | 2,378 | 5,639 | 31,615 | 11,618 | 12,269 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 69,248 | 469 | 483 | 2,581 | 5,958 | 34,113 | 12,569 | 13,075 |
| Other Cities | 2,027,175 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 77.2% | 9,727 | 67 | 61 | 179 | 872 | 5,253 | 1,962 | 1,333 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 12,600 | 87 | 79 | 232 | 1,130 | 6,801 | 2,541 | 1,727 |
| Rural | 2,164,862 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 56.8% | 8,176 | 159 | 173 | 208 | 1,344 | 3,598 | 1,834 | 899 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 14,470 | 281 | 306 | 368 | 2,379 | 6,368 | 3,246 | 1,522 |
| **State Total** | **9,377,090** | **96,318** | **837** | **868** | **3,181** | **9,467** | **47,285** | **18,356** | **16,324** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 1,027.2 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 33.9 | 101.0 | 504.3 | 195.8 | 174.1 |
| **UTAH** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 473,035 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 77.8% | 4,071 | 4 | 35 | 138 | 137 | 1,689 | 1,288 | 780 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 5,388 | 5 | 43 | 181 | 181 | 2,237 | 1,719 | 1,022 |
| Other Cities | 213,067 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 75.7% | 612 | ---------- | 1 | 11 | 3 | 294 | 150 | 153 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 808 | ---------- | 1 | 15 | 4 | 388 | 198 | 202 |
| Rural | 178,485 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 79.3% | 681 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 328 | 248 | 75 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 860 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 414 | 313 | 95 |
| **State Total** | **864,587** | **7,056** | **10** | **53** | **206** | **199** | **3,039** | **2,230** | **1,319** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 816.1 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 351.5 | 257.9 | 152.6 |
| **VERMONT** | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan State Economic Areas | None | | | | | | | | |
| Other Cities | 152,873 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 86.3% | 693 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 325 | 178 | 180 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 803 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 377 | 206 | 209 |
| Rural | 219,514 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 907 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 603 | 164 | 114 |
| **State Total** | **372,387** | **1,710** | **12** | **11** | **9** | **5** | **980** | **370** | **323** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 459.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 263.2 | 99.4 | 86.7 |

Table 2.—*Index of Crime by State, 1958*—Continued

| Area | Population | Total offenses | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 1,825,216 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.2% | 23,358 | 151 | 200 | 885 | 2,791 | 9,583 | 5,880 | 3,868 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 23,512 | 152 | 201 | 891 | 2,814 | 9,646 | 5,915 | 3,893 |
| Other Cities | 537,567 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 89.7% | 3,440 | 37 | 36 | 100 | 553 | 1,572 | 717 | 425 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,834 | 41 | 40 | 111 | 616 | 1,753 | 799 | 474 |
| Rural | 1,572,189 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 5,106 | 147 | 132 | 173 | 992 | 2,026 | 793 | 843 |
| **State Total** | **3,934,972** | **32,452** | **340** | **373** | **1,175** | **4,422** | **13,425** | **7,507** | **5,210** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 824.7 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 29.9 | 112.4 | 341.2 | 190.8 | 132.4 |
| **WASHINGTON** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 1,554,364 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 99.0% | 18,700 | 30 | 116 | 789 | 217 | 8,675 | 5,121 | 3,752 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 18,861 | 30 | 116 | 795 | 219 | 8,751 | 5,169 | 3,781 |
| Other Cities | 530,132 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 88.5% | 3,617 | 3 | 24 | 93 | 76 | 1,462 | 1,259 | 730 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,121 | 3 | 27 | 105 | 86 | 1,652 | 1,423 | 825 |
| Rural | 684,615 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 89.9% | 3,933 | 8 | 26 | 61 | 74 | 2,159 | 1,213 | 392 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,375 | 9 | 29 | 68 | 82 | 2,402 | 1,349 | 436 |
| **State Total** | **2,769,111** | **27,357** | **42** | **172** | **968** | **387** | **12,805** | **7,941** | **5,042** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 987.9 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 35.0 | 14.0 | 462.4 | 286.8 | 182.1 |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 664,497 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 94.2% | 3,833 | 32 | 26 | 173 | 381 | 1,763 | 743 | 715 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,067 | 34 | 27 | 184 | 405 | 1,869 | 786 | 762 |
| Other Cities | 385,203 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 83.7% | 1,205 | 4 | 8 | 36 | 22 | 659 | 265 | 211 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,440 | 5 | 10 | 43 | 26 | 787 | 317 | 252 |
| Rural | 919,031 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 100.0% | 3,034 | 56 | 57 | 78 | 213 | 1,612 | 486 | 532 |
| **State Total** | **1,968,734** | **8,541** | **95** | **94** | **305** | **644** | **4,268** | **1,589** | **1,546** |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 433.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 15.5 | 32.7 | 216.8 | 80.7 | 78.5 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WISCONSIN** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 1,785,760 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 95.8% | 10,275 | 19 | 102 | 509 | 155 | 3,680 | 3,708 | 2,212 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 10,689 | 20 | 105 | 511 | 158 | 3,864 | 3,739 | 2,262 |
| Other Cities | 907,070 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 91.8% | 3,143 | 8 | 11 | 53 | 15 | 1,585 | 827 | 611 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 4,325 | 9 | 12 | 58 | 16 | 1,727 | 934 | 660 |
| Rural | 1,244,657 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 80.8% | 3,218 | 7 | 13 | 53 | 9 | 1,075 | 784 | 507 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 3,982 | 9 | 53 | 65 | 18 | 2,444 | 970 | 492 |
| **State Total** | 3,937,486 | 18,096 | 38 | 170 | 339 | 522 | 8,035 | 5,640 | 3,353 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 459.6 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 8.6 | 13.3 | 204.1 | 143.2 | 85.2 |
| **WYOMING** | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | None | | | | | | | | |
| Other Cities | 197,706 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 98.1% | 1,231 | 5 | 7 | 19 | 26 | 189 | 164 | 191 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,255 | 5 | 7 | 20 | 27 | 198 | 173 | 197 |
| Rural | 122,214 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | 80.7% | 1,226 | 3 | 19 | 99 | 16 | 52 | 709 | 59 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,521 | 4 | 24 | 123 | 57 | 436 | 620 | 257 |
| **State Total** | 319,920 | 2,776 | 9 | 31 | 173 | 84 | 934 | 1,093 | 452 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 867.7 | 2.8 | 9.7 | 54.1 | 26.3 | 291.9 | 341.6 | 141.3 |

## Table 3.—*Index of Crime, United States, 1958*

| Area | Population | Total | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary | Larceny over $50 | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Standard Metropolitan Areas | 105,735,561 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | [1] 95.9% | 1,174,896 | 4,588 | 10,048 | 63,773 | 81,273 | 193,781 | 301,920 | 219,510 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 1,221,208 | 4,800 | 10,390 | 66,071 | 84,471 | 514,291 | 313,231 | 228,044 |
| Other Cities | 25,489,735 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | [1] 84.8% | 136,646 | 677 | 888 | 3,443 | 8,522 | 67,082 | 34,433 | 21,601 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 161,238 | 843 | 1,055 | 4,054 | 10,613 | 79,410 | 40,055 | 25,208 |
| Rural | 42,035,033 | | | | | | | | |
| Area actually reporting | [1] 68.7% | 119,786 | 1,444 | 2,021 | 3,478 | 10,262 | 61,677 | 27,562 | 13,342 |
| Estimated total | 100.0% | 171,476 | 2,539 | 3,116 | 5,222 | 18,446 | 86,176 | 38,261 | 17,713 |
| **United States Total** | 173,260,329 | 1,553,922 | 8,182 | 14,561 | 75,347 | 113,530 | 679,787 | 391,550 | 270,965 |
| Rate per 100,000 inhabitants | | 896.9 | 4.7 | 8.4 | 43.5 | 65.5 | 392.4 | 226.0 | 156.4 |

[1] The percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States which have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

## Table 4.—*Index of Crime by Geographic*

[Population figures shown in this table are those published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census,

| Area | Year | Population | Total offenses | | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | | Forcible rape | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 |
| Continental United States [1] | 1957 | 170,293,000 | 1,422,285 | 835.2 | 8,027 | 4.7 | [2] 12,886 | 7.6 |
| | 1958 | 173,260,000 | 1,553,922 | 896.9 | 8,182 | 4.7 | [2] 14,561 | 8.4 |
| Percent change | | | +9.3 | +7.4 | +1.9 | | +13.0 | +10.5 |
| New England | 1957 | 9,836,000 | 63,858 | 649.2 | 110 | 1.4 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 9,961,000 | 70,364 | 706.4 | 115 | 1.5 | (3) | |
| Percent change | | | +10.2 | +8.8 | +3.6 | +7.1 | | |
| Connecticut | 1957 | 2,269,000 | 14,052 | 619.3 | 38 | 1.7 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 2,316,000 | 15,073 | 650.8 | 30 | 1.3 | (3) | |
| Maine | 1957 | 939,000 | 3,930 | 418.5 | 16 | 1.7 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 952,000 | 4,421 | 464.6 | 24 | 2.5 | (3) | |
| Massachusetts | 1957 | 4,827,000 | 34,920 | 723.4 | 62 | 1.3 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 4,862,000 | 37,484 | 771.0 | 69 | 1.4 | (3) | |
| New Hampshire | 1957 | 573,000 | 2,002 | 349.4 | 4 | .7 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 581,000 | 2,370 | 405.5 | 4 | .7 | (3) | |
| Rhode Island | 1957 | 857,000 | 7,565 | 882.7 | 10 | 1.2 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 875,000 | 9,317 | 1,064.7 | 6 | .7 | (3) | |
| Vermont | 1957 | 370,000 | 1,389 | 375.4 | 10 | 2.7 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 372,000 | 1,699 | 456.2 | 12 | 3.2 | (3) | |
| Middle Atlantic | 1957 | 32,776,000 | 250,889 | 765.5 | 791 | 2.4 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 33,080,000 | 270,625 | 818.1 | 875 | 2.6 | (3) | |
| Percent change | | | +7.9 | +6.9 | +10.2 | +8.3 | | |
| New Jersey | 1957 | 5,617,000 | 43,000 | 765.5 | 131 | 2.3 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 5,719,000 | 46,864 | 815.1 | 132 | 2.3 | (3) | |
| New York | 1957 | 16,148,000 | 141,166 | 874.2 | 400 | 2.5 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 16,229,000 | 151,921 | 936.1 | 461 | 2.8 | (3) | |
| Pennsylvania | 1957 | 11,011,000 | 66,723 | 606.0 | 263 | 2.4 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 11,101,000 | 71,840 | 647.1 | 282 | 2.5 | (3) | |
| East North Central | 1957 | 34,979,000 | 252,029 | 720.5 | 1,211 | 3.5 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 35,618,000 | 277,993 | 780.5 | 1,106 | 3.1 | (3) | |
| Percent change | | | +10.3 | +8.3 | −8.7 | −11.4 | | |
| Illinois | 1957 | 9,699,000 | 68,259 | 703.8 | 419 | 4.3 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 9,889,000 | 76,302 | 771.6 | 398 | 4.0 | (3) | |
| Indiana | 1957 | 4,507,000 | 34,218 | 759.2 | 169 | 3.7 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 4,581,000 | 36,710 | 801.4 | 134 | 2.9 | (3) | |
| Michigan | 1957 | 7,705,000 | 73,914 | 959.3 | 247 | 3.2 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 7,866,000 | 81,687 | 1,038.5 | 246 | 3.1 | (3) | |
| Ohio | 1957 | 9,206,000 | 59,351 | 644.7 | 332 | 3.6 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 9,345,000 | 65,368 | 699.5 | 290 | 3.1 | (3) | |
| Wisconsin | 1957 | 3,861,000 | 16,287 | 421.8 | 44 | 1.1 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 3,938,000 | 17,926 | 455.3 | 38 | 1.0 | (3) | |
| West North Central | 1957 | 15,214,000 | 91,033 | 598.4 | 383 | 2.5 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 15,391,000 | 99,397 | 645.8 | 406 | 2.6 | (3) | |
| Percent change | | | +9.2 | +7.9 | +6.0 | +4.0 | | |
| Iowa | 1957 | 2,783,000 | 11,721 | 421.2 | 20 | .7 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 2,822,000 | 12,338 | 437.2 | 43 | 1.5 | (3) | |
| Kansas | 1957 | 2,100,000 | 12,958 | 617.0 | 58 | 2.8 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 2,116,000 | 12,803 | 605.1 | 56 | 2.6 | (3) | |
| Minnesota | 1957 | 3,318,000 | 17,056 | 514.0 | 52 | 1.6 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 3,375,000 | 19,799 | 586.7 | 31 | .9 | (3) | |
| Missouri | 1957 | 4,238,000 | 38,491 | 908.2 | 210 | 5.0 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 4,271,000 | 42,654 | 998.6 | 215 | 5.0 | (3) | |
| Nebraska | 1957 | 1,437,000 | 5,616 | 390.8 | 25 | 1.7 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 1,457,000 | 6,266 | 429.9 | 46 | 3.2 | (3) | |
| North Dakota | 1957 | 645,000 | 2,075 | 321.7 | 8 | 1.2 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 650,000 | 2,114 | 325.1 | 4 | .6 | (3) | |
| South Dakota | 1957 | 693,000 | 3,116 | 449.6 | 10 | 1.4 | (3) | |
| | 1958 | 699,000 | 3,423 | 489.6 | 11 | 1.6 | (3) | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Series I–25, No. 189, dated Nov. 13, 1958 All 1958 rates calculated prior to population rounding]

| Robbery | | Aggravated assault | | Burglary | | Larceny over $50 | | Auto theft | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 |
| — | — | | | | | | | | |
| **66,843** | **39.3** | **110,672** | **65.0** | **603,707** | **354.5** | **354,972** | **208.4** | **265,178** | **155.7** |
| **75,347** | **43.5** | **113,530** | **65.5** | **679,767** | **392.4** | **391,550** | **226.0** | **270,965** | **156.4** |
| **+12.7** | **+10.7** | **+2.6** | **+.8** | **+12.6** | **+10.7** | **+10.3** | **+8.4** | **+2.2** | **+.4** |
| 1,473 | 15.0 | 1,600 | 16.3 | 27,181 | 276.3 | 16,874 | 171.6 | 16,590 | 168.7 |
| 1,671 | 16.8 | 1,618 | 16.2 | 31,041 | 317.6 | 18,175 | 182.5 | 17,114 | 171.8 |
| +13.4 | +12.0 | +1.1 | −.6 | +16.4 | +14.9 | +7.7 | +6.4 | +3.2 | +1.8 |
| 291 | 12.8 | 554 | 24.4 | 6,551 | 288.7 | 3,937 | 173.5 | 2,681 | 118.2 |
| 316 | 13.6 | 507 | 21.9 | 7,669 | 331.1 | 4,019 | 173.5 | 2,532 | 109.3 |
| 67 | 7.1 | 82 | 8.7 | 1,544 | 164.4 | 1,109 | 118.1 | 1,112 | 118.4 |
| 98 | 10.3 | 102 | 10.7 | 2,063 | 216.8 | 1,226 | 128.8 | 908 | 95.4 |
| 950 | 19.7 | 753 | 15.6 | 13,594 | 281.6 | 8,790 | 182.1 | 10,771 | 223.1 |
| 1,037 | 21.3 | 775 | 15.9 | 15,198 | 318.8 | 9,091 | 187.0 | 11,014 | 226.5 |
| 25 | 4.4 | 19 | 3.3 | 1,125 | 196.3 | 517 | 90.2 | 312 | 54.5 |
| 24 | 4.1 | 32 | 5.5 | 1,357 | 232.2 | 563 | 96.3 | 390 | 66.7 |
| 120 | 14.0 | 190 | 22.2 | 3,564 | 415.9 | 2,211 | 258.0 | 1,470 | 171.5 |
| 187 | 21.4 | 197 | 22.5 | 4,074 | 465.6 | 2,906 | 332.1 | 1,947 | 222.5 |
| 20 | 5.4 | 2 | .5 | 803 | 217.0 | 310 | 83.8 | 244 | 65.9 |
| 9 | 2.4 | 5 | 1.3 | 980 | 263.2 | 370 | 99.4 | 323 | 86.7 |
| 11,616 | 35.4 | 19,170 | 58.5 | 100,073 | 305.3 | 76,335 | 232.9 | 42,901 | 130.9 |
| 13,549 | 41.0 | 19,985 | 60.4 | 105,735 | 319.6 | 84,332 | 254.9 | 46,149 | 139.5 |
| +16.6 | +15.8 | +4.3 | +3.2 | +5.7 | +4.7 | +10.5 | +9.4 | +7.6 | +6.6 |
| 1,932 | 34.4 | 2,644 | 47.1 | 19,418 | 345.7 | 9,794 | 174.4 | 9,081 | 161.7 |
| 2,160 | 37.6 | 2,727 | 47.4 | 21,782 | 378.9 | 10,803 | 187.9 | 9,260 | 161.1 |
| 5,390 | 34.6 | 11,658 | 72.2 | 49,940 | 309.3 | 52,129 | 322.8 | 21,449 | 132.8 |
| 7,007 | 43.2 | 12,066 | 71.3 | 50,389 | 310.5 | 57,666 | 355.3 | 24,332 | 149.9 |
| 4,094 | 37.2 | 4,868 | 44.2 | 30,715 | 278.9 | 14,412 | 130.9 | 12,371 | 112.4 |
| 4,382 | 39.5 | 5,192 | 46.8 | 33,564 | 302.3 | 15,863 | 142.9 | 12,557 | 113.1 |
| 17,806 | 50.9 | 15,796 | 45.2 | 108,196 | 309.3 | 61,244 | 175.1 | 47,776 | 136.6 |
| 19,945 | 56.0 | 16,275 | 45.7 | 126,813 | 356.0 | 67,634 | 189.9 | 46,220 | 129.8 |
| +12.0 | +10.0 | +3.0 | +1.1 | +17.2 | +15.1 | +10.4 | +8.5 | −3.3 | −5.0 |
| 8,191 | 84.5 | 5,178 | 53.4 | 27,454 | 283.1 | 17,224 | 177.6 | 9,793 | 101.0 |
| 9,263 | 93.7 | 5,322 | 53.8 | 31,822 | 321.8 | 19,057 | 192.7 | 10,440 | 105.6 |
| 1,358 | 30.1 | 1,322 | 29.3 | 15,410 | 341.9 | 8,737 | 193.9 | 7,222 | 160.2 |
| 1,590 | 34.7 | 1,319 | 28.8 | 17,901 | 390.8 | 9,292 | 202.8 | 6,474 | 141.3 |
| 4,287 | 55.6 | 5,979 | 77.6 | 32,294 | 419.1 | 15,965 | 207.2 | 15,142 | 196.5 |
| 4,733 | 60.2 | 6,078 | 77.3 | 39,578 | 503.2 | 17,263 | 219.5 | 13,789 | 175.3 |
| 3,673 | 39.9 | 2,909 | 31.6 | 26,167 | 284.2 | 14,057 | 152.7 | 12,213 | 132.7 |
| 4,021 | 43.0 | 3,034 | 32.5 | 29,477 | 315.4 | 16,382 | 175.3 | 12,164 | 130.2 |
| 297 | 7.7 | 408 | 10.6 | 6,871 | 178.0 | 5,261 | 136.3 | 3,406 | 88.2 |
| 338 | 8.6 | 522 | 13.3 | 8,035 | 204.1 | 5,640 | 143.2 | 3,353 | 85.2 |
| 4,692 | 30.8 | 4,263 | 28.0 | 42,242 | 277.7 | 22,578 | 148.4 | 16,875 | 110.9 |
| 4,990 | 32.4 | 4,481 | 29.1 | 47,360 | 307.7 | 25,122 | 163.2 | 17,038 | 110.7 |
| +6.4 | +5.2 | +5.1 | +3.9 | +12.1 | +10.8 | +11.3 | +10.0 | +1.0 | −.2 |
| 253 | 9.1 | 167 | 6.0 | 6,119 | 219.9 | 3,486 | 125.3 | 1,676 | 60.2 |
| 264 | 9.4 | 184 | 6.5 | 6,137 | 217.5 | 3,954 | 140.1 | 1,756 | 62.2 |
| 511 | 24.3 | 622 | 29.6 | 6,843 | 325.9 | 3,227 | 153.7 | 1,697 | 80.8 |
| 497 | 23.5 | 576 | 27.2 | 6,588 | 311.4 | 3,343 | 158.0 | 1,743 | 82.4 |
| 629 | 19.0 | 163 | 4.9 | 8,148 | 245.6 | 4,756 | 143.3 | 3,308 | 99.7 |
| 709 | 21.0 | 211 | 6.3 | 9,649 | 285.9 | 5,591 | 165.7 | 3,608 | 106.9 |
| 2,968 | 70.0 | 2,939 | 69.3 | 16,282 | 384.2 | 8,260 | 194.9 | 7,842 | 184.8 |
| 3,093 | 72.4 | 3,136 | 73.4 | 19,452 | 455.4 | 9,278 | 217.2 | 7,480 | 175.1 |
| 166 | 11.6 | 211 | 14.7 | 2,501 | 174.0 | 1,225 | 85.2 | 1,488 | 103.5 |
| 278 | 19.1 | 208 | 14.3 | 2,912 | 199.8 | 1,317 | 90.4 | 1,505 | 103.3 |
| 54 | 8.4 | 46 | 7.1 | 991 | 153.6 | 514 | 79.7 | 462 | 71.6 |
| 58 | 8.9 | 39 | 6.0 | 1,086 | 167.0 | 480 | 73.8 | 447 | 68.7 |
| 111 | 16.0 | 115 | 16.6 | 1,358 | 196.0 | 1,110 | 160.2 | 412 | 59.5 |
| 91 | 13.0 | 127 | 18.2 | 1,536 | 219.7 | 1,159 | 165.8 | 499 | 71.4 |

| Area | Year | Population | Total offenses | | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | | Forcible rape | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 |
| South Atlantic[1] | 1957 | 24,761,000 | 203,464 | 821.7 | 2,257 | 9.1 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 25,352,000 | 222,503 | 877.7 | 2,420 | 9.5 | (2) | .. |
| Percent change | .. | | +9.4 | +6.8 | +7.2 | +4.4 | .. | .. |
| Delaware | 1957 | 434,000 | 2,854 | 657.6 | 27 | 6.2 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 454,000 | 3,681 | 810.7 | 14 | 3.1 | (2) | .. |
| Florida | 1957 | 4,209,000 | 54,971 | 1,306.0 | 513 | 12.2 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 4,442,000 | 60,653 | 1,365.4 | 524 | 11.8 | (2) | .. |
| Georgia | 1957 | 3,771,000 | 29,642 | 786.1 | 478 | 12.7 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 3,818,000 | 32,062 | 839.8 | 527 | 13.8 | (2) | .. |
| Maryland | 1957 | 2,895,000 | 24,733 | 854.3 | 141 | 4.9 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 2,956,000 | 27,285 | 922.9 | 161 | 5.4 | (2) | .. |
| North Carolina | 1957 | 4,172,000 | 27,103 | 606.1 | 439 | 9.8 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 4,549,000 | 29,756 | 654.1 | 428 | 9.4 | (2) | .. |
| South Carolina | 1957 | 2,368,000 | 15,431 | 651.6 | 211 | 8.9 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 2,404,000 | 17,901 | 744.6 | 251 | 10.4 | (2) | .. |
| Virginia | 1957 | 3,828,000 | 31,400 | 820.3 | 278 | 7.3 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 3,935,000 | 32,079 | 815.2 | 340 | 8.6 | (2) | .. |
| West Virginia | 1957 | 1,963,000 | 7,065 | 359.9 | 92 | 4.7 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 1,969,000 | 8,447 | 429.1 | 95 | 4.8 | (2) | .. |
| East South Central | 1957 | 11,815,000 | 71,866 | 608.3 | 1,175 | 9.9 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 11,947,000 | 77,714 | 650.5 | 1,019 | 8.5 | (2) | .. |
| Percent change | .. | | +8.1 | +6.9 | −13.3 | −14.1 | .. | .. |
| Alabama | 1957 | 3,162,000 | 18,368 | 580.9 | 401 | 12.7 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 3,211,000 | 22,150 | 689.7 | 417 | 13.0 | (2) | .. |
| Kentucky | 1957 | 3,043,000 | 20,444 | 671.8 | 217 | 7.1 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 3,080,000 | 21,118 | 685.6 | 165 | 5.4 | (2) | .. |
| Mississippi | 1957 | 2,166,000 | 7,403 | 341.8 | 241 | 11.1 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 2,186,000 | 7,236 | 331.0 | 144 | 6.6 | (2) | .. |
| Tennessee | 1957 | 3,443,000 | 25,651 | 745.0 | 316 | 9.2 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 3,469,000 | 27,210 | 784.3 | 293 | 8.4 | (2) | .. |
| West South Central | 1957 | 16,277,000 | 139,622 | 857.8 | 1,239 | 7.6 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 16,539,000 | 151,736 | 917.5 | 1,336 | 8.1 | (2) | .. |
| Percent change | .. | | +8.7 | +7.0 | +7.8 | +6.6 | .. | .. |
| Arkansas | 1957 | 1,780,000 | 9,242 | 519.2 | 171 | 9.6 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 1,766,000 | 11,058 | 626.1 | 166 | 9.4 | (2) | .. |
| Louisiana | 1957 | 3,066,000 | 21,949 | 715.9 | 207 | 6.8 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 3,110,000 | 24,233 | 779.1 | 183 | 5.9 | (2) | .. |
| Oklahoma | 1957 | 2,257,000 | 20,791 | 921.2 | 129 | 5.7 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 2,285,000 | 20,995 | 918.8 | 150 | 6.6 | (2) | .. |
| Texas | 1957 | 9,175,000 | 87,640 | 955.2 | 732 | 8.0 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 9,377,000 | 95,450 | 1,017.9 | 837 | 8.9 | (2) | .. |
| Mountain | 1957 | 6,288,000 | 64,350 | 1,023.4 | 232 | 3.7 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 6,494,000 | 73,345 | 1,129.4 | 259 | 4.0 | (2) | .. |
| Percent change | .. | | +14.0 | +10.4 | +11.6 | +8.1 | .. | .. |
| Arizona | 1957 | 1,078,000 | 14,518 | 1,346.8 | 75 | 7.0 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 1,140,000 | 19,320 | 1,694.1 | 75 | 6.6 | (2) | .. |
| Colorado | 1957 | 1,663,000 | 17,907 | 1,076.8 | 41 | 2.5 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 1,711,000 | 20,408 | 1,193.1 | 70 | 4.1 | (2) | .. |
| Idaho | 1957 | 645,000 | 3,682 | 570.9 | 11 | 1.7 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 662,000 | 4,403 | 664.8 | 16 | 2.4 | (2) | .. |
| Montana | 1957 | 671,000 | 4,877 | 726.8 | 20 | 3.0 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 688,000 | 5,281 | 767.9 | 17 | 2.5 | (2) | .. |
| Nevada | 1957 | 262,000 | 4,464 | 1,703.8 | 24 | 9.2 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 267,000 | 4,269 | 1,599.8 | 26 | 9.7 | (2) | .. |
| New Mexico | 1957 | 813,000 | 9,165 | 1,127.3 | 40 | 4.9 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 842,000 | 9,916 | 1,177.9 | 36 | 4.3 | (2) | .. |
| Utah | 1957 | 840,000 | 6,721 | 800.5 | 6 | .7 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 865,000 | 7,003 | 810.0 | 10 | 1.2 | (2) | .. |
| Wyoming | 1957 | 317,000 | 3,013 | 950.5 | 15 | 4.7 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 320,000 | 2,745 | 858.0 | 9 | 2.8 | (2) | .. |
| Pacific | 1957 | 18,347,000 | 272,288 | 1,484.1 | 596 | 3.2 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 18,879,000 | 295,684 | 1,566.2 | 616 | 3.3 | (2) | .. |
| Percent change | .. | | +8.6 | +5.5 | +3.4 | +3.1 | .. | .. |
| California | 1957 | 13,879,000 | 232,517 | 1,675.3 | 489 | 3.5 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 14,337,000 | 254,608 | 1,775.9 | 531 | 3.7 | (2) | .. |
| Oregon | 1957 | 1,743,000 | 13,023 | 747.2 | 46 | 2.6 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 1,773,000 | 13,891 | 783.3 | 43 | 2.4 | (2) | .. |
| Washington | 1957 | 2,725,000 | 26,748 | 981.6 | 61 | 2.2 | (2) | .. |
| | 1958 | 2,769,000 | 27,185 | 981.7 | 42 | 1.5 | (2) | .. |

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

[2] Beginning in 1958 the rape category was limited to forcible offenses. Prior to 1958 statutory cases were also included. The best available indication of the change in forcible rapes from 1957 to 1958 is the 13.0 percent rise shown for cities. See table 5 and pertinent footnote. This percentage change used here (table 4) for estimating total 1957 forcible rapes.

*Divisions and States, 1957–58*—Continued

| Robbery | | Aggravated assault | | Burglary | | Larceny over $50 | | Auto theft | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 | Number | Rate per 100,000 |
| 7,852 | 31.7 | 30,248 | 122.2 | 84,356 | 340.7 | 44,732 | 180.7 | 34,019 | 137.4 |
| 8,770 | 34.6 | 30,175 | 119.0 | 97,564 | 384.8 | 48,357 | 190.7 | 35,217 | 138.9 |
| +11.7 | +9.1 | −.2 | −2.6 | +15.7 | +12.9 | +8.1 | +5.5 | +3.5 | +1.1 |
| 110 | 25.3 | 93 | 21.4 | 1,485 | 342.2 | 619 | 142.6 | 520 | 119.8 |
| 112 | 24.7 | 83 | 18.3 | 1,971 | 434.1 | 801 | 176.4 | 700 | 154.2 |
| 2,184 | 51.9 | 4,845 | 115.1 | 25,913 | 615.7 | 13,503 | 320.8 | 8,013 | 190.4 |
| 3,052 | 68.7 | 5,056 | 113.8 | 29,926 | 673.7 | 14,385 | 323.8 | 7,710 | 173.6 |
| 1,202 | 31.9 | 4,176 | 110.7 | 12,501 | 331.5 | 6,283 | 166.6 | 5,002 | 132.6 |
| 1,122 | 29.4 | 3,803 | 99.6 | 14,322 | 375.1 | 6,576 | 172.2 | 5,712 | 149.6 |
| 1,084 | 37.4 | 2,914 | 100.7 | 8,260 | 285.3 | 5,483 | 189.4 | 6,851 | 236.6 |
| 1,071 | 36.2 | 2,877 | 97.3 | 9,572 | 323.8 | 6,732 | 227.7 | 6,872 | 232.4 |
| 609 | 15.6 | 8,149 | 182.2 | 10,283 | 229.9 | 4,343 | 97.1 | 3,190 | 71.3 |
| 810 | 17.8 | 8,574 | 188.5 | 11,852 | 260.5 | 4,786 | 105.2 | 3,306 | 72.7 |
| 375 | 15.8 | 2,437 | 102.9 | 6,742 | 284.7 | 3,814 | 161.1 | 1,852 | 78.2 |
| 405 | 16.8 | 2,161 | 89.9 | 8,558 | 356.0 | 4,291 | 178.5 | 2,235 | 93.0 |
| 1,167 | 30.5 | 4,328 | 113.1 | 12,807 | 334.6 | 7,251 | 189.4 | 5,569 | 145.5 |
| 1,175 | 29.9 | 4,422 | 112.4 | 13,425 | 341.2 | 7,507 | 190.8 | 5,210 | 132.4 |
| 292 | 14.9 | 579 | 29.5 | 3,291 | 167.7 | 1,583 | 80.6 | 1,228 | 62.6 |
| 305 | 15.5 | 644 | 32.7 | 4,268 | 216.8 | 1,589 | 80.7 | 1,516 | 78.5 |
| 2,787 | 23.0 | 7,986 | 67.6 | 31,725 | 268.5 | 15,046 | 127.3 | 13,147 | 111.3 |
| 2,968 | 24.8 | 7,947 | 66.5 | 36,841 | 308.4 | 16,351 | 136.9 | 12,588 | 105.4 |
| +6.5 | +5.1 | −.5 | −1.6 | +16.1 | +14.9 | +8.7 | +7.5 | −1.3 | −5.3 |
| 581 | 18.5 | 2,974 | 94.1 | 7,379 | 233.4 | 4,547 | 143.8 | 2,483 | 78.5 |
| 817 | 25.4 | 3,355 | 104.5 | 9,580 | 298.3 | 5,373 | 167.3 | 2,608 | 81.2 |
| 889 | 29.2 | 1,419 | 46.6 | 8,577 | 281.9 | 4,330 | 142.3 | 5,012 | 164.7 |
| 930 | 30.3 | 1,307 | 42.4 | 9,275 | 301.1 | 4,738 | 153.8 | 4,699 | 152.6 |
| 382 | 17.6 | 1,166 | 53.8 | 3,358 | 155.0 | 1,375 | 63.5 | 881 | 40.7 |
| 309 | 14.1 | 1,231 | 56.3 | 3,538 | 161.9 | 1,310 | 59.9 | 704 | 32.2 |
| 932 | 27.1 | 2,427 | 70.5 | 12,411 | 360.5 | 4,794 | 139.2 | 4,771 | 138.6 |
| 908 | 26.2 | 2,054 | 59.2 | 14,448 | 416.5 | 4,930 | 142.1 | 4,577 | 131.9 |
| 4,855 | 29.8 | 13,701 | 84.2 | 63,009 | 387.1 | 30,281 | 180.1 | 26,534 | 163.0 |
| 5,904 | 35.7 | 13,206 | 79.8 | 71,359 | 431.5 | 32,989 | 199.5 | 26,942 | 162.9 |
| +21.6 | +19.8 | −3.6 | −5.2 | +13.3 | +11.5 | +8.9 | +7.2 | +1.5 | −.1 |
| 429 | 24.1 | 1,154 | 64.8 | 4,337 | 243.7 | 2,116 | 118.9 | 1,035 | 58.1 |
| 582 | 33.0 | 1,089 | 61.7 | 5,508 | 311.8 | 2,501 | 141.6 | 1,212 | 68.6 |
| 990 | 32.3 | 2,034 | 66.3 | 7,463 | 243.4 | 4,998 | 163.0 | 6,257 | 204.1 |
| 1,496 | 48.1 | 1,842 | 59.2 | 8,898 | 286.1 | 5,664 | 182.1 | 6,150 | 197.7 |
| 748 | 33.1 | 1,092 | 48.4 | 9,587 | 424.8 | 5,824 | 258.0 | 3,411 | 151.1 |
| 645 | 28.2 | 808 | 35.4 | 9,668 | 423.1 | 6,468 | 283.0 | 3,256 | 142.5 |
| 2,688 | 29.3 | 9,421 | 102.7 | 41,622 | 453.6 | 17,346 | 189.1 | 15,831 | 172.5 |
| 3,181 | 33.9 | 9,467 | 101.0 | 47,285 | 504.3 | 18,356 | 195.8 | 16,324 | 174.1 |
| 2,705 | 13.0 | 2,585 | 41.1 | 27,142 | 431.6 | 17,410 | 276.9 | 14,276 | 227.0 |
| 3,359 | 51.7 | 3,037 | 46.8 | 30,620 | 471.5 | 19,853 | 305.7 | 16,217 | 249.7 |
| +24.2 | +20.2 | +17.5 | +13.9 | +12.8 | +9.2 | +14.0 | +10.4 | +13.6 | +10.0 |
| 516 | 47.9 | 1,018 | 94.4 | 5,832 | 541.0 | 3,691 | 342.4 | 3,386 | 314.1 |
| 758 | 66.5 | 1,302 | 114.2 | 7,620 | 668.2 | 4,616 | 404.8 | 4,949 | 434.0 |
| 1,063 | 63.9 | 523 | 31.4 | 8,146 | 489.8 | 4,367 | 262.6 | 3,767 | 226.5 |
| 1,342 | 79.0 | 629 | 36.8 | 9,160 | 535.5 | 5,091 | 297.6 | 4,106 | 240.0 |
| 75 | 11.6 | 61 | 9.5 | 1,725 | 267.4 | 1,243 | 192.7 | 567 | 87.9 |
| 123 | 18.6 | 152 | 23.0 | 2,044 | 308.6 | 1,425 | 215.2 | 643 | 97.1 |
| 133 | 19.8 | 124 | 18.5 | 1,981 | 295.2 | 1,510 | 225.0 | 1,109 | 165.3 |
| 148 | 21.5 | 111 | 16.1 | 2,362 | 343.5 | 1,683 | 244.7 | 960 | 139.6 |
| 205 | 28.2 | 194 | 74.0 | 2,120 | 809.2 | 1,086 | 414.5 | 835 | 318.7 |
| 249 | 93.3 | 99 | 37.1 | 2,031 | 761.1 | 1,084 | 406.2 | 780 | 292.3 |
| 236 | 29.0 | 381 | 46.9 | 3,158 | 388.4 | 2,517 | 309.6 | 2,833 | 348.5 |
| 350 | 41.6 | 461 | 54.8 | 3,430 | 407.5 | 2,631 | 312.5 | 3,008 | 357.3 |
| 287 | 34.2 | 184 | 21.9 | 3,175 | 378.0 | 1,868 | 222.4 | 1,204 | 143.3 |
| 206 | 23.8 | 199 | 23.0 | 3,039 | 351.5 | 2,230 | 257.9 | 1,319 | 152.6 |
| 100 | 39.9 | 100 | 31.5 | 1,005 | 317.0 | 1,128 | 355.8 | 575 | 181.4 |
| 173 | 54.1 | 84 | 26.3 | 934 | 291.9 | 1,093 | 341.6 | 452 | 141.3 |
| 13,057 | 71.2 | 15,323 | 83.5 | 119,783 | 652.9 | 70,169 | 384.1 | 53,069 | 289.2 |
| 14,191 | 75.2 | 16,806 | 89.0 | 131,854 | 698.4 | 78,737 | 417.1 | 53,480 | 283.3 |
| +8.7 | +5.6 | +9.7 | +6.6 | +10.1 | +7.0 | +11.7 | +8.6 | +.8 | −2.0 |
| 11,630 | 83.8 | 14,654 | 105.6 | 101,643 | 732.4 | 58,746 | 423.3 | 45,355 | 326.8 |
| 12,480 | 88.5 | 16,140 | 112.6 | 112,611 | 785.5 | 65,798 | 462.4 | 46,338 | 323.2 |
| 925 | 30.1 | 304 | 17.4 | 5,851 | 335.7 | 4,057 | 232.8 | 2,240 | 128.5 |
| 533 | 30.1 | 279 | 15.7 | 6,438 | 363.0 | 4,498 | 253.6 | 2,100 | 118.4 |
| 902 | 33.1 | 365 | 13.4 | 12,289 | 451.0 | 7,666 | 281.3 | 5,465 | 200.6 |
| 998 | 35.0 | 387 | 14.0 | 12,805 | 462.4 | 7,941 | 286.8 | 5,042 | 182.1 |

[1] Beginning in 1958 the rape category was limited to forcible offenses. Prior to 1958 statutory cases were also included. Sufficient data not available for use in making estimates of 1957 forcible rapes for individual States or geographic divisions.

# General United States Crime Statistics

This part of the Report presents general information on the extent of criminality and some crime trends in the United States as reported by the police agencies which cooperate with the Uniform Crime Reporting program. As stated elsewhere in this report, a sustained effort is being made to develop the coverage and make it as complete as possible, so that the total "crime picture" of the United States will be reflected. In using the data contained in this part, it should be kept in mind that the type of information reported and the kind of tabulations made are determined to a large extent by the needs and interests of the police administration.

## Table 5.—*City Crime Trends, 1957–58, by Population Groups*

[Offenses known to the police in 2,808 cities, total population 89,921,615]

| Population group | Total | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| **TOTAL:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 1,714,179 | 3,750 | 2,645 | [1] 6,748 | 49,421 | 69,976 | 382,320 | 247,231 | 758,969 | 193,119 |
| 1958 | 1,867,287 | 3,870 | 2,574 | 7,622 | 56,207 | 72,460 | 427,457 | 272,805 | 827,505 | 196,784 |
| **Percent change** | +8.9 | +3.2 | −2.7 | +13.0 | +13.7 | +3.5 | +11.8 | +10.3 | +9.0 | +1.9 |
| GROUP I | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 cities over 250,000; population, 35,436,745: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 805,121 | 2,111 | 1,461 | [1] 4,592 | 36,291 | 45,571 | 190,715 | 132,633 | 280,510 | 111,207 |
| 1958 | 866,565 | 2,216 | 1,370 | 5,069 | 40,956 | 47,540 | 209,748 | 144,969 | 303,166 | 111,531 |
| Percent change | +7.6 | +5.0 | −6.2 | +10.4 | +12.9 | +4.3 | +10.0 | +9.3 | +8.1 | +0.3 |
| 5 cities over 1,000,000; population, 17,909,057: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 379,965 | 983 | 554 | [1] 2,805 | 20,836 | 27,425 | 97,171 | 80,528 | 107,418 | 42,245 |
| 1958 | 412,372 | 1,022 | 463 | 3,078 | 23,688 | 28,411 | 105,171 | 87,962 | 117,628 | 44,949 |
| Percent change | +8.5 | +4.0 | −16.4 | +9.7 | +13.7 | +3.6 | +8.2 | +9.2 | +9.5 | +6.4 |
| 6 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population, 5,133,258: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 142,002 | 390 | 245 | [1] 621 | 6,600 | 9,379 | 25,849 | 15,387 | 58,453 | 25,078 |
| 1958 | 147,663 | 404 | 206 | 639 | 6,877 | 9,380 | 29,131 | 16,257 | 61,139 | 23,630 |
| Percent change | +4.0 | +3.6 | −15.9 | +2.9 | +4.2 | (3) | +12.7 | +5.7 | +4.6 | −5.8 |
| 9 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; population, 5,311,311: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 107,760 | 299 | 313 | [1] 462 | 3,661 | 2,878 | 25,706 | 12,497 | 43,056 | 18,888 |
| 1958 | 121,032 | 321 | 316 | 494 | 4,482 | 3,695 | 30,107 | 14,681 | 47,790 | 19,176 |
| Percent change | +12.3 | +7.4 | +1.0 | +6.9 | +22.4 | +27.3 | +17.1 | +17.5 | +11.0 | +1.5 |
| 19 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population, 7,082,219: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 175,391 | 439 | 349 | [1] 704 | 5,194 | 5,889 | 42,019 | 24,221 | 71,583 | 24,996 |
| 1958 | 185,498 | 469 | 385 | 858 | 5,909 | 6,084 | 45,339 | 26,069 | 76,609 | 23,776 |
| Percent change | +5.8 | +6.8 | +10.3 | +21.9 | +13.8 | +3.3 | +7.9 | +7.6 | +7.0 | −4.9 |
| GROUP II | | | | | | | | | | |
| 78 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 11,654,735: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 258,869 | 524 | 395 | [1] 625 | 4,900 | 8,364 | 56,710 | 33,349 | 126,870 | 27,132 |
| 1958 | 284,709 | 533 | 422 | 737 | 5,733 | 8,705 | 63,971 | 36,594 | 139,046 | 28,968 |
| Percent change | +10.0 | +1.7 | +6.8 | +17.9 | +17.0 | +4.1 | +12.8 | +9.7 | +9.6 | +6.8 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## Table 5.—*City Crime Trends, 1957–58, by Population Groups*—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,808 cities, total population 89,921,615]

| Population group | Total | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| GROUP III | | | | | | | | | | |
| 167 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 11,227,353: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 210,232 | 354 | 327 | [1] 512 | 3,398 | 6,181 | 45,225 | 29,610 | 101,383 | 20,212 |
| 1958 | 228,276 | 388 | 330 | 619 | 3,981 | 6,506 | 51,148 | 33,375 | 110,643 | 21,286 |
| Percent change | +8.6 | +9.6 | +0.9 | +20.9 | +17.2 | +5.3 | +13.1 | +12.6 | +6.0 | +5.3 |
| GROUP IV | | | | | | | | | | |
| 337 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 11,823,796: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 191,687 | 321 | 231 | [1] 400 | 2,223 | 4,246 | 38,346 | 24,460 | 105,422 | 16,038 |
| 1958 | 209,024 | 319 | 225 | 456 | 2,504 | 4,012 | 43,145 | 27,415 | 114,653 | 16,295 |
| Percent change | +9.0 | −0.6 | −2.6 | +14.0 | +12.6 | −5.5 | +12.5 | +12.1 | +8.8 | +1.6 |
| GROUP V | | | | | | | | | | |
| 741 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 11,694,040: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 162,911 | 293 | 137 | [1] 351 | 1,624 | 3,708 | 32,159 | 17,808 | 94,709 | 12,062 |
| 1958 | 182,645 | 240 | 127 | 425 | 1,960 | 3,764 | 37,632 | 19,615 | 106,696 | 12,216 |
| Percent change | +12.1 | −18.1 | −7.3 | +21.1 | +20.7 | +1.5 | +17.0 | +10.1 | +12.6 | +1.3 |
| GROUP VI | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,448 cities under 10,000; population, 8,084,946: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1957 | 85,359 | 147 | 94 | [1] 268 | 985 | 1,906 | 19,135 | 9,341 | 47,015 | 6,468 |
| 1958 | 96,068 | 174 | 100 | 316 | 1,073 | 1,933 | 21,813 | 10,837 | 53,334 | 6,488 |
| Percent change | +12.5 | +18.4 | +6.4 | +17.9 | +8.9 | +1.4 | +14.0 | +16.0 | +13.4 | +0.3 |

[1] Beginning in 1958 the rape category was limited to forcible offenses. Prior to 1958 statutory cases were also included. The 1957 rape figures shown are 50 percent of those reported since a special offense analysis furnished by 422 cities (total population 55,700,000) showed approximately half the reported rapes were forcible in 1957.

[2] Increase of less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

## Table 6.—*City Crime Trends, 1958 versus Average 1953–57*

[Offenses known to the police in 2,703 cities over 2,500, total population 84,872,159]

| Offense | Number of offenses | | Percent change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Average, 1953–57 | 1958 | |
| **TOTAL** | 1,412,545 | 1,782,534 | +26.2 |
| Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | 3,314 | 3,679 | +11.0 |
| Manslaughter by negligence | 2,301 | 2,343 | +1.8 |
| Forcible rape | [1] 5,203 | 6,872 | +32.1 |
| Robbery | 45,661 | 52,180 | +14.3 |
| Aggravated assault | 63,035 | 67,906 | +7.8 |
| Burglary—breaking or entering | 321,218 | 404,293 | +25.9 |
| Larceny—theft | [2] 821,212 | [2] 1,061,369 | +29.2 |
| Auto theft | 150,601 | 183,832 | +22.1 |

[1] Beginning in 1958 the rape category was limited to forcible offenses. Prior to 1958 statutory cases were also included. The forcible rapes used to construct the annual average for 1953–57 were estimates based on special offense analyses furnished by over 100 selected cities (total population over 50,000,000) which showed the proportion of reported rapes classified as forcible each year.

[2] Includes all reported thefts regardless of value of property stolen.

## Table 7.—*Monthly Variations, 1958*

[Daily average, offenses known to the police in 3,131 cities, total population 96,539,841]

| Month | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | | |
| **January–December** | 11.9 | 7.6 | 22.4 | 164.3 | 214.4 | 1,269.3 | 3,250.6 | 583.5 |
| January–March | 10.9 | 7.6 | 18.8 | 192.6 | 180.1 | 1,365.9 | 3,218.4 | 613.0 |
| April–June | 11.2 | 6.7 | 23.0 | 148.0 | 221.5 | 1,218.0 | 3,339.4 | 577.8 |
| July–September | 12.9 | 7.1 | 26.0 | 149.4 | 215.6 | 1,238.6 | 3,233.8 | 558.8 |
| October–December | 12.4 | 8.8 | 21.7 | 167.7 | 209.9 | 1,256.3 | 3,211.0 | 585.1 |
| January | 11.5 | 7.4 | 19.2 | 192.7 | 171.3 | 1,360.4 | 3,110.3 | 633.9 |
| February | 9.7 | 8.4 | 18.6 | 196.0 | 175.6 | 1,347.2 | 3,122.4 | 575.9 |
| March | 11.3 | 7.2 | 18.6 | 189.3 | 192.9 | 1,388.3 | 3,413.1 | 625.5 |
| April | 10.6 | 6.6 | 20.3 | 158.5 | 209.0 | 1,318.9 | 3,483.3 | 618.0 |
| May | 11.1 | 7.0 | 22.8 | 142.8 | 226.4 | 1,153.9 | 3,260.1 | 564.7 |
| June | 11.8 | 6.5 | 26.0 | 142.8 | 220.1 | 1,183.3 | 3,277.4 | 551.2 |
| July | 13.7 | 6.2 | 25.2 | 141.9 | 244.0 | 1,221.7 | 3,213.8 | 537.5 |
| August | 12.7 | 6.8 | 26.8 | 150.7 | 254.6 | 1,252.5 | 3,334.5 | 558.4 |
| September | 12.4 | 8.4 | 25.9 | 152.9 | 237.8 | 1,241.8 | 3,150.5 | 581.2 |
| October | 10.6 | 8.1 | 22.6 | 153.6 | 214.1 | 1,187.8 | 3,302.5 | 591.9 |
| November | 12.5 | 8.4 | 22.5 | 162.2 | 217.2 | 1,256.2 | 3,224.9 | 568.9 |
| December | 14.0 | 9.8 | 20.1 | 187.2 | 198.6 | 1,324.7 | 3,106.1 | 564.9 |

## Table 8.—*City Crime Rates, 1958, by Population Groups*

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants]

| Population group | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary-breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| **TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI** | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,276 cities; total population, 98,317,123: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 4,380 | 2,794 | 8,286 | 60,356 | 78,957 | 471,007 | 295,659 | 909,808 | 215,070 |
| Rate per 100,000 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 61.4 | 80.3 | 479.1 | 300.7 | 925.4 | 218.8 |
| GROUP I | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 cities over 250,000; population, 38,517,456: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 2,428 | 1,482 | 5,349 | 43,282 | 50,677 | 230,022 | 155,978 | 339,368 | 120,937 |
| Rate per 100,000 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 13.9 | 112.4 | 131.6 | 597.2 | 405.0 | 881.1 | 314.0 |
| 5 cities over 1,000,000; population, 17,909,957: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 1,022 | 463 | 3,078 | 23,688 | 28,411 | 105,171 | 87,962 | 117,628 | 44,949 |
| Rate per 100,000 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 17.2 | 132.3 | 158.6 | 587.2 | 491.1 | 656.8 | 251.0 |
| 8 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; population, 6,766,964: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 533 | 256 | 807 | 7,607 | 10,914 | 38,564 | 20,978 | 75,963 | 28,444 |
| Rate per 100,000 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 11.9 | 112.4 | 161.3 | 569.9 | 310.0 | 1,122.6 | 420.3 |
| 9 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; population, 5,311,311: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 321 | 316 | 494 | 4,482 | 3,665 | 30,107 | 14,681 | 47,790 | 19,176 |
| Rate per 100,000 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 9.3 | 84.4 | 69.0 | 566.8 | 276.4 | 899.8 | 361.0 |
| 23 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; population, 8,529,224: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 552 | 447 | 970 | 7,505 | 7,687 | 56,180 | 32,357 | 97,987 | 28,368 |
| Rate per 100,000 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 11.4 | 88.0 | 90.1 | 658.7 | 379.4 | 1,148.8 | 332.6 |
| GROUP II | | | | | | | | | |
| 85 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 12,653,265: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 662 | 471 | 856 | 6,543 | 10,085 | 72,459 | 40,076 | 150,322 | 32,732 |
| Rate per 100,000 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 6.8 | 51.7 | 79.7 | 572.7 | 316.7 | 1,188.0 | 258.7 |
| GROUP III | | | | | | | | | |
| 173 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 11,809,981: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 420 | 338 | 669 | 4,173 | 7,090 | 53,783 | 35,484 | 118,445 | 22,291 |
| Rate per 100,000 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 35.3 | 60.0 | 455.4 | 300.5 | 1,002.9 | 188.7 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GROUP IV** | | | | | | | | | |
| 361 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 12,603,836: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 353 | 239 | 500 | 2,739 | 4,247 | 47,137 | 29,639 | 124,087 | 17,570 |
| Rate per 100,000 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 21.7 | 34.1 | 374.0 | 235.2 | 984.5 | 139.4 |
| **GROUP V** | | | | | | | | | |
| 820 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 12,934,621: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 278 | 138 | 492 | 2,238 | 4,219 | 41,765 | 21,860 | 116,292 | 13,893 |
| Rate per 100,000 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 17.3 | 32.6 | 322.9 | 169.0 | 899.1 | 107.4 |
| **GROUP VI** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,792 cities under 10,000; population, 9,797,964: | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 239 | 126 | 391 | 1,381 | 2,589 | 25,841 | 12,622 | 61,294 | 7,647 |
| Rate per 100,000 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 14.1 | 26.4 | 263.7 | 128.8 | 625.6 | 78.0 |

## Table 9.—*Offense Analysis, Trends, 1957–58, and Percent Distribution*

[105 cities over 25,000. Total population 61,228,835]

| Classification | Number of offenses | | Percent change | Percent distribution, 1958 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1957 | 1958 | | |
| Robbery: | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **42,730** | **48,332** | **+13.1** | **100.0** |
| Highway | 22,145 | 25,159 | +12.1 | 52.1 |
| Commercial house | 10,574 | 12,322 | +16.5 | 25.5 |
| Oil station | 2,163 | 2,262 | +4.6 | 4.7 |
| Chain store | 1,247 | 1,644 | +35.1 | 3.4 |
| Residence | 3,672 | 3,882 | +5.7 | 8.0 |
| Bank | 136 | 208 | +52.9 | .4 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,523 | 2,855 | +13.2 | 5.9 |
| Burglary—breaking or entering: | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **297,367** | **329,937** | **+11.0** | **100.0** |
| Residence (dwelling): | | | | |
| Night | 64,591 | 71,406 | +10.6 | 21.6 |
| Day | 52,813 | 57,603 | +9.0 | 17.5 |
| Nonresidence (store, office, etc.): | | | | |
| Night | 163,377 | 186,555 | +14.2 | 56.5 |
| Day | 16,556 | 14,373 | −13.2 | 4.4 |
| Larceny-theft (except auto theft, by value): | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **744,549** | **803,185** | **+7.9** | **100.0** |
| $50 and over | 204,954 | 223,248 | +8.9 | 27.8 |
| $5 to $50 | 436,321 | 463,408 | +6.2 | 57.7 |
| Under $5 | 103,274 | 116,529 | +12.8 | 14.5 |
| Larceny—theft (by type): | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **744,549** | **803,185** | **+7.9** | **100.0** |
| Pocket-picking | 7,177 | 7,056 | −1.7 | .9 |
| Purse-snatching | 11,812 | 12,611 | +6.8 | 1.6 |
| Shoplifting | 35,556 | 41,924 | +17.9 | 5.2 |
| Thefts from autos (except accessories) | 124,695 | 144,187 | +15.6 | 18.0 |
| Auto accessories | 203,644 | 221,141 | +8.6 | 27.5 |
| Bicycles | 106,408 | 108,417 | +1.9 | 13.5 |
| All others | 255,257 | 267,819 | +4.9 | 33.3 |

## Table 10.—*Value of Property Stolen, by Type of Crime, 1958*

[105 cities over 25,000. Total population 61,228,835]

| Classification | Number of offenses | Value of property stolen | Average value per offense |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **1,342,926** | **$265,700,000** | **$198** |
| Robbery | 48,332 | 10,900,000 | 226 |
| Burglary | 329,937 | 61,400,000 | 186 |
| Larceny—theft | 803,185 | 58,600,000 | 73 |
| Auto theft | 161,472 | 134,800,000 | 835 |

## Table 11.—*Value of Property Stolen and Value of Property Recovered, by Type of Property, 1958*

[105 cities over 25,000. Total population 61,228,815]

| Type of property | Value of property | | Percent recovered |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Stolen | Recovered | |
| TOTAL | $265,700,000 | $143,300,000 | 53.9 |
| Currency, notes, etc. | 31,700,000 | 3,800,000 | 12.0 |
| Jewelry and precious metals | 23,200,000 | 2,200,000 | 9.5 |
| Furs | 7,600,000 | 400,000 | 5.3 |
| Clothing | 12,200,000 | 1,100,000 | 9.0 |
| Locally stolen automobiles[1] | 131,900,000 | 121,400,000 | 92.2 |
| Miscellaneous | 56,100,000 | 11,400,000 | 20.3 |

[1] Value of automobiles stolen may not agree with stolen automobile value in table 10 since value of vehicles stolen in robberies and burglaries is included in the values of stolen property for those offense classes.

## Table 12.—*Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1958, by Population Groups. Number per 100 Known Offenses*

| Population Group | Total | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny theft | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,994 cities; total population, 77,469,233: | | | | | | | | | |
| **Offenses known** | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Offenses cleared by arrest** | 26.4 | 93.5 | 89.8 | 73.0 | 42.7 | 78.9 | 29.7 | 20.2 | 26.9 |
| **Persons charged** | 20.6 | 94.0 | 76.7 | 78.9 | 42.2 | 66.7 | 21.3 | 15.0 | 23.0 |
| GROUP I | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 cities over 250,000; total population, 33,987,929: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 28.2 | 93.1 | 90.5 | 70.6 | 43.1 | 77.7 | 29.4 | 21.7 | 23.1 |
| Persons charged | 20.5 | 93.4 | 76.0 | 74.5 | 39.5 | 61.0 | 18.0 | 15.0 | 19.4 |
| 4 cities over 1,000,000; total population, 15,654,867 | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 32.1 | 92.9 | 93.1 | 69.0 | 46.7 | 76.1 | 32.0 | 24.0 | 27.1 |
| Persons charged | 20.7 | 100.5 | 103.8 | 74.6 | 38.7 | 63.2 | 16.2 | 12.8 | 21.8 |
| 8 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; total population, 6,766,954 | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 26.5 | 93.7 | 96.1 | 73.0 | 37.7 | 80.3 | 28.4 | 20.7 | 17.5 |
| Persons charged | 23.4 | 79.9 | 117.0 | 68.2 | 41.9 | 76.0 | 25.2 | 18.1 | 18.6 |
| 9 cities, 500,000 to 750,000, total population, 5,165,349: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 29.3 | 98.2 | 91.0 | 72.1 | 42.2 | 84.1 | 31.4 | 25.8 | 22.4 |
| Persons charged | 21.7 | 94.9 | 30.2 | 97.1 | 42.9 | 69.0 | 17.8 | 19.5 | 18.7 |
| 17 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; total population, 6,400,719 | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 22.5 | 90.4 | 84.6 | 70.8 | 39.0 | 75.5 | 24.2 | 16.4 | 25.1 |
| Persons charged | 16.3 | 94.3 | 62.1 | 66.8 | 36.4 | 57.0 | 14.5 | 12.4 | 17.6 |

Table 12.—*Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1958, by Population Groups, Number per 100 Known Offenses*—Continued

| Population Group | Total | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | | |
| GROUP II | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 10,289,757: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 23.6 | 94.8 | 93.6 | 75.3 | 39.1 | 76.4 | 28.0 | 17.7 | 27.4 |
| Persons charged | 18.9 | 94.8 | 72.7 | 87.3 | 44.3 | 65.3 | 20.7 | 14.1 | 21.2 |
| GROUP III | | | | | | | | | |
| 134 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 9,241,128: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 23.2 | 95.0 | 80.3 | 73.8 | 40.1 | 81.0 | 28.1 | 17.6 | 27.1 |
| Persons charged | 19.4 | 92.8 | 67.9 | 82.7 | 49.0 | 84.0 | 21.3 | 14.2 | 23.3 |
| GROUP IV | | | | | | | | | |
| 264 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 9,296,665: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 24.7 | 92.5 | 82.6 | 80.8 | 43.4 | 85.3 | 32.2 | 19.2 | 35.2 |
| Persons charged | 20.8 | 92.9 | 85.4 | 87.6 | 55.5 | 84.2 | 26.7 | 15.4 | 31.7 |
| GROUP V | | | | | | | | | |
| 594 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 9,426,284: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 26.0 | 94.9 | 94.7 | 83.6 | 44.1 | 85.8 | 31.9 | 20.4 | 41.4 |
| Persons charged | 21.9 | 105.6 | 94.7 | 91.8 | 55.1 | 88.6 | 28.9 | 15.3 | 39.2 |
| GROUP VI | | | | | | | | | |
| 894 cities under 10,000; total population, 5,227,470: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 30.6 | 90.5 | 93.6 | 83.2 | 55.8 | 89.1 | 34.8 | 25.1 | 50.4 |
| Persons charged | 26.9 | 86.3 | 88.5 | 96.1 | 71.7 | 94.5 | 35.6 | 19.1 | 51.1 |

Table 13.—*Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1958, by Geographic Divisions. Number per 100 Known Offenses*

| Geographic division | Total | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL, ALL DIVISIONS** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,891 cities; total population, 77,469,233: | | | | | | | | | |
| **Offenses known** | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Offenses cleared by arrest** | 28.4 | 93.5 | 89.8 | 73.0 | 42.7 | 78.9 | 29.7 | 20.2 | 26.8 |
| **Persons charged** | 20.6 | 94.0 | 76.7 | 78.9 | 42.2 | 66.7 | 21.3 | 15.0 | 23.0 |
| NEW ENGLAND STATES | | | | | | | | | |
| 154 cities; total population, 5,678,342: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 23.0 | 90.1 | 83.8 | 77.8 | 39.5 | 79.7 | 25.1 | 19.9 | 21.8 |
| Persons charged | 22.2 | 85.9 | 87.7 | 101.5 | 70.7 | 90.4 | 24.1 | 17.6 | 22.0 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES | | | | | | | | | |
| 448 cities; total population, 19,612,014: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 26.9 | 93.8 | 94.3 | 72.4 | 43.6 | 76.1 | 28.5 | 19.6 | 25.5 |
| Persons charged | 21.0 | 105.0 | 111.1 | 98.6 | 52.0 | 77.8 | 19.8 | 11.9 | 23.9 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES | | | | | | | | | |
| 480 cities; total population, 19,208,418: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 28.9 | 89.6 | 86.5 | 73.3 | 44.4 | 78.1 | 33.6 | 22.0 | 33.1 |
| Persons charged | 19.7 | 88.9 | 64.1 | 59.0 | 31.9 | 43.7 | 20.3 | 15.6 | 26.6 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES | | | | | | | | | |
| 231 cities; total population, 6,897,122: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 23.9 | 91.1 | 93.6 | 75.6 | 34.0 | 73.6 | 27.4 | 19.3 | 28.9 |
| Persons charged | 15.1 | 59.1 | 35.9 | 41.3 | 19.7 | 25.9 | 17.4 | 12.6 | 22.3 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES [1] | | | | | | | | | |
| 175 cities; total population, 7,582,811: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 32.4 | 97.7 | 94.5 | 81.5 | 47.2 | 85.2 | 33.2 | 24.2 | 27.4 |
| Persons charged | 33.2 | 101.1 | 113.4 | 119.3 | 68.1 | 86.6 | 32.0 | 24.9 | 26.6 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 cities; total population, 2,302,673: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 25.6 | 97.5 | 95.2 | 72.3 | 44.9 | 83.6 | 26.7 | 20.0 | 19.2 |
| Persons charged | 25.5 | 98.0 | 83.3 | 84.5 | 56.9 | 98.3 | 23.3 | 20.6 | 16.6 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES | | | | | | | | | |
| 111 cities; total population, 6,193,541: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 29.1 | 94.8 | 87.2 | 76.3 | 44.1 | 82.4 | 32.0 | 23.7 | 26.2 |
| Persons charged | 19.4 | 97.2 | 44.7 | 103.9 | 48.3 | 63.2 | 19.5 | 18.1 | 16.1 |

See footnote at end of table.

**Table 13.—*Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1958, by Geographic Divisions. Number per 100 Known Offenses*—Continued**

| Geographic division | Total | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | | |
| MOUNTAIN STATES | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 cities; total population, 2,603,985: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 23.4 | 91.4 | 96.5 | 74.0 | 43.9 | 75.8 | 30.9 | 18.5 | 25.6 |
| Persons charged | 19.3 | 78.5 | 52.6 | 61.7 | 38.5 | 61.3 | 23.0 | 15.7 | 22.3 |
| PACIFIC STATES | | | | | | | | | |
| 225 cities; total population, 7,490,327: | | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 20.0 | 91.2 | 81.8 | 62.3 | 37.8 | 70.0 | 24.7 | 15.4 | 24.7 |
| Persons charged | 15.1 | 90.7 | 50.2 | 45.6 | 36.3 | 47.1 | 17.8 | 11.2 | 22.0 |

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

**Table 14.—*Number of Persons Found Guilty per 100 Persons Formally Charged by the Police, 1958; 198 Cities Over 25,000, Total Population 38,007,281***

| Offense | Number of persons | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Charged (held for prosecution) | Found guilty | | |
| | | Total guilty | Offense charged | Lesser offense |
| **TOTAL** | **100.0** | **66.9** | **66.4** | **0.5** |
| Criminal homicide: | | | | |
| (a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | 100.0 | 59.5 | 45.0 | 14.5 |
| (b) Manslaughter by negligence | 100.0 | 30.5 | 25.1 | 5.4 |
| Robbery | 100.0 | 60.8 | 49.7 | 11.1 |
| Aggravated assault | 100.0 | 41.8 | 27.4 | 14.4 |
| Other assaults | 100.0 | 52.3 | 48.7 | 3.6 |
| Burglary—breaking or entering | 100.0 | 67.8 | 56.1 | 11.7 |
| Larceny—theft | 100.0 | 71.0 | 66.7 | 4.3 |
| Auto theft | 100.0 | 64.0 | 56.2 | 7.8 |
| Embezzlement and fraud | 100.0 | 62.5 | 56.3 | 6.2 |
| Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc | 100.0 | 45.6 | 41.4 | 4.2 |
| Forgery and counterfeiting | 100.0 | 72.7 | 62.1 | 10.6 |
| Forcible rape | 100.0 | 45.6 | 33.9 | 11.7 |
| Prostitution and commercialized vice | 100.0 | 50.6 | 49.4 | 1.2 |
| Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape) | 100.0 | 68.0 | 62.5 | 5.5 |
| Narcotic drug laws | 100.0 | 65.5 | 62.6 | 2.9 |
| Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc | 100.0 | 63.3 | 58.5 | 4.8 |
| Offenses against family and children | 100.0 | 59.1 | 57.5 | 1.6 |
| Liquor laws | 100.0 | 69.3 | 67.8 | 1.5 |
| Driving while intoxicated | 100.0 | 80.8 | 73.3 | 7.5 |
| Traffic and motor vehicle laws | 100.0 | 66.7 | 66.3 | .4 |
| Disorderly conduct | 100.0 | 60.3 | 59.6 | .7 |
| Drunkenness | 100.0 | 78.4 | 78.0 | .4 |
| Vagrancy | 100.0 | 61.8 | 61.0 | .8 |
| Gambling | 100.0 | 45.1 | 44.4 | .7 |
| All other offenses | 100.0 | 73.8 | 72.7 | 1.1 |

*Offenses in Individual Areas*

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–December, 1958, is shown in table 15. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in table 8 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not necessarily significant even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount and type of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Relative stability of population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law enforcement agency.

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures, the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

**Table 15.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population***

| City | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| Abilene, Tex. | 3 | | 5 | 11 | 30 | 462 | 187 | 1,501 | 127 |
| Abington, Pa. | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 126 | 88 | 198 | 47 |
| Akron, Ohio | 12 | 11 | 27 | 303 | 127 | 1,533 | 762 | 3,977 | 1,194 |
| Alameda, Calif. | 2 | | 3 | 15 | 2 | 133 | 57 | 675 | 59 |
| Albany, Ga. | 6 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 231 | 68 | 197 | 48 |
| Albany, N.Y. | 4 | 3 | 7 | 20 | 40 | 494 | 117 | 539 | 260 |
| Albuquerque, N. Mex. | 1 | 4 | 6 | 74 | 66 | 1,000 | 970 | 3,413 | 1,275 |
| Alexandria, La. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 14 | 274 | 70 | 458 | 99 |
| Alexandria, Va. | 8 | 1 | 6 | 32 | 276 | 502 | 237 | 1,315 | 115 |
| Alhambra, Calif. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 28 | 28 | 382 | 367 | 740 | 93 |
| Aliquippa, Pa. | 3 | | 1 | 4 | 19 | 41 | 42 | 103 | 23 |
| Allen Park, Mich. | | | 1 | 7 | 3 | 172 | 111 | 336 | 31 |
| Allentown, Pa. | | 3 | 1 | 18 | 9 | 232 | 140 | 626 | 121 |
| Alliance, Ohio | | 1 | | 6 | | 60 | 28 | 275 | 29 |
| Alton, Ill. | | 3 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 121 | 47 | 515 | 66 |
| Altoona, Pa. | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 12 | 182 | 50 | 174 | 92 |
| Amarillo, Tex. | 8 | 1 | 9 | 33 | 156 | 462 | 451 | 1,844 | 173 |
| Ames, Iowa | | | | | | 40 | 40 | 145 | 12 |
| Amherst, N.Y. | | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 171 | 133 | 321 | 50 |
| Amsterdam, N.Y. | 1 | | | | 1 | 13 | 31 | 72 | 3 |
| Anaheim, Calif. | 3 | | 3 | 13 | 10 | 418 | 404 | 1,169 | 153 |
| Anderson, Ind. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 276 | 86 | 401 | 86 |
| Ann Arbor, Mich. | 1 | | 9 | 4 | 14 | 177 | 476 | 1,011 | 43 |
| Annapolis, Md. | | | 1 | 2 | | 142 | 100 | 405 | 72 |
| Anniston, Ala. | 6 | | 10 | 30 | 108 | 256 | 128 | 395 | 59 |
| Appleton, Wis. | | | | 1 | | 91 | 41 | 764 | 76 |
| Arcadia, Calif. | | 3 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 275 | 191 | 527 | 41 |
| Arlington, Mass. | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 67 | 32 | 128 | 28 |
| Arlington, Va. | 3 | 2 | 15 | 23 | 63 | 414 | 660 | 1,447 | 219 |
| Asheville, N.C. | 5 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 105 | 224 | 236 | 602 | 158 |
| Ashland, Ky. | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 3 | 103 | 32 | 251 | 37 |
| Ashtabula, Ohio | 1 | | | 5 | 1 | 58 | 40 | 284 | 16 |
| Athens, Ga. | 3 | 2 | | | 62 | 106 | 73 | 161 | 30 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 83 | 42 | 84 | 383 | 628 | 3,919 | 2,157 | 7,717 | 2,262 |
| Atlantic City, N.J. | 7 | 4 | 3 | 67 | 133 | 886 | 376 | 500 | 213 |
| Attleboro, Mass. | | | 1 | | 2 | 77 | 77 | 131 | 16 |
| Auburn, Maine | | | | 1 | | 40 | 37 | 50 | 6 |
| Auburn, N.Y. | | | 1 | 1 | | 33 | 39 | 137 | 13 |
| Augusta, Ga. | 10 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 177 | 341 | 128 | 518 | 86 |
| Aurora, Colo. | 1 | | 1 | 10 | 1 | 79 | 95 | 350 | 39 |
| Aurora, Ill. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 27 | 149 | 127 | 558 | 53 |
| Austin, Minn. | | | | 3 | | 89 | 52 | 550 | 25 |
| Austin, Tex. | 11 | 2 | 15 | 26 | 260 | 954 | 202 | 3,250 | 320 |
| Bakersfield, Calif. | 4 | 5 | 17 | 57 | 55 | 480 | 365 | 1,596 | 231 |
| Baldwin Park, Calif. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 39 | 273 | 64 | 369 | 50 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 100 | 55 | 96 | 798 | 2,224 | 3,807 | 3,923 | 7,729 | 4,151 |
| Bangor, Maine | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 55 | 61 | 326 | 41 |
| Barberton, Ohio | 2 | 2 | | 9 | 1 | 72 | 54 | 320 | 61 |
| Bartlesville, Okla. | | | | 1 | 1 | 37 | 51 | 147 | 9 |
| Baton Rouge, La. | 6 | 8 | 22 | 42 | 151 | 1,049 | 534 | 1,179 | 302 |
| Battle Creek, Mich. | 1 | | 8 | 11 | 33 | 304 | 108 | 768 | 56 |
| Bay City, Mich. | | | 4 | 8 | 8 | 246 | 74 | 810 | 80 |
| Bayonne, N.J. | 3 | 49 | 6 | 18 | 37 | 197 | 196 | 300 | 142 |
| Baytown, Tex. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 35 | 117 | 86 | 143 | 33 |
| Beaumont, Tex. | 9 | | 6 | 56 | 303 | 899 | 322 | 1,619 | 238 |
| Belleville, Ill. | | | | | 3 | 150 | 69 | 184 | 38 |
| Belleville, N.J. | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 125 | 23 | 60 | 54 |
| Bellingham, Wash. | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 85 | 147 | 440 | 28 |
| Belmont, Mass. | | | | 2 | | 99 | 50 | 134 | 18 |
| Beloit, Wis. | | | | 16 | 2 | 132 | 47 | 425 | 19 |

Table 15.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| Benton Harbor, Mich | | | 2 | 27 | 10 | 163 | 47 | 559 | 37 |
| Berkeley, Calif | 1 | 1 | 20 | 78 | 66 | 614 | 172 | 1,725 | 143 |
| Berwyn, Ill | | 1 | 1 | 29 | 1 | 143 | 135 | 241 | 80 |
| Bessemer, Ala | 5 | | 1 | 12 | 145 | 192 | 58 | 109 | 73 |
| Bethlehem, Pa | | | 2 | 5 | 3 | 170 | 113 | 433 | 46 |
| Beverly, Mass | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 26 | 65 | 216 | 29 |
| Beverly Hills, Calif | 1 | | | 22 | 2 | 94 | 52 | 70 | 68 |
| Billings, Mont | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 185 | 222 | 1,287 | 102 |
| Biloxi, Miss | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 79 | 152 | 102 | 231 | 82 |
| Binghamton, N.Y | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 150 | 103 | 600 | 66 |
| Birmingham, Ala | 45 | 11 | 47 | 189 | 433 | 2,470 | 1,284 | 2,878 | 940 |
| Birmingham, Mich | | | | 3 | | 66 | 24 | 333 | 30 |
| Bloomfield, N.J | | | | 3 | 2 | 88 | 137 | 220 | 51 |
| Bloomington, Ill | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 193 | 106 | 419 | 105 |
| Bloomington, Ind | 1 | | | 5 | 2 | 130 | 119 | 449 | 84 |
| Boise, Idaho | 1 | | 2 | 5 | 12 | 215 | 166 | 529 | 93 |
| Borger, Tex | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 87 | 32 | 348 | 45 |
| Bossier City, La | 1 | | | 4 | 20 | 42 | 25 | 67 | 6 |
| Boston, Mass | 27 | 34 | 64 | 523 | 418 | 3,113 | 2,739 | 4,155 | 4,543 |
| Boulder, Colo | | | | 1 | | 20 | 73 | 221 | 21 |
| Braintree, Mass | | | | 4 | 15 | 76 | 81 | 97 | 39 |
| Bremerton, Wash | | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 77 | 34 | 584 | 42 |
| Bridgeport, Conn | 2 | 6 | 5 | 38 | 69 | 854 | 385 | 1,257 | 385 |
| Bristol, Conn | 1 | 1 | | | | 92 | 58 | 136 | 29 |
| Brockton, Mass | | 2 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 236 | 169 | 512 | 147 |
| Brookhaven, N.Y | 1 | | | 4 | 4 | 208 | 24 | 256 | 87 |
| Brookline, Mass | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 159 | 78 | 139 | 105 |
| Brownsville, Tex | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 55 | 240 | 83 | 362 | 66 |
| Bryan, Tex | | | 1 | 3 | 11 | 97 | 39 | 186 | 32 |
| Buena Park, Calif | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 170 | 104 | 215 | 55 |
| Buffalo, N.Y | 19 | 23 | 16 | 191 | 247 | 1,184 | 380 | 1,286 | 1,607 |
| Burbank, Calif | 2 | 3 | 9 | 48 | 38 | 543 | 276 | 693 | 239 |
| Burlington, Iowa | | | | 5 | | 37 | 17 | 378 | 16 |
| Burlington, N.C | 1 | | | 2 | 33 | 71 | 57 | 303 | 42 |
| Burlington, Vt | | | | | | 86 | 78 | 353 | 97 |
| Butte, Mont | | 3 | | 14 | 28 | 115 | 94 | 559 | 127 |
| Cambridge, Mass | | 6 | 8 | 32 | 12 | 270 | 302 | 334 | 283 |
| Camden, N.J | 3 | 6 | 28 | 149 | 301 | 918 | 519 | 1,127 | 672 |
| Canton, Ohio | 4 | 6 | 5 | 75 | 15 | 392 | 418 | 1,435 | 339 |
| Carlsbad, N. Mex | | | | 2 | 31 | 135 | 101 | 488 | 47 |
| Casper, Wyo | 4 | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 142 | 78 | 216 | 52 |
| Cedar Rapids, Iowa | | 3 | | 7 | 1 | 195 | 163 | 963 | 72 |
| Champaign, Ill | | | 2 | 24 | 13 | 164 | 140 | 693 | 64 |
| Charleston, S.C | 7 | 4 | 15 | 55 | 72 | 804 | 482 | 1,456 | 179 |
| Charleston, W. Va | 7 | 1 | 1 | 60 | 117 | 361 | (1) | 1,065 | 216 |
| Charlotte, N.C | 21 | 9 | 4 | 77 | 681 | 1,354 | 388 | 2,016 | 346 |
| Charlottesville, Va | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 42 | 76 | 70 | 265 | 21 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn | 28 | 18 | 9 | 128 | 167 | 1,525 | 98 | 1,917 | 335 |
| Chelsea, Mass | 1 | | 1 | 26 | | 134 | 73 | 124 | 77 |
| Cheltenham, Pa | | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 130 | 94 | 306 | 42 |
| Chester, Pa | 4 | 1 | 1 | 71 | 216 | 290 | 151 | 355 | 166 |
| Cheyenne, Wyo | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 113 | 73 | 625 | 45 |
| Chicago, Ill | 305 | 107 | 532 | 7,319 | 3,962 | 14,205 | 8,906 | 10,267 | 4,760 |
| Chicago Heights, Ill | | 4 | 5 | 40 | 79 | 217 | 156 | 318 | 98 |
| Chicopee, Mass | | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 85 | 112 | 179 | 70 |
| Chillicothe, Ohio | | | | 3 | | 96 | 40 | 111 | 12 |
| Chula Vista, Calif | 1 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 156 | 90 | 392 | 63 |
| Cicero, Ill | | 3 | | 73 | 14 | 306 | 242 | 392 | 166 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 30 | 24 | 85 | 242 | 288 | 1,379 | 1,141 | 4,242 | 918 |
| Clarksburg, W. Va | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 63 | 17 | 90 | 44 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| Clearwater, Fla. | 2 | | | 4 | 36 | 198 | 108 | 476 | 37 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 73 | 18 | 50 | 1,107 | 524 | 2,939 | 1,026 | 14,146 | 2,325 |
| Cleveland Heights, Ohio | | 1 | | 3 | | 143 | 61 | 268 | 46 |
| Clifton, N.J. | | 8 | | 8 | 17 | 153 | 102 | 524 | 85 |
| Clinton, Iowa | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 62 | 86 | 431 | 18 |
| Colorado Springs, Colo. | 2 | | 7 | 21 | 16 | 317 | 236 | 936 | 140 |
| Columbia, Mo. | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 108 | 37 | 394 | 61 |
| Columbia, S.C. | 6 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 64 | 598 | 391 | 1,708 | 251 |
| Columbus, Ga. | 7 | 3 | 9 | 31 | 46 | 580 | 152 | 538 | 109 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 19 | 12 | 50 | 414 | 742 | 2,647 | 1,995 | 5,586 | 1,219 |
| Compton, Calif. | 5 | 3 | 29 | 126 | 122 | 1,079 | 946 | 1,738 | 569 |
| Concord, Calif. | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 2 | 135 | 23 | 667 | 48 |
| Concord, N.H. | | 1 | | 1 | | 26 | 67 | 117 | 16 |
| Corpus Christi, Tex. | 6 | 6 | 9 | 76 | 470 | 1,324 | 381 | 1,905 | 387 |
| Costa Mesa, Calif. | | | 5 | 6 | 15 | 122 | 27 | 287 | 32 |
| Council Bluffs, Iowa | 3 | 1 | | 8 | 4 | 191 | 142 | 628 | 110 |
| Covington, Ky. | 3 | | 1 | 32 | 4 | 261 | 191 | 458 | 217 |
| Cranston, R.I. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 250 | 281 | 577 | 80 |
| Culver City, Calif. | | | 3 | 49 | 34 | 312 | 263 | 400 | 89 |
| Cumberland, Md. | 1 | | | 6 | 2 | 106 | 42 | 183 | 43 |
| Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio | | | 1 | 17 | 1 | 94 | 155 | 342 | 25 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 82 | 61 | 40 | 403 | 594 | 4,297 | 868 | 10,042 | 1,620 |
| Daly City, Calif. | | | 1 | 7 | 3 | 167 | 125 | 301 | 171 |
| Danbury, Conn. | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 39 | 18 | 100 | 25 |
| Danville, Ill. | 1 | | 3 | 20 | | 241 | 145 | 430 | 62 |
| Danville, Va. | 5 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 78 | 152 | 96 | 540 | 68 |
| Davenport, Iowa | 1 | | 9 | 25 | | 411 | 106 | 1,365 | 158 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 19 | 8 | 12 | 224 | 225 | 1,513 | 446 | 2,192 | 589 |
| Daytona Beach, Fla. | 4 | 1 | 7 | 21 | 96 | 508 | 340 | 845 | 101 |
| Dearborn, Mich. | 2 | 9 | 6 | 53 | 23 | 779 | 367 | 2,584 | 372 |
| Decatur, Ga. | | | | 1 | 4 | 32 | 33 | 138 | 15 |
| Decatur, Ill. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 559 | 155 | 863 | 121 |
| Denton, Tex. | | | | | 5 | 61 | 84 | 270 | 22 |
| Denver, Colo. | 23 | 4 | 106 | 917 | 327 | 4,782 | 2,374 | 6,382 | 2,445 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 6 | 3 | 14 | 78 | 43 | 1,202 | 745 | 2,258 | 312 |
| Des Plaines, Ill. | | | | 4 | | 67 | 80 | 203 | 14 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 110 | 14 | 237 | 3,367 | 4,173 | 14,187 | 3,703 | 29,455 | 6,029 |
| Dothan, Ala. | 2 | | 3 | 2 | | 110 | 26 | 147 | 22 |
| Downey, Calif. | 2 | | 13 | 33 | 33 | 598 | 422 | 1,070 | 116 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | | | | 8 | | 152 | 146 | 565 | 86 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 2 | 1 | | 16 | 15 | 420 | 301 | 1,518 | 163 |
| Durham, N.C. | 8 | 2 | 7 | 25 | 85 | 197 | 158 | 759 | 106 |
| East Chicago, Ind. | 7 | | 9 | 67 | 120 | 281 | 448 | 756 | 220 |
| East Cleveland, Ohio | | 1 | | 12 | 4 | 116 | 99 | 311 | 36 |
| East Detroit, Mich. | | | 2 | 22 | 8 | 130 | 177 | 691 | 90 |
| East Hartford, Conn. | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 100 | 80 | 246 | 38 |
| East Lansing, Mich. | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 16 | 88 | 12 |
| East Liverpool, Ohio | | | | 12 | 6 | 85 | 25 | 199 | 45 |
| East Orange, N.J. | 1 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 22 | 566 | 192 | 586 | 148 |
| East Point, Ga. | 7 | | | 4 | 1 | 113 | 75 | 158 | 48 |
| East Providence, R.I. | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 137 | 132 | 301 | 36 |
| East St. Louis, Ill. | 9 | 9 | 28 | 278 | 106 | 599 | 386 | 442 | 345 |
| Eastchester, N.Y. | | | | 1 | | 26 | 27 | 38 | 6 |
| Easton, Pa. | | | | 4 | 2 | 110 | 45 | 210 | 34 |
| Eau Claire, Wis. | 2 | | | 1 | | 42 | 43 | 375 | 28 |
| El Cajon, Calif. | 5 | 1 | | 8 | 6 | 182 | 38 | 367 | 59 |
| El Dorado, Ark. | 2 | | 1 | 10 | 78 | 120 | 54 | 180 | 19 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 10 | 13 | 20 | 122 | 139 | 1,889 | 558 | 3,928 | 1,142 |
| Elgin, Ill. | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 114 | 76 | 286 | 38 |
| Elizabeth, N.J. | 4 | 11 | 16 | 107 | 103 | 412 | 486 | 1,051 | 292 |
| Elkhart, Ind. | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 112 | 99 | 216 | 42 |

Table 15.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| Elmhurst, Ill. | | 2 | | 2 | | 56 | 79 | 190 | 26 |
| Elmira, N.Y. | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 130 | 107 | 372 | 36 |
| Elyria, Ohio | 1 | | | 5 | 3 | 71 | 27 | 150 | 36 |
| Englewood, Colo. | | 1 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 108 | 121 | 411 | 57 |
| Englewood, N.J. | 1 | 6 | 3 | 16 | 22 | 119 | 50 | 51 | 25 |
| Enid, Okla. | | | | 3 | 2 | 58 | 44 | 469 | 31 |
| Erie, Pa. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 43 | 67 | 611 | 235 | 1,277 | 314 |
| Euclid, Ohio | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 53 | 19 | 483 | 37 |
| Eugene, Oreg. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 150 | 284 | 862 | 68 |
| Eureka, Calif. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 93 | 109 | 681 | 54 |
| Evanston, Ill. | 3 | | | 21 | 61 | 144 | 309 | 851 | 79 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 1 | 5 | 6 | 67 | 71 | 930 | 511 | 1,753 | 340 |
| Everett, Mass. | | | 2 | 10 | 1 | 130 | 60 | 167 | 53 |
| Everett, Wash. | | | 6 | 15 | | 173 | 81 | 875 | 67 |
| Fair Lawn, N.J. | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 137 | 79 | 208 | 13 |
| Fairfield, Conn. | | | 1 | 1 | | 177 | 132 | 217 | 16 |
| Fairmont, W.Va. | Complete data not received [2] | | | | | | | | |
| Fall River, Mass. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 16 | 299 | 322 | 715 | 289 |
| Fargo, N. Dak. | | 2 | | 2 | | 82 | 77 | 560 | 51 |
| Fayetteville, N.C. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 29 | 129 | 396 | 4 | 836 | 116 |
| Ferndale, Mich. | | | 1 | 10 | 2 | 172 | 124 | 381 | 52 |
| Findlay, Ohio | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | 100 | 37 | 319 | 34 |
| Fitchburg, Mass. | | | 3 | 9 | 2 | 165 | 89 | 405 | 73 |
| Flint, Mich. | 4 | 10 | 19 | 178 | 414 | 1,187 | 1,235 | 2,652 | 392 |
| Florence, S.C. | 3 | | | 6 | | 80 | 63 | 164 | 26 |
| Fond du Lac, Wis. | 2 | | | | 1 | 89 | 28 | 393 | 21 |
| Fort Dodge, Iowa | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 122 | 103 | 160 | 17 |
| Fort Lauderdale, Fla. | 8 | 2 | 5 | 35 | 97 | 519 | 478 | 1,304 | 130 |
| Fort Smith, Ark. | 3 | 11 | 1 | 18 | 62 | 218 | 134 | 543 | 67 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 31 | 34 | 480 | 439 | 2,151 | 175 |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | 42 | 25 | 38 | 294 | 114 | 2,913 | 889 | 5,680 | 887 |
| Framingham, Mass. | | 2 | | 5 | 2 | 107 | 66 | 96 | 40 |
| Freeport, Ill. | 1 | | | 14 | 5 | 57 | 50 | 234 | 12 |
| Freeport, N.Y. | 1 | | 1 | 6 | | 192 | 147 | 369 | 62 |
| Fresno, Calif. | 5 | 2 | 5 | 118 | 36 | 676 | 825 | 2,221 | 511 |
| Fullerton, Calif. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 81 | 213 | 223 | 682 | 82 |
| Gadsden, Ala. | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 94 | 222 | 100 | 272 | 73 |
| Gainesville, Fla. | 4 | | 2 | 6 | 30 | 184 | 91 | 481 | 34 |
| Galesburg, Ill. | | | | 3 | 2 | 83 | 39 | 111 | 31 |
| Galveston, Tex. | 11 | 6 | 20 | 74 | 345 | 700 | 443 | 764 | 25 |
| Garden City, Mich. | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 124 | 51 | 564 | 48 |
| Garden Grove, Calif. | | 4 | 5 | 30 | 24 | 277 | 249 | 619 | 80 |
| Gardena, Calif. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 42 | 29 | 247 | 427 | 563 | 162 |
| Garfield, N.J. | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 59 | 63 | 166 | 22 |
| Garfield Heights, Ohio | | | | 10 | | 80 | 6 | 232 | 16 |
| Garland, Tex. | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 28 | 132 | 62 | 327 | 23 |
| Gary, Ind. | 26 | 4 | 27 | 251 | 365 | 1,325 | 872 | 1,845 | 643 |
| Gastonia, N.C. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 102 | 146 | 36 | 602 | 54 |
| Glendale, Calif. | | 2 | 5 | 31 | 7 | 774 | 423 | 1,538 | 292 |
| Gloucester, Mass. | | | 1 | 2 | 7 | 75 | 37 | 107 | 70 |
| Goldsboro, N.C. | | 2 | 7 | 1 | 61 | 92 | 80 | 336 | 50 |
| Grand Forks, N. Dak. | | | | 4 | 2 | 98 | 34 | 586 | 79 |
| Grand Island, Nebr. | | | | 1 | 1 | 93 | 53 | 370 | 17 |
| Grand Prairie, Tex. | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 184 | 139 | 415 | 57 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 2 | 6 | 7 | 71 | 67 | 908 | 508 | 2,995 | 241 |
| Granite City, Ill. | | | | 7 | | 177 | 14 | 431 | 66 |
| Great Falls, Mont. | | 2 | | 9 | 9 | 136 | 103 | 605 | 147 |
| Greeley, Colo. | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 113 | 54 | 636 | 29 |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 3 | | 1 | 7 | 2 | 147 | 119 | 391 | 84 |
| Greenburgh, N.Y. | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 118 | 64 | 268 | 39 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| Greensboro, N.C. | 8 | 12 | 16 | 37 | 93 | 539 | 285 | 1,020 | 176 |
| Greenville, Miss. | 1 | | 5 | 5 | 27 | 114 | 102 | 492 | 14 |
| Greenville, S.C. | 9 | 3 | 8 | 27 | 17 | 650 | 340 | 895 | 197 |
| Greenwich, Conn. | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 87 | 52 | 103 | 7 |
| Groton, Conn. | | | | 4 | 2 | 37 | 34 | 36 | 10 |
| Hackensack, N.J. | | | 4 | 8 | 18 | 165 | 65 | 154 | 44 |
| Hagerstown, Md. | 3 | 1 | | 22 | | 220 | 89 | 493 | 74 |
| Hamilton, N.J. | 2 | 8 | | 5 | 6 | 164 | 155 | 416 | 68 |
| Hamilton, Ohio | 1 | 5 | 2 | 42 | 55 | 267 | 202 | 606 | 201 |
| Hammond, Ind. | 4 | 7 | 3 | 55 | 43 | 610 | 506 | 1,237 | 222 |
| Hampton, Va. | 10 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 95 | 447 | 353 | 858 | 104 |
| Hamtramck, Mich. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 70 | 18 | 167 | 194 | 271 | 148 |
| Harlingen, Tex. | 1 | 2 | | 6 | 94 | 273 | 106 | 490 | 43 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | 5 | 4 | 2 | 51 | 17 | 456 | 227 | 620 | 125 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 7 | 3 | 14 | 137 | 194 | 1,030 | 656 | 1,583 | 345 |
| Hastings, Nebr. | | | | 4 | | 12 | 12 | 323 | 21 |
| Hattiesburg, Miss. | 3 | | 3 | 13 | 25 | 219 | 91 | 182 | 37 |
| Haverford, Pa. | | | | 3 | | 75 | 92 | 245 | 37 |
| Haverhill, Mass. | | | | 6 | 4 | 233 | 63 | 284 | 94 |
| Hawthorne, Calif. | | | 3 | 28 | 18 | 340 | 214 | 528 | 108 |
| Hayward, Calif. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 26 | 10 | 273 | 263 | 892 | 130 |
| Hazel Park, Mich. | | | 3 | 11 | 6 | 236 | 147 | 474 | 109 |
| Hazleton, Pa. | 1 | | | | 2 | 44 | 41 | 136 | 16 |
| Hempstead, N.Y. | 1 | | 1 | 25 | 14 | 146 | 145 | 141 | 68 |
| Hialeah, Fla. | 3 | | 3 | 33 | 20 | 304 | 141 | 405 | 128 |
| High Point, N.C. | 5 | | 1 | 5 | 41 | 129 | 49 | 287 | 61 |
| Highland Park, Mich. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 67 | 31 | 504 | 300 | 1,030 | 177 |
| Hoboken, N.J. | 1 | | 3 | 15 | 41 | 199 | 44 | 89 | 156 |
| Hollywood, Fla. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 175 | 69 | 534 | 45 |
| Holyoke, Mass. | 3 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 147 | 104 | 616 | 124 |
| Honolulu City, Hawaii | 14 | 20 | 14 | 85 | 40 | 3,454 | 1,179 | 6,217 | 1,123 |
| Hot Springs, Ark. | 6 | 4 | | 18 | | 222 | 123 | 362 | 34 |
| Houston, Tex. | 117 | 32 | 71 | 597 | 1,130 | 7,790 | 2,593 | 8,467 | 3,393 |
| Huntington, W. Va. | 5 | | 5 | 50 | 168 | 363 | 199 | 578 | 181 |
| Huntington Park, Calif. | | 2 | 4 | 48 | 20 | 443 | 327 | 805 | 187 |
| Huntsville, Ala. | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 200 | [3] | | 81 |
| Hutchinson, Kans. | | | | 5 | 11 | 93 | 62 | 402 | 42 |
| Idaho Falls, Idaho | | | 2 | 6 | 2 | 194 | 75 | 1,020 | 39 |
| Independence, Mo. | | | 1 | 13 | 1 | 121 | 235 | 445 | 106 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 32 | 9 | 33 | 554 | 301 | 2,936 | 1,813 | 3,274 | 2,173 |
| Inglewood, Calif. | 1 | | 8 | 45 | 31 | 782 | 511 | 1,112 | 222 |
| Inkster, Mich. | 2 | 1 | 23 | 28 | 28 | 331 | 72 | 525 | 152 |
| Iowa City, Iowa | | | | | | 43 | 42 | 164 | 23 |
| Irondequoit, N.Y. | | | | 2 | 1 | 80 | 35 | 169 | 4 |
| Irving, Tex. | 1 | | | 4 | 14 | 105 | 83 | 352 | 20 |
| Irvington, N.J. | | 2 | | 15 | 7 | 278 | 151 | 483 | 68 |
| Ithaca, N.Y. | | | | 3 | 4 | 63 | 59 | 189 | 19 |
| Jackson, Mich. | 1 | | 2 | 11 | 49 | 102 | 125 | 359 | 90 |
| Jackson, Miss. | 14 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 74 | 533 | 120 | 1,252 | 124 |
| Jackson, Tenn. | 1 | | 1 | 7 | 6 | 200 | 75 | 312 | 37 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 35 | 22 | 6 | 463 | 290 | 3,137 | 1,609 | 3,294 | 874 |
| Jamestown, N.Y. | | | 3 | 2 | 7 | 41 | 18 | 118 | 16 |
| Janesville, Wis. | | | 2 | 6 | | 63 | 61 | 369 | 31 |
| Jefferson City, Mo. | | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 61 | 39 | 162 | 27 |
| Jersey City, N.J. | 9 | 4 | 23 | 119 | 176 | 1,011 | 346 | 865 | 851 |
| Johnson City, Tenn. | 2 | | 1 | 5 | 11 | 215 | 82 | 327 | 66 |
| Johnstown, Pa. | 2 | | 1 | 10 | 4 | 223 | 107 | 334 | 91 |
| Joliet, Ill. | | 2 | | 21 | 5 | 122 | 39 | 436 | 100 |
| Joplin, Mo. | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 160 | 122 | 421 | 51 |
| Kalamazoo, Mich. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 39 | 367 | 255 | 1,323 | 76 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| Kankakee, Ill. | | | | 16 | 6 | 129 | 51 | 275 | 14 |
| Kannapolis, N.C. | 1 | | | 1 | 89 | 100 | 47 | 255 | 37 |
| Kansas City, Kans. | 13 | 6 | 11 | 130 | 77 | 718 | 117 | 1,872 | 357 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 37 | 30 | 41 | 369 | 178 | 1,988 | 928 | 3,346 | 997 |
| Kearny, N.J. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | 91 | 82 | 149 | 34 |
| Kenosha, Wis. | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 95 | 80 | 568 | 123 |
| Kettering, Ohio | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | | 79 | 31 | 237 | 18 |
| Key West, Fla. | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 51 | 37 | 79 | 29 |
| Kingston, N.Y. | | | 1 | 5 | 10 | 93 | 55 | 101 | 30 |
| Kirkwood, Mo. | | | | 1 | | 13 | 43 | 143 | 4 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 10 | 8 | 6 | 41 | 85 | 803 | 273 | 1,227 | 680 |
| Kokomo, Ind. | | 1 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 261 | 110 | 662 | 100 |
| La Crosse, Wis. | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 80 | 52 | 454 | 41 |
| La Grange, Ga. | 5 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 67 | 23 | 173 | 26 |
| Lackawanna, N.Y. | 2 | | 2 | 15 | 22 | 143 | 79 | 195 | 84 |
| Lafayette, Ind. | | | 1 | 5 | 8 | 217 | 126 | 669 | 47 |
| Lafayette, La. | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 13 | 150 | 81 | 93 | 3 |
| Lake Charles, La. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 47 | 354 | 140 | 285 | 65 |
| Lakeland, Fla. | 3 | | | 16 | 7 | 123 | 111 | 322 | 52 |
| Lakewood, Ohio | | 3 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 162 | 22 | 462 | 32 |
| Lancaster, Ohio | | | | 5 | 1 | 136 | 57 | 445 | 34 |
| Lancaster, Pa. | 2 | | | 20 | 45 | 185 | 88 | 640 | 48 |
| Lansing, Mich. | 4 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 246 | 197 | 1,015 | 104 |
| Laredo, Tex. | 1 | 5 | | 8 | 59 | 207 | 164 | 389 | 150 |
| Las Vegas, Nev. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 67 | 22 | 607 | 182 | 1,150 | 280 |
| Laurel, Miss. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 144 | 17 | 111 | 41 |
| Lawrence, Kans. | | | 1 | 4 | 10 | 78 | 97 | 368 | 41 |
| Lawrence, Mass. | | 3 | | 12 | 14 | 205 | 71 | 171 | 306 |
| Lawton, Okla. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 21 | 286 | 95 | 880 | 144 |
| Lebanon, Pa. | Only 10 months received | | | | | | | | |
| Leominster, Mass. | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 76 | 41 | 166 | 27 |
| Lewiston, Maine | | | | 5 | 3 | 114 | 72 | 391 | 39 |
| Lexington, Ky. | 8 | 4 | 5 | 73 | 281 | 674 | 438 | 1,319 | 220 |
| Lima, Ohio | 1 | | 1 | 13 | 10 | 304 | 254 | 716 | 82 |
| Lincoln, Nebr. | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 26 | 313 | 238 | 1,716 | 119 |
| Lincoln Park, Mich. | Only 8 months received | | | | | | | | |
| Linden, N.J. | 1 | 5 | | 14 | 11 | 160 | 72 | 411 | 68 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | 1 | 7 | 123 | 181 | 1,133 | 560 | 1,944 | 374 |
| Livonia, Mich. | | | 2 | 8 | 12 | 365 | 57 | 654 | 70 |
| Lockport, N.Y. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 84 | 47 | 219 | 24 |
| Long Beach, Calif. | 9 | 20 | 117 | 460 | 309 | 3,103 | 2,193 | 3,154 | 1,788 |
| Long Beach, N.Y. | 1 | | | 5 | 8 | 85 | 12 | 431 | 39 |
| Long Branch, N.J. | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 63 | 49 | 39 | 5 |
| Longview, Tex. | 3 | | 2 | 5 | 11 | 54 | 126 | | 14 |
| Lorain, Ohio | 2 | 4 | | 32 | 29 | 294 | 102 | 575 | 124 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 136 | 159 | 1,028 | 4,622 | 6,354 | 31,123 | 22,513 | 32,626 | 13,215 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 36 | 46 | 26 | 435 | 341 | 2,866 | 1,713 | 4,226 | 2,827 |
| Lowell, Mass. | 3 | 5 | 4 | 30 | 18 | 426 | 95 | 370 | 311 |
| Lower Merion, Pa. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 161 | 170 | 331 | 49 |
| Lubbock, Tex. | 12 | 2 | 7 | 53 | 113 | 1,284 | 410 | 2,080 | 228 |
| Lynchburg, Va. | 8 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 161 | 37 | 395 | 34 |
| Lynn, Mass. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 34 | 13 | 557 | 291 | 1,150 | 312 |
| Lynwood, Calif. | 2 | | | 42 | 10 | 324 | 301 | 592 | 130 |
| Macon, Ga. | 6 | 1 | 7 | 38 | 25 | 570 | 343 | 822 | 204 |
| Madison, Wis. | 1 | | 6 | 10 | 5 | 329 | 249 | 1,207 | 137 |
| Malden, Mass. | | | 2 | 8 | 4 | 103 | 41 | 353 | 88 |
| Manchester, N.H. | | | 3 | 7 | 1 | 138 | 91 | 515 | 63 |
| Manhattan Beach, Calif. | | | 1 | 8 | 3 | 302 | 151 | 405 | 79 |
| Manitowoc, Wis. | | | | | | 73 | 33 | 246 | 24 |
| Mansfield, Ohio | 2 | 2 | | 22 | 6 | 234 | 171 | 473 | 71 |

Table 15.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| Maple Heights, Ohio | | | | 6 | | 92 | 38 | 202 | 18 |
| Maplewood, N.J. | | 3 | | 1 | | 56 | 49 | 56 | 10 |
| Marietta, Ga. | 3 | | | 5 | 6 | 145 | 51 | 414 | 68 |
| Marion, Ind. | | 1 | | 2 | | 63 | 27 | 393 | 29 |
| Marion, Ohio | | | 2 | 8 | 4 | 130 | 166 | 614 | 46 |
| Mason City, Iowa | | | | 2 | 1 | 55 | 48 | 204 | 46 |
| Massillon, Ohio | | | 1 | 20 | 4 | 141 | 11 | 377 | 47 |
| Maywood, Ill. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 70 | 77 | 140 | 14 |
| McAllen, Tex. | | 2 | | | | 79 | 5 | 195 | 13 |
| McKeesport, Pa. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 42 | 25 | 189 | 116 | 369 | 67 |
| Medford, Mass. | | | 1 | 1 | | 126 | 114 | 303 | 81 |
| Melrose, Mass. | | | | 2 | | 88 | 37 | 145 | 8 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 37 | 17 | 20 | 190 | 376 | 2,863 | 1,107 | 2,843 | 661 |
| Menlo Park, Calif. | | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 45 | 45 | 186 | 31 |
| Meriden, Conn. | | | | 4 | 7 | 150 | 149 | 170 | 75 |
| Meridian, Miss. | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 53 | 166 | 84 | 344 | 32 |
| Mesa, Ariz. | 2 | | 1 | 11 | 5 | 193 | 45 | 714 | 94 |
| Miami, Fla. | 40 | 15 | 10 | 693 | 695 | 4,419 | 1,855 | 6,054 | 1,347 |
| Miami Beach, Fla. | 2 | 4 | 4 | 45 | 11 | 1,067 | 650 | 1,497 | 237 |
| Michigan City, Ind. | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 93 | 79 | 270 | 37 |
| Middletown, Conn. | | 3 | | 1 | 7 | 90 | 64 | 140 | 20 |
| Middletown, Ohio | 1 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 194 | 164 | 607 | 158 |
| Midland, Mich. | | | | 2 | | 69 | 63 | 514 | 40 |
| Midland, Tex. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 109 | 335 | 115 | 944 | 98 |
| Milford, Conn. | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 98 | 93 | 222 | 33 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 11 | 18 | 58 | 133 | 404 | 1,643 | 2,128 | 6,357 | 1,421 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 8 | 27 | 16 | 389 | 95 | 3,449 | 1,948 | 5,320 | 1,548 |
| Minot, N. Dak. | | | 1 | 1 | | 105 | 38 | 224 | 55 |
| Mishawaka, Ind. | | | 1 | 10 | 1 | 122 | 95 | 401 | 46 |
| Missoula, Mont. | | | 2 | 14 | | 134 | 96 | 788 | 86 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 24 | 19 | 16 | 103 | 209 | 1,674 | 378 | 1,477 | 406 |
| Modesto, Calif. | | | 2 | 37 | 12 | 392 | 174 | 1,485 | 101 |
| Moline, Ill. | | 2 | 5 | 5 | | 98 | 89 | 398 | 57 |
| Monroe, La. | 10 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 182 | 91 | 809 | 74 |
| Monroe, Mich. | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 77 | 33 | 422 | 28 |
| Monrovia, Calif. | | | 6 | 16 | 29 | 209 | 99 | 317 | 61 |
| Montclair, N.J. | | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 156 | 83 | 196 | 24 |
| Montebello, Calif. | | 1 | 10 | 24 | 9 | 353 | 153 | 812 | 170 |
| Monterey Park, Calif. | 1 | | 4 | 18 | 20 | 294 | 168 | 581 | 95 |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 11 | 1 | 1 | 87 | 136 | 778 | 441 | 1,281 | 205 |
| Morgantown, W. Va. | | | | 3 | 1 | 71 | 45 | 129 | 13 |
| Mount Clemens, Mich. | 1 | | 4 | 11 | 3 | 93 | 99 | 348 | 53 |
| Mount Lebanon, Pa. | | | 1 | 2 | | 69 | 60 | 93 | 11 |
| Mount Pleasant, N.Y. | | | | | 2 | 15 | 18 | 49 | 1 |
| Mount Vernon, N.Y. | 3 | | 2 | 20 | 4 | 180 | 315 | 472 | 125 |
| Mountain View, Calif. | | | 4 | 9 | 7 | 77 | 112 | 411 | 39 |
| Muncie, Ind. | 3 | | 1 | 38 | 2 | 417 | 39 | 1,006 | 134 |
| Muskegon, Mich. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 184 | 174 | 714 | 70 |
| Muskogee, Okla. | | | | 2 | | 96 | 64 | 504 | 62 |
| Nashua, N.H. | | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 91 | 50 | 304 | 66 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 54 | 8 | 43 | 195 | 205 | 2,158 | 1,007 | 2,175 | 942 |
| Natchez, Miss. | 2 | | | 3 | 5 | 94 | 48 | 203 | 14 |
| Natick, Mass. | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 52 | 38 | 61 | 10 |
| National City, Calif. | 1 | | 1 | 21 | 24 | 224 | 168 | 853 | 100 |
| New Albany, Ind. | 1 | | | 8 | | 142 | 130 | 365 | 33 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 1 | 5 | 7 | 19 | 32 | 608 | 297 | 1,156 | 352 |
| New Britain, Conn. | | | | 14 | 15 | 263 | 123 | 483 | 68 |
| New Brunswick, N.J. | | 3 | 2 | 13 | 69 | 289 | 43 | 615 | 109 |
| New Castle, Pa. | Only 11 months received | | | | | | | | |
| New Haven, Conn. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 24 | 58 | 753 | 281 | 1,084 | 271 |

Table 15.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| New Kensington, Pa | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 32 | 15 | 110 | 47 |
| New London, Conn | Only 6 months received | | | | | | | | |
| New Orleans, La | 55 | 30 | 117 | 1,191 | 625 | 4,417 | 3,059 | 5,200 | 4,558 |
| New Rochelle, N.Y | 2 | | 1 | 9 | 29 | 221 | 164 | 199 | 146 |
| New York, N.Y | 354 | 64 | 725 | 6,046 | 10,636 | 31,692 | 46,971 | 35,561 | 16,811 |
| Newark, N.J | 39 | 52 | 129 | 914 | 816 | 4,935 | 2,491 | 4,959 | 2,594 |
| Newark, Ohio | 1 | | | 7 | | 102 | 88 | 429 | 35 |
| Newburgh, N.Y | 1 | | 2 | 6 | 11 | 152 | 111 | 292 | 56 |
| Newport, Ky | 2 | | | 11 | 9 | 85 | 109 | 170 | 55 |
| Newport, R.I | | | 1 | 7 | 10 | 113 | 100 | 384 | 93 |
| Newport News, Va | 5 | 3 | 8 | 46 | 117 | 614 | 447 | 1,246 | 214 |
| Newton, Mass | | 9 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 347 | 265 | 536 | 79 |
| Niagara Falls, N.Y | 2 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 60 | 343 | 507 | 765 | 181 |
| Norfolk, Va | 18 | 16 | 33 | 256 | 819 | 2,014 | 1,223 | 3,534 | 821 |
| Norman, Okla | | 1 | | | 8 | 75 | 175 | 557 | 32 |
| Norristown, Pa | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 82 | 51 | 156 | 28 |
| North Bergen, N.J | 1 | | 1 | 10 | 9 | 154 | 126 | 156 | 51 |
| North Little Rock, Ark | Only 1 month received | | | | | | | | |
| North Miami, Fla | | | | 2 | | 139 | 83 | 535 | 27 |
| North Tonawanda, N.Y | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 130 | 44 | 113 | 25 |
| Northampton, Mass | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 20 | 90 | 29 |
| Norwalk, Conn | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 61 | 215 | 170 | 381 | 58 |
| Norwich, Conn | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 70 | 52 | 119 | 28 |
| Norwood, Ohio | | | | 6 | 1 | 66 | 52 | 207 | 39 |
| Nutley, N.J | | | | 5 | 4 | 60 | 54 | 142 | 23 |
| Oak Park, Ill | | 1 | | 26 | | 198 | 53 | 100 | 67 |
| Oak Park, Mich | | | | 8 | 7 | 99 | 137 | 351 | 22 |
| Oak Ridge, Tenn | | | 2 | | 14 | 47 | 20 | 179 | 7 |
| Oakland, Calif | 22 | 24 | 60 | 481 | 486 | 2,540 | 619 | 6,567 | 1,305 |
| Odessa, Tex | 10 | | 1 | 16 | 39 | 425 | 221 | 1,270 | 87 |
| Ogden, Utah | 1 | 2 | 11 | 20 | 25 | 212 | 167 | 1,393 | 144 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla | 17 | 13 | 19 | 172 | 109 | 2,374 | 2,180 | 4,126 | 1,005 |
| Omaha, Nebr | 14 | 10 | 9 | 148 | 68 | 1,009 | 341 | 3,439 | 869 |
| Ontario, Calif | 3 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 221 | 126 | 595 | 86 |
| Orange, N.J | 1 | 2 | | 7 | 19 | 91 | 75 | 240 | 89 |
| Orlando, Fla | 8 | | 15 | 40 | 205 | 837 | 559 | 1,168 | 196 |
| Oshkosh, Wis | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 128 | 56 | 631 | 31 |
| Ottumwa, Iowa | | | 3 | 2 | 6 | 124 | 69 | 337 | 31 |
| Owensboro, Ky | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 17 | 285 | 161 | 547 | 81 |
| Oxnard, Calif | 2 | | 2 | 12 | 50 | 213 | 143 | 699 | 159 |
| Paducah, Ky | 4 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 33 | 289 | 77 | 509 | 61 |
| Palo Alto, Calif | | | | 9 | 1 | 170 | 290 | 1,039 | 84 |
| Panama City, Fla | 4 | | | 2 | 7 | 117 | 89 | 251 | 22 |
| Park Forest, Ill | | | | | 1 | 27 | 53 | 344 | 11 |
| Park Ridge, Ill | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 42 | 10 | 24 | 19 |
| Parkersburg, W. Va | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | | 176 | 67 | 237 | 82 |
| Parma, Ohio | | 1 | 1 | 6 | | 112 | 57 | 140 | 37 |
| Pasadena, Calif | 1 | 7 | 40 | 78 | 50 | 971 | 736 | 2,246 | 288 |
| Pasadena, Tex | | | | 6 | 31 | 119 | 47 | 732 | 62 |
| Passaic, N.J | 2 | 1 | | 11 | 43 | 264 | 201 | 182 | 159 |
| Paterson, N.J | 4 | 1 | 6 | 96 | 151 | 1,050 | 197 | 926 | 465 |
| Pawtucket, R.I | 3 | 1 | | 12 | 6 | 283 | 211 | 535 | 156 |
| Peabody, Mass | 1 | | | 5 | 1 | 90 | 40 | 257 | 11 |
| Pekin, Ill | | | | 3 | | 59 | 56 | 140 | 26 |
| Pennsauken, N.J | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 116 | 27 | 141 | 63 |
| Pensacola, Fla | 7 | 4 | 5 | 61 | 172 | 602 | 264 | 1,173 | 202 |
| Peoria, Ill | 1 | 2 | 6 | 98 | 136 | 655 | 372 | 2,127 | 344 |
| Perth Amboy, N.J | 1 | 3 | | 10 | 2 | 243 | 140 | 371 | 92 |
| Petersburg, Va | 6 | | 3 | 16 | 119 | 167 | 37 | 284 | 50 |
| Phenix City, Ala | 7 | | 1 | 10 | 12 | 128 | 21 | 56 | 66 |

Table 15.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 117 | 104 | 556 | 2,334 | 3,286 | 10,874 | 5,779 | 9,719 | 4,134 |
| Phoenix, Ariz | 17 | 17 | 33 | 202 | 258 | 1,751 | 1,418 | 3,973 | 1,510 |
| Pine Bluff, Ark | 4 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 51 | 202 | 47 | 423 | 53 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 27 | 57 | 94 | 884 | 671 | 4,499 | 2,378 | 3,316 | 3,007 |
| Pittsfield, Mass | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 114 | 73 | 230 | 46 |
| Plainfield, N.J | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 188 | 103 | 304 | 72 |
| Pocatello, Idaho | 3 | | 2 | 8 | 35 | 232 | 147 | 707 | 89 |
| Pomona, Calif | 4 | | 4 | 25 | 35 | 302 | 323 | 723 | 188 |
| Ponca City, Okla | 1 | | | 6 | 6 | 59 | 30 | 189 | 23 |
| Pontiac, Mich | | 4 | 4 | 33 | 43 | 658 | 245 | 894 | 165 |
| Port Arthur, Tex | 1 | | 1 | 12 | 6 | 209 | 131 | 332 | 64 |
| Port Huron, Mich | | | 1 | 2 | 8 | 139 | 56 | 658 | 43 |
| Portland, Maine | | | 4 | 36 | 23 | 303 | 277 | 1,104 | 146 |
| Portland, Oreg | 10 | 25 | 33 | 341 | 98 | 2,766 | 2,097 | 6,269 | 1,166 |
| Portsmouth, Ohio | | 1 | 3 | 25 | 21 | 313 | 209 | 718 | 74 |
| Portsmouth, Va | 12 | 4 | 16 | 92 | 322 | 511 | 307 | 1,045 | 353 |
| Pottstown, Pa | | | | 3 | 4 | 62 | 25 | 84 | 18 |
| Poughkeepsie, N.Y | 2 | | 2 | 5 | 18 | 132 | 89 | 389 | 45 |
| Prichard, Ala | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 148 | 59 | 50 | 6 |
| Providence, R.I | 2 | 6 | 5 | 127 | 153 | 1,876 | 1,287 | 2,974 | 1,216 |
| Provo, Utah | | 2 | | 5 | | 54 | 32 | 743 | 35 |
| Pueblo, Colo | 5 | 2 | 7 | 40 | 10 | 320 | 278 | 1,174 | 300 |
| Quincy, Ill | | 1 | | 8 | 3 | 171 | 143 | 557 | 62 |
| Quincy, Mass | | | | 7 | 3 | 275 | 108 | 536 | 201 |
| Racine, Wis | 1 | | | 15 | 23 | 222 | 136 | 1,078 | 92 |
| Rahway, N.J | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 86 | 56 | 274 | 32 |
| Raleigh, N.C | 6 | 5 | 7 | 19 | 348 | 415 | 226 | 876 | 115 |
| Rapid City, S. Dak | | | | | | 69 | 87 | 194 | 26 |
| Reading, Pa | 2 | | 2 | 14 | 8 | 277 | 195 | 686 | 162 |
| Redlands, Calif | | | 2 | 8 | 11 | 204 | 96 | 468 | 47 |
| Redondo Beach, Calif | 2 | | 7 | 24 | 22 | 619 | 353 | 962 | 232 |
| Redwood City, Calif | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 159 | 229 | 480 | 173 |
| Reno, Nev | 6 | 3 | 4 | 81 | 34 | 385 | 314 | 721 | 185 |
| Revere, Mass | 1 | | 3 | 16 | 1 | 205 | 64 | 138 | 174 |
| Richfield, Minn | | | | | | 62 | 56 | 152 | 49 |
| Richland, Wash | | | | | 1 | 52 | 34 | 273 | 11 |
| Richmond, Calif | 1 | 1 | 6 | 70 | 99 | 531 | 216 | 1,843 | 134 |
| Richmond, Ind | 1 | | 1 | 15 | 6 | 210 | 181 | 302 | 42 |
| Richmond, Va | 28 | 26 | 38 | 223 | 383 | 1,605 | 737 | 2,840 | 1,022 |
| Ridgewood, N.J | | | | 1 | | 54 | 47 | 50 | 12 |
| Riverside, Calif | 6 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 52 | 573 | 474 | 1,585 | 209 |
| Roanoke, Va | 9 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 129 | 628 | 278 | 1,263 | 154 |
| Rochester, Minn | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 105 | 55 | 360 | 84 |
| Rochester, N.Y | 6 | 1 | 15 | 54 | 54 | 1,179 | 663 | 2,945 | 454 |
| Rock Hill, S.C | 3 | | | 2 | 12 | 87 | 40 | 289 | 24 |
| Rock Island, Ill | 3 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 115 | 218 | 526 | 117 |
| Rockford, Ill | 2 | 10 | | 14 | 41 | 337 | 226 | 783 | 135 |
| Rockville Centre, N.Y | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 87 | 125 | 150 | 43 |
| Rocky Mount, N.C | | | 1 | 3 | 68 | 142 | 66 | 251 | 35 |
| Rome, Ga | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 108 | 40 | 179 | 47 |
| Rome, N.Y | | | | | 2 | 55 | 75 | 224 | 18 |
| Roseville, Mich | 1 | | | 15 | 9 | 143 | 63 | 777 | 68 |
| Roswell, N. Mex | 1 | | 2 | 6 | 35 | 169 | 207 | 608 | 57 |
| Royal Oak, Mich | 1 | | 4 | 9 | 8 | 370 | 144 | 1,329 | 146 |
| Sacramento, Calif | 12 | 1 | 20 | 268 | 76 | 1,292 | 1,119 | 3,951 | 1,032 |
| Saginaw, Mich | 2 | 2 | 3 | 31 | 179 | 227 | 151 | 1,607 | 119 |
| Salem, Mass | | | | 6 | 2 | 161 | 64 | 208 | 34 |
| Salem, Oreg | | | 3 | 7 | 12 | 193 | 153 | 894 | 77 |
| Salina, Kans | | | 8 | 1 | 10 | 139 | 85 | 675 | 54 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 3 | 2 | 21 | 92 | 109 | 1,301 | 1,017 | 4,637 | 574 |

Table 15.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| San Angelo, Tex | | 1 | 4 | 10 | 75 | 289 | 141 | 722 | 80 |
| San Antonio, Tex | 42 | 45 | 22 | 291 | 860 | 4,299 | 1,603 | 6,660 | 2,384 |
| San Bernardino, Calif | 5 | 7 | 17 | 55 | 91 | 806 | 590 | 1,731 | 764 |
| San Diego, Calif | 14 | 46 | 51 | 285 | 337 | 1,886 | 2,424 | 5,171 | 1,558 |
| San Francisco, Calif | 31 | 44 | 141 | 1,518 | 1,217 | 6,087 | 2,303 | 11,914 | 5,929 |
| San Jose, Calif | 2 | 12 | 7 | 92 | 28 | 734 | 1,231 | 3,341 | 760 |
| San Leandro, Calif | 1 | 3 | 4 | 32 | 6 | 378 | 285 | 1,040 | 88 |
| San Mateo, Calif | 2 | | 8 | 18 | 15 | 372 | 287 | 1,354 | 195 |
| Sandusky, Ohio | | 3 | 2 | 10 | 26 | 95 | 128 | 383 | 23 |
| Santa Ana, Calif | 1 | | 14 | 25 | 50 | 424 | 144 | 1,171 | 120 |
| Santa Barbara, Calif | | 2 | 2 | 25 | 51 | 393 | 239 | 920 | 113 |
| Santa Clara, Calif | 1 | | 3 | 8 | 6 | 184 | 162 | 304 | 39 |
| Santa Fe, N. Mex | 4 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 391 | 230 | 613 | 185 |
| Santa Monica, Calif | 2 | 4 | 13 | 81 | 19 | 913 | 1,301 | 1,778 | 542 |
| Santa Rosa, Calif | 2 | | 1 | 5 | | 132 | 75 | 688 | 60 |
| Sarasota, Fla | 1 | | | 8 | 39 | 326 | 102 | 380 | 23 |
| Savannah, Ga | 14 | 7 | 16 | 108 | 372 | 619 | 577 | 819 | 546 |
| Schenectady, N.Y | | 1 | | 11 | 5 | 193 | 155 | 174 | 74 |
| Scranton, Pa | 1 | 7 | 4 | 15 | 21 | 321 | 100 | 635 | 155 |
| Seattle, Wash | 20 | 20 | 63 | 522 | 107 | 4,595 | 2,376 | 8,338 | 2,537 |
| Sedalia, Mo | 1 | | 1 | 9 | 11 | 84 | 13 | 312 | 40 |
| Selma, Ala | 5 | | 1 | 11 | 10 | 185 | 50 | 300 | 14 |
| Shaker Heights, Ohio | Only 6 months received | | | | | | | | |
| Sharon, Pa | 1 | | | | 4 | 91 | 67 | 256 | 15 |
| Shawnee, Okla | | | | 4 | | 140 | 42 | 282 | 58 |
| Sheboygan, Wis | | | | 2 | | 100 | 55 | 446 | 30 |
| Sherman, Tex | 1 | | 2 | | 7 | 55 | 11 | 59 | 15 |
| Shreveport, La | 24 | | | 50 | 98 | 427 | 366 | 1,618 | 403 |
| Sioux City, Iowa | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 21 | 291 | 257 | 1,350 | 138 |
| Sioux Falls, S. Dak | | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 171 | 201 | 754 | 80 |
| Skokie, Ill | 1 | | 2 | 7 | 19 | 116 | 198 | 328 | 42 |
| Somerville, Mass | 1 | 1 | 6 | 32 | 14 | 292 | 228 | 576 | 244 |
| South Bend, Ind | 1 | 9 | 1 | 51 | 30 | 625 | 386 | 1,794 | 196 |
| South Euclid, Ohio | | | | 2 | | 48 | 40 | 65 | 11 |
| South Gate, Calif | | 2 | 10 | 52 | 20 | 549 | 505 | 683 | 198 |
| South Portland, Maine | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 89 | 14 | 213 | 12 |
| South San Francisco, Calif | | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 45 | 76 | 172 | 58 |
| Spartanburg, S.C | 4 | | 4 | 7 | 19 | 271 | 90 | 508 | 70 |
| Spokane, Wash | 3 | 2 | 6 | 106 | 38 | 825 | 511 | 3,126 | 350 |
| Springfield, Ill | | | | 28 | 50 | 375 | 200 | 853 | 162 |
| Springfield, Mass | 5 | 1 | | 2 | 31 | 894 | 70 | 769 | 517 |
| Springfield, Mo | 4 | | 3 | 15 | 32 | 329 | 145 | 795 | 113 |
| Springfield, Ohio | | 3 | 6 | 30 | 27 | 236 | 84 | 650 | 75 |
| St. Clair Shores, Mich | | 1 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 228 | 360 | 583 | 70 |
| St. Cloud, Minn | | 2 | | 2 | | 50 | 68 | 391 | 20 |
| St. Joseph, Mo | | | 3 | 5 | 20 | 148 | 90 | 441 | 89 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 91 | 18 | 220 | 2,222 | 2,432 | 9,543 | 4,583 | 17,417 | 4,483 |
| St. Louis Park, Minn | 1 | | | 1 | | 71 | 133 | 289 | 28 |
| St. Paul, Minn | 7 | 29 | 42 | 196 | 39 | 1,777 | 853 | 4,897 | 755 |
| St. Petersburg, Fla | 19 | 12 | 6 | 117 | 15 | 967 | 265 | 1,909 | 191 |
| Stamford, Conn | 3 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 513 | 258 | 520 | 92 |
| Steubenville, Ohio | 1 | | 2 | 34 | 17 | 187 | 75 | 532 | 88 |
| Stillwater, Okla | | | 1 | | 2 | 37 | 26 | 113 | 5 |
| Stockton, Calif | 6 | 5 | 7 | 136 | 69 | 859 | 803 | 1,765 | 516 |
| Stratford, Conn | | 1 | | 4 | | 113 | 135 | 280 | 27 |
| Sunnyvale, Calif | 1 | | 2 | 7 | 2 | 142 | 116 | 385 | 60 |
| Superior, Wis | | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 103 | 43 | 667 | 53 |
| Syracuse, N.Y | 5 | 7 | 14 | 92 | 18 | 619 | 753 | 2,417 | 315 |
| Tacoma, Wash | 4 | 7 | 8 | 68 | 30 | 987 | 553 | 2,235 | 344 |
| Tallahassee, Fla | 3 | | 1 | 5 | 6 | 118 | 72 | 231 | 57 |

Table 15.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| Tampa, Fla | 30 | 5 | 24 | 182 | 545 | 2,260 | 1,060 | 3,751 | 668 |
| Taunton, Mass | | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 171 | 52 | 318 | 42 |
| Teaneck, N.J | | | | 3 | 1 | 111 | 78 | 218 | 33 |
| Temple, Tex | 3 | | 2 | 4 | 48 | 118 | 51 | 414 | 67 |
| Terre Haute, Ind | 3 | 4 | 1 | 31 | 14 | 511 | 202 | 865 | 110 |
| Texarkana, Tex | 3 | | | 7 | 10 | 101 | 76 | 101 | 33 |
| Texas City, Tex | 5 | | 1 | 5 | 14 | 118 | 77 | 500 | 32 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 10 | 6 | 21 | 308 | 202 | 1,757 | 1,639 | 4,297 | 563 |
| Topeka, Kans | 7 | 8 | 5 | 70 | 36 | 650 | 282 | 1,647 | 79 |
| Torrance, Calif | Only 4 months received | | | | | | | | |
| Torrington, Conn | | | | 1 | 1 | 53 | 27 | 71 | 11 |
| Trenton, N.J | 10 | 7 | 15 | 87 | 134 | 850 | 348 | 799 | 280 |
| Troy, N.Y | | | | 12 | 33 | 203 | 100 | 217 | 135 |
| Tucson, Ariz | 4 | 3 | 13 | 84 | 114 | 1,033 | 370 | 2,664 | 621 |
| Tulsa, Okla | 11 | 5 | 20 | 89 | 162 | 1,750 | 1,257 | 2,905 | 540 |
| Tuscaloosa, Ala | | | | 3 | 74 | 231 | 209 | 166 | 34 |
| Tyler, Tex | | | 3 | 3 | 9 | 141 | 61 | 415 | 45 |
| Union, N.J | 1 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 164 | 109 | 383 | 43 |
| Union City, N.J | | 2 | 1 | 16 | 22 | 262 | 23 | 165 | 121 |
| University City, Mo | | | | 8 | | 147 | 234 | 450 | 42 |
| University Park, Tex | | | | 4 | 3 | 44 | 102 | 196 | 13 |
| Upper Arlington, Ohio | | | | 1 | | 26 | 30 | 70 | 8 |
| Upper Darby, Pa | | 2 | 1 | 9 | 69 | 202 | 142 | 795 | 133 |
| Urbana, Ill | | | | 6 | 5 | 76 | 40 | 185 | 19 |
| Utica, N.Y | 1 | 8 | | 8 | 12 | 184 | 120 | 677 | 160 |
| Valdosta, Ga | 2 | | 1 | 9 | 3 | 263 | 52 | 356 | 53 |
| Vallejo, Calif | 1 | | 2 | 32 | 26 | 135 | 268 | 852 | 109 |
| Valley Stream, N.Y. | | | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver, Wash | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 99 | 117 | 374 | 37 |
| Ventura, Calif | | | 2 | 8 | 9 | 175 | 125 | 292 | 56 |
| Vicksburg, Miss | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 98 | 54 | 120 | 24 |
| Waco, Tex | 7 | 2 | 18 | 51 | 192 | 946 | 186 | 1,532 | 143 |
| Waltham, Mass | | 1 | | 4 | 14 | 138 | 105 | 352 | 62 |
| Warren, Ohio | 2 | | 2 | 25 | 15 | 192 | 165 | 412 | 112 |
| Warwick, R.I | | | 1 | 1 | | 351 | 369 | 427 | 54 |
| Washington, D.C | 74 | 18 | 58 | 639 | 2,329 | 3,316 | 1,548 | 5,294 | 1,723 |
| Washington, Pa | | | | 9 | | 30 | 60 | 182 | 44 |
| Waterbury, Conn | 1 | 4 | | 11 | 12 | 478 | 162 | 560 | 361 |
| Waterford Twp., Mich | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 212 | 52 | 414 | 31 |
| Waterloo, Iowa | 3 | | 5 | 20 | 12 | 199 | 141 | 387 | 76 |
| Watertown, Mass | | | | 4 | | 164 | 74 | 156 | 40 |
| Watertown, N.Y | | | | 3 | 7 | 169 | 84 | 263 | 48 |
| Waukegan, Ill | 1 | 2 | | 22 | 52 | 189 | 154 | 518 | 103 |
| Wausau, Wis | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 36 | 443 | 31 |
| Wauwatosa, Wis | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 104 | 76 | 297 | 43 |
| Webster Groves, Mo | | | | 3 | 1 | 47 | 42 | 175 | 12 |
| Weirton, W.Va | | | | | 1 | 20 | 15 | 32 | 5 |
| West Allis, Wis | | | | 10 | 4 | 104 | 119 | 764 | 61 |
| West Covina, Calif | 1 | | 1 | 14 | | 114 | 65 | 138 | 19 |
| West Hartford, Conn | | 2 | 1 | | | 123 | 36 | 102 | 14 |
| West Haven, Conn | | | | 2 | 1 | 138 | 68 | 152 | 30 |
| West Mifflin, Pa | | 1 | | | | 45 | 10 | 60 | 35 |
| West New York, N.J | Complete data not received [2] | | | | | | | | |
| West Orange, N.J | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 121 | 87 | 259 | 45 |
| West Palm Beach, Fla | 9 | | 3 | 26 | 34 | 366 | 111 | 612 | 71 |
| Weymouth, Mass | | | | 1 | 1 | 64 | 46 | 147 | 36 |
| Wheeling, W.Va | 2 | | | 25 | 18 | 344 | 155 | 513 | 95 |
| White Plains, N.Y | | | | 15 | 54 | 163 | 328 | 471 | 87 |
| Whittier, Calif | No reports received | | | | | | | | |
| Wichita, Kans | 5 | 5 | 25 | 81 | 219 | 1,015 | 685 | 3,448 | 359 |

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 15.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued**

| City | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | $50 and over | Under $50 | |
| Wichita Falls, Tex | 7 | 3 | 8 | 32 | 83 | 430 | 347 | 2,017 | 490 |
| Wilkes-Barre, Pa | | 3 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 162 | 71 | 278 | 86 |
| Wilkinsburg, Pa | 1 | 2 | | 7 | 3 | 98 | 34 | 203 | 54 |
| Williamsport, Pa | | | | 8 | | 135 | 164 | 465 | 52 |
| Wilmette, Ill. | | | | 3 | 4 | 83 | 91 | 298 | 25 |
| Wilmington, Del | 1 | 9 | 5 | 67 | 16 | 917 | 384 | 1,580 | 363 |
| Wilmington, N.C | 6 | 1 | 10 | 22 | 228 | 462 | 164 | 762 | 142 |
| Wilson, N.C | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 78 | 103 | 14 | 234 | 20 |
| Winona, Minn | | 1 | | | | 23 | 28 | 130 | 12 |
| Winston-Salem, N.C | 21 | 7 | 11 | 40 | 307 | 488 | 188 | 973 | 217 |
| Woburn, Mass. | | | | 2 | 3 | 45 | 34 | 127 | 31 |
| Woodbridge, N.J. | | 6 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 180 | 102 | 160 | 58 |
| Woonsocket, R.I | | | | 6 | 3 | 174 | 114 | 237 | 92 |
| Worcester, Mass | 2 | | 8 | 41 | 25 | 1,318 | 173 | 1,370 | 848 |
| Wyandotte, Mich. | 2 | | | 3 | 6 | 101 | 79 | 575 | 135 |
| Yakima, Wash. | | 2 | 4 | 20 | 24 | 276 | 232 | 1,753 | 103 |
| Yonkers, N.Y. | | | 4 | 18 | 49 | 323 | 119 | 1,085 | 303 |
| York, Pa. | | | 8 | 28 | 35 | 318 | 138 | 744 | 131 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 9 | 4 | 2 | 120 | 21 | 784 | 623 | 1,281 | 215 |
| Zanesville, Ohio | | | 1 | 14 | 1 | 194 | 133 | 183 | 81 |

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] The crime reporting for the city indicated does not meet acceptable standards established by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
[3] Complete larceny figures are not available.
[4] Policed by the Nassau County Police Department; crime figures not separately reported for Valley Stream.

**Table 16.—*Number of Offenses Known to the Police in Jurisdictions Outside the United States, 1958***

| Jurisdiction reporting | Criminal homicide | | Forcible rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | Over $50 | Under $50 | |
| Alaska: | | | | | | | | | |
| Anchorage City | 8 | 1 | 6 | 26 | 17 | 121 | 172 | 582 | 125 |
| Department of Territorial Police | 8 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 38 | 230 | 316 | 215 | 328 |
| Juneau City | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 11 | 31 | 7 |
| Guam: Agana | 2 | 3 | | 6 | 13 | 131 | 76 | 120 | 38 |
| Hawaii: | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawaii County | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 9 | 180 | 36 | 650 | 14 |
| Honolulu City | 14 | 20 | 14 | 85 | 40 | 3,454 | 1,179 | 6,217 | 1,123 |
| Honolulu County | 4 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 749 | 254 | 1,475 | 152 |
| Kauai County | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 63 | 12 | 265 | 1 |
| Maui County | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 165 | 21 | 357 | 21 |
| Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone | | 1 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 268 | 95 | 660 | 21 |

### *Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested*

Information regarding the personal characteristics of arrested persons presented here is derived from the annual reports prepared by city police. As was pointed out above, efforts have been initiated to broaden this series to cover the rural areas (see the section on "The Consultant Committee and Its Recommendations," p. 15). The figures include persons arrested and later released as well as those held for prosecution under a formal charge. Instructions also provide that all persons arrested be reported opposite the charge embracing the violation prompting their arrest, regardless of their age or the fact that some technical charge such as "wayward minor" may be formally filed.

## Table 17.—*Arrests by Age Groups, 1958; 1,586 Cities Over 2,500, Total Population 52,329,497*

| Offense charged | TOTAL | Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–44 | 45–49 | 50 and over | Not known |
| **TOTAL** | 2,340,004 | 106,892 | 52,776 | 62,240 | 62,307 | 63,109 | 58,424 | 54,267 | 58,762 | 56,691 | 54,576 | 55,610 | 260,117 | 279,461 | 275,803 | 239,538 | 211,998 | 387,049 | 384 |
| Criminal homicide: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | 2,303 | 17 | 19 | 44 | 50 | 57 | 59 | 71 | 70 | 71 | 68 | 64 | 369 | 363 | 291 | 231 | 158 | 297 | 1 |
| (b) Manslaughter by negligence | 1,166 | 12 | 7 | 29 | 30 | 45 | 46 | 33 | 34 | 49 | 42 | 31 | 189 | 165 | 145 | 95 | 62 | 152 | ..... |
| Robbery | 14,968 | 980 | 637 | 836 | 962 | 1,080 | 1,060 | 941 | 864 | 741 | 606 | 629 | 2,403 | 1,537 | 706 | 389 | 197 | 215 | 2 |
| Aggravated assault | 25,824 | 670 | 393 | 599 | 678 | 767 | 732 | 760 | 819 | 847 | 867 | 884 | 4,259 | 3,878 | 3,390 | 2,283 | 1,676 | 2,322 | ..... |
| Other assaults | 82,454 | 2,050 | 1,153 | 1,556 | 1,702 | 2,299 | 2,358 | 2,400 | 2,810 | 2,989 | 2,959 | 3,200 | 14,616 | 13,123 | 10,782 | 7,236 | 4,792 | 6,054 | 8 |
| Burglary—breaking or entering | 61,045 | 13,768 | 5,765 | 6,023 | 4,904 | 3,923 | 2,985 | 2,311 | 2,135 | 1,807 | 1,680 | 1,435 | 5,452 | 3,710 | 2,203 | 1,307 | 787 | 811 | 6 |
| Larceny—theft | 118,325 | 28,584 | 9,988 | 10,576 | 8,241 | 6,468 | 4,647 | 3,547 | 3,008 | 2,784 | 2,350 | 2,225 | 9,003 | 7,500 | 5,735 | 4,233 | 3,312 | 6,094 | 30 |
| Auto theft | 30,240 | 5,018 | 5,066 | 5,368 | 3,334 | 2,053 | 1,491 | 1,052 | 795 | 665 | 495 | 432 | 1,485 | 1,018 | 638 | 341 | 184 | 130 | 12 |
| Embezzlement and fraud | 19,489 | 186 | 75 | 76 | 110 | 274 | 352 | 426 | 495 | 601 | 643 | 656 | 3,545 | 3,884 | 3,085 | 2,051 | 1,380 | 1,629 | ..... |
| Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc | 5,504 | 685 | 287 | 370 | 358 | 303 | 286 | 221 | 202 | 193 | 149 | 141 | 609 | 518 | 411 | 289 | 219 | 263 | ..... |
| Forgery and counterfeiting | 11,317 | 121 | 128 | 235 | 283 | 375 | 396 | 412 | 467 | 506 | 483 | 434 | 2,068 | 1,988 | 1,442 | 843 | 500 | 630 | ..... |
| Forcible rape | 3,686 | 108 | 123 | 214 | 237 | 297 | 289 | 241 | 213 | 204 | 180 | 143 | 536 | 351 | 239 | 124 | 85 | 90 | ..... |
| Prostitution and commercialized vice | 17,182 | 27 | 25 | 46 | 97 | 261 | 483 | 492 | 790 | 946 | 940 | 997 | 3,892 | 2,939 | 2,142 | 1,342 | 933 | 1,128 | 2 |
| Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape) | 24,517 | 1,618 | 867 | 923 | 859 | 861 | 852 | 846 | 901 | 996 | 855 | 816 | 3,696 | 3,001 | 2,484 | 1,729 | 1,161 | 2,078 | 4 |
| Narcotic drug laws | 9,893 | 43 | 41 | 106 | 183 | 290 | 347 | 431 | 446 | 480 | 525 | 561 | 2,595 | 1,776 | 892 | 445 | 312 | 384 | ..... |
| Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc | 18,611 | 726 | 640 | 849 | 857 | 886 | 838 | 726 | 812 | 790 | 712 | 658 | 2,781 | 2,217 | 1,832 | 1,155 | 806 | 1,233 | ..... |
| Offenses against family and children | 23,701 | 101 | 36 | 59 | 95 | 422 | 513 | 573 | 780 | 877 | 963 | 926 | 4,953 | 4,599 | 3,556 | 2,361 | 1,384 | 1,501 | 2 |
| Liquor laws | 52,707 | 711 | 1,337 | 2,055 | 4,491 | 4,544 | 4,174 | 3,353 | 1,099 | 964 | 928 | 981 | 4,180 | 4,502 | 4,591 | 4,059 | 3,620 | 6,210 | 2 |
| Driving while intoxicated | 102,219 | 11 | 18 | 186 | 403 | 857 | 1,271 | 1,685 | 2,446 | 2,648 | 2,651 | 2,865 | 13,795 | 15,490 | 15,613 | 13,900 | 11,208 | 17,077 | 2 |
| Disorderly conduct | 281,997 | 9,158 | 4,923 | 6,368 | 7,316 | 10,614 | 10,019 | 9,455 | 10,572 | 9,803 | 8,924 | 8,884 | 40,295 | 38,443 | 33,103 | 25,111 | 19,331 | 29,649 | 29 |
| Drunkenness | 908,957 | 655 | 998 | 2,240 | 3,855 | 6,652 | 7,812 | 8,855 | 12,855 | 13,174 | 13,616 | 14,693 | 80,088 | 110,696 | 131,874 | 129,001 | 125,630 | 246,014 | 219 |
| Vagrancy | 88,351 | 765 | 675 | 1,400 | 1,739 | 2,762 | 2,382 | 1,979 | 2,219 | 1,912 | 1,909 | 1,899 | 8,250 | 9,550 | 10,295 | 9,912 | 9,184 | 21,182 | 7 |
| Gambling | 61,546 | 91 | 107 | 129 | 215 | 481 | 611 | 779 | 1,115 | 1,202 | 1,349 | 1,419 | 8,018 | 9,686 | 9,204 | 7,849 | 6,767 | 12,487 | 6 |
| Suspicion | 96,710 | 3,609 | 2,770 | 4,131 | 7,019 | 7,069 | 5,720 | 4,798 | 4,735 | 4,119 | 3,574 | 3,538 | 13,450 | 10,208 | 7,297 | 5,068 | 3,847 | 5,597 | 11 |
| All other offenses | 276,998 | 37,115 | 16,095 | 16,913 | 14,169 | 9,439 | 8,698 | 7,847 | 8,080 | 7,317 | 7,011 | 7,108 | 29,587 | 27,929 | 23,763 | 18,181 | 13,977 | 23,755 | 11 |

Table 18.—*Number and Percentage of Arrests of Persons Under 18, Under 21, and Under 25 Years of Age, 1958; 1,586 cities over 2,500, total population 52,329,497*

| Offense charged | Number of persons arrested | | | | Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | Under 18 | Under 21 | Under 25 | Under 18 | Under 21 | Under 25 |
| **TOTAL** | 2,340,004 | 284,215 | 460,015 | 685,654 | 12.1 | 19.7 | 29.3 |
| Criminal homicide: | | | | | | | |
| (a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | 2,303 | 130 | 317 | 593 | 5.6 | 13.8 | 25.7 |
| (b) Manslaughter by negligence | 1,166 | 78 | 202 | 358 | 6.7 | 17.3 | 30.7 |
| Robbery | 14,968 | 3,415 | 6,496 | 9,429 | 22.8 | 43.4 | 63.0 |
| Aggravated assault | 25,824 | 2,340 | 4,599 | 8,016 | 9.1 | 17.8 | 31.0 |
| Other assaults | 82,454 | 6,521 | 13,578 | 25,543 | 7.9 | 16.5 | 31.0 |
| Burglary—breaking or entering | 61,045 | 30,460 | 39,709 | 46,706 | 49.9 | 65.0 | 76.6 |
| Larceny—theft | 118,325 | 57,389 | 72,051 | 82,418 | 48.5 | 60.9 | 69.7 |
| Auto theft | 30,240 | 19,386 | 23,982 | 26,369 | 64.1 | 79.3 | 87.2 |
| Embezzlement and fraud | 19,489 | 477 | 1,529 | 3,924 | 2.4 | 7.8 | 20.1 |
| Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc | 5,504 | 1,700 | 2,510 | 3,195 | 30.9 | 45.6 | 58.0 |
| Forgery and counterfeiting | 11,317 | 767 | 1,950 | 3,840 | 6.8 | 17.2 | 33.9 |
| Forcible rape | 3,680 | 682 | 1,509 | 2,249 | 18.5 | 41.0 | 61.1 |
| Prostitution and commercialized vice | 17,482 | 195 | 1,431 | 5,104 | 1.1 | 8.2 | 29.2 |
| Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape) | 24,517 | 4,267 | 6,826 | 10,364 | 17.4 | 27.8 | 42.3 |
| Narcotic drug laws | 9,863 | 376 | 1,447 | 3,459 | 3.8 | 14.7 | 35.1 |
| Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. | 18,611 | 3,072 | 5,522 | 8,494 | 16.5 | 29.7 | 45.6 |
| Offenses against family and children | 23,701 | 291 | 1,709 | 5,345 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 22.6 |
| Liquor laws | 52,707 | 9,494 | 21,565 | 25,537 | 18.0 | 40.9 | 48.5 |
| Driving while intoxicated | 102,219 | 618 | 4,434 | 15,044 | .6 | 4.3 | 14.7 |
| Disorderly conduct | 281,997 | 27,765 | 57,853 | 96,036 | 9.8 | 20.5 | 34.1 |
| Drunkenness | 908,957 | 7,748 | 31,067 | 85,405 | .9 | 3.4 | 9.4 |
| Vagrancy | 88,351 | 4,588 | 11,711 | 19,671 | 5.2 | 13.3 | 22.3 |
| Gambling | 61,546 | 575 | 2,446 | 7,531 | .9 | 4.0 | 12.2 |
| Suspicion | 96,740 | 17,589 | 35,206 | 51,172 | 18.2 | 36.4 | 52.9 |
| All other offenses | 278,998 | 84,292 | 110,276 | 139,792 | 30.4 | 39.8 | 50.5 |

**Table 19.—*Arrest Trends 1957–58; 1,238 Cities Over 2,500 in Population, Total Population 43,688,633***

| Offense charged | Number of persons arrested | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 18 years of age | | | Total all ages | | |
| | 1957 | 1958 | Percent change | 1957 | 1958 | Percent change |
| **TOTAL** | 223,421 | 241,469 | [1] +8.1 | 1,906,862 | 1,955,021 | +2.5 |
| Criminal homicide: | | | | | | |
| (a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | 103 | 97 | −5.8 | 1,874 | 1,864 | −0.5 |
| (b) Manslaughter by negligence | 58 | 61 | +5.2 | 983 | 911 | −7.3 |
| Robbery | 2,641 | 2,685 | +1.7 | 10,954 | 12,025 | +9.8 |
| Aggravated assault | 1,899 | 1,838 | −3.2 | 20,596 | 21,149 | +2.7 |
| Other assaults | 4,732 | 5,429 | +14.7 | 68,684 | 72,126 | +5.0 |
| Burglary—breaking or entering | 23,989 | 25,753 | +7.4 | 43,865 | 50,308 | +14.7 |
| Larceny—theft | 45,414 | 48,678 | +7.2 | 90,595 | 100,220 | +10.6 |
| Auto theft | 17,880 | 16,559 | −7.4 | 26,088 | 25,452 | −2.4 |
| Embezzlement and fraud | 377 | 422 | +11.9 | 14,525 | 17,115 | +17.8 |
| Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc. | 1,082 | 1,448 | +33.8 | 3,508 | 4,537 | +29.3 |
| Forgery and counterfeiting | 583 | 641 | +9.9 | 7,640 | 9,310 | +21.9 |
| Forcible rape | 702 | 461 | ([2]) | 3,788 | 2,705 | ([2]) |
| Prostitution and commercialized vice | 116 | 155 | +33.6 | 14,691 | 14,271 | −2.9 |
| Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape) | 3,193 | 3,630 | ([2]) | 21,126 | 21,583 | ([2]) |
| Narcotic drug laws | 238 | 312 | +31.1 | 7,946 | 8,295 | +4.4 |
| Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. | 2,346 | 2,598 | +10.7 | 14,480 | 15,487 | +6.9 |
| Offenses against family and children | 293 | 274 | −6.5 | 20,585 | 21,517 | +4.5 |
| Liquor laws | 6,665 | 8,195 | +23.0 | 36,637 | 41,699 | +13.8 |
| Driving while intoxicated | 520 | 502 | −3.5 | 87,459 | 83,829 | −4.2 |
| Disorderly conduct | 24,211 | 24,003 | −.9 | 232,087 | 233,450 | +.6 |
| Drunkenness | 5,783 | 6,504 | +12.5 | 781,586 | 754,526 | −3.5 |
| Vagrancy | 3,766 | 4,141 | +10.0 | 74,835 | 78,404 | +4.8 |
| Gambling | 528 | 477 | −9.7 | 43,199 | 44,046 | +2.0 |
| Suspicion | 14,004 | 14,439 | +3.1 | 75,865 | 84,117 | +10.9 |
| All other offenses | 62,298 | 72,167 | +15.8 | 203,257 | 236,075 | +16.1 |

[1] Arrests of persons under 18 years of age increased 12.6 percent in 908 cities under 25,000 and 7.1 percent in 330 cities over 25,000 in population.

[2] Rape and other sex offense figures for 1957 and 1958 are not comparable individually since beginning in 1958 statutory rape previously included as rape was included as other sex offenses. Combining these classes, rape and other sex offenses increased 5.0 percent among the youths and decreased 2.5 percent in the total for all ages.

Table 20.—*Distribution of Arrests by Sex, 1958: 1,586 Cities Over 2,500, Total Population 52,329,497*

| Offense charged | Number | | | Percent | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | Male | Female | TOTAL | Male | Female |
| TOTAL | 2,340,004 | 2,091,565 | 248,439 | [1] 100.0 | [1] 100.0 | [1] 100.0 |
| Criminal homicide | | | | | | |
| (a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | 2,303 | 1,844 | 459 | .1 | .1 | .2 |
| (b) Manslaughter by negligence | 1,166 | 1,055 | 111 | (2) | .1 | (2) |
| Robbery | 14,988 | 14,296 | 692 | .6 | .7 | .3 |
| Aggravated assault | 25,824 | 21,769 | 4,055 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Other assaults | 82,454 | 74,562 | 7,892 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Burglary—breaking or entering | 61,045 | 59,572 | 1,473 | 2.6 | 2.8 | .6 |
| Larceny—theft | 118,325 | 101,346 | 16,979 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 6.8 |
| Auto theft | 30,240 | 29,282 | 958 | 1.3 | 1.4 | .4 |
| Embezzlement and fraud | 19,489 | 16,709 | 2,780 | .8 | .8 | 1.1 |
| Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc. | 5,504 | 5,078 | 426 | .2 | .2 | .2 |
| Forgery and counterfeiting | 11,317 | 9,612 | 1,705 | .5 | .5 | .7 |
| Forcible rape | 3,680 | 3,680 | | .2 | .2 | |
| Prostitution and commercialized vice | 17,482 | 5,412 | 12,070 | .7 | .3 | 4.9 |
| Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape) | 24,517 | 19,595 | 4,922 | 1.0 | .9 | 2.0 |
| Narcotic drug laws | 9,863 | 8,249 | 1,614 | .4 | .4 | .6 |
| Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. | 18,611 | 17,675 | 936 | .8 | .8 | .4 |
| Offenses against family and children | 23,701 | 21,671 | 2,030 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .8 |
| Liquor laws | 52,707 | 44,654 | 8,053 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.2 |
| Driving while intoxicated | 102,219 | 96,782 | 5,437 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 2.2 |
| Disorderly conduct | 281,997 | 239,582 | 42,415 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 17.1 |
| Drunkenness | 908,957 | 841,440 | 67,517 | 38.8 | 40.2 | 27.2 |
| Vagrancy | 88,351 | 81,637 | 6,714 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| Gambling | 61,548 | 55,459 | 6,087 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Suspicion | 96,740 | 86,730 | 10,010 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| All other offenses | 278,998 | 233,874 | 43,124 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 17.4 |

[1] Because of rounding the sum of the individual classifications may not add to precisely 100.0 percent.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Table 21.—*Arrests by Race, 1958, 1,586 Cities Over 2,500, Total Population 52,329,497*

| Offense charged | TOTAL | Race | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | White | Negro | Indian | Chinese | Japanese | All others |
| TOTAL | 2,340,004 | 1,563,070 | 696,209 | 43,126 | 1,252 | 296 | 16,051 |
| Criminal homicide: | | | | | | | |
| (a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | 2,303 | 840 | 1,427 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 24 |
| (b) Manslaughter by negligence | 1,166 | 904 | 245 | 7 | 2 | | 8 |
| Robbery | 14,968 | 6,732 | 8,034 | 72 | 7 | | 123 |
| Aggravated assault | 25,824 | 9,073 | 16,389 | 75 | 5 | 2 | 280 |
| Other assaults | 82,454 | 45,840 | 35,733 | 311 | 26 | 4 | 540 |
| Burglary—breaking or entering | 61,045 | 41,754 | 18,623 | 343 | 27 | 1 | 297 |
| Larceny—theft | 118,325 | 80,292 | 36,642 | 678 | 57 | 13 | 643 |
| Auto theft | 30,240 | 23,691 | 6,135 | 227 | 31 | 7 | 149 |
| Embezzlement and fraud | 19,489 | 15,618 | 3,782 | 48 | 1 | 2 | 38 |
| Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc. | 5,504 | 3,666 | 1,765 | 23 | 1 | | 49 |
| Forgery and counterfeiting | 11,317 | 9,580 | 1,653 | 52 | 9 | 3 | 20 |
| Forcible rape | 3,680 | 1,821 | 1,797 | 9 | | | 53 |
| Prostitution and commercialized vice | 17,482 | 9,194 | 7,885 | 110 | 20 | 7 | 266 |
| Other sex offenses (includes statutory rape) | 24,517 | 17,079 | 7,058 | 105 | 14 | 8 | 253 |
| Narcotic drug laws | 9,863 | 3,807 | 5,740 | 17 | 34 | 4 | 261 |
| Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc. | 18,611 | 8,678 | 9,693 | 56 | 13 | 4 | 167 |
| Offenses against family and children | 23,701 | 15,118 | 8,378 | 71 | 7 | | 127 |
| Liquor laws | 52,707 | 34,158 | 17,877 | 453 | 21 | 10 | 188 |
| Driving while intoxicated | 102,219 | 84,640 | 16,068 | 1,008 | 16 | 16 | 471 |
| Disorderly conduct | 281,997 | 161,721 | 115,171 | 2,301 | 83 | 17 | 2,704 |
| Drunkenness | 908,957 | 673,894 | 195,051 | 33,017 | 297 | 128 | 6,570 |
| Vagrancy | 88,351 | 64,665 | 20,970 | 1,929 | 97 | 24 | 686 |
| Gambling | 61,546 | 13,820 | 46,767 | 3 | 341 | 8 | 607 |
| Suspicion | 96,740 | 63,231 | 32,711 | 579 | 42 | 10 | 167 |
| All other offenses | 276,998 | 193,254 | 80,635 | 1,624 | 99 | 26 | 1,360 |

# Police Employee Data

Table 22.—*Number of Police Department Employees Killed, 1957, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups*

[3,781 cities, total population 102,321,229]

| Geographic division | TOTAL | | Population group | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Group I | Group II | Group III | Group IV | Group V | Group VI |
| | Number | Rate per 5,000,000 inhabitants | Over 250,000 | 100,000 to 250,000 | 50,000 to 100,000 | 25,000 to 50,000 | 10,000 to 25,000 | Less than 10,000 |
| Total number | 45 | | 21 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| Rate per 5,000,000 inhabitants | | 2.2 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.7 |
| New England | 2 | 1.4 | - | | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Middle Atlantic | 9 | 1.9 | 7 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| East North Central | 9 | 1.9 | 5 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| West North Central | 4 | 2.5 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| South Atlantic | 4 | 1.8 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| East South Central | 3 | 3.1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| West South Central | 5 | 2.6 | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mountain | - | - | - | | | | | - |
| Pacific | 9 | 3.9 | 4 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 |

Police employee data traditionally collected annually as of April 30 is presented here for 1958. Obviously, the average figures shown are not intended to serve as suggested police strength for any particular community. They merely reflect the police personnel situation as it was on April 30.

Table 23.—*Civilian Police Department Employees, 1958 Percentage of Total, by Population Group*

| Population Group: | *Percentage civilian employees* |
|---|---|
| Total, all cities | 8.6 |
| Group I (over 250,000) | 9.1 |
| (Over 1,000,000) | 7.2 |
| (750,000–1,000,000) | 10.5 |
| (500,000–750,000) | 11.2 |
| (250,000–500,000) | 12.8 |
| Group II (100,000–250,000) | 10.9 |
| Group III (50,000–100,000) | 9.1 |
| Group IV (25,000–50,000) | 6.7 |
| Group V (10,000–25,000) | 5.5 |
| Group VI (2,500–10,000) | 7.5 |

Table 24.—*Full-time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Number and Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants, by Geographic Divisions and Population Groups*

[3,781 cities, total population 102,324,229]

| Geographic division | TOTAL | Population group | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Group I<br>Over 250,000 | Group II<br>100,000 to 250,000 | Group III<br>50,000 to 100,000 | Group IV<br>25,000 to 50,000 | Group V<br>10,000 to 25,000 | Group VI<br>Less than 10,000 |
| **TOTAL:** | | | | | | | |
| Number of police employees | 182,068 | 93,069 | 20,196 | 17,509 | 17,329 | 18,150 | 15,815 |
| Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| **New England:** | | | | | | | |
| Number of police employees | 14,398 | 3,034 | 3,782 | 2,696 | 2,586 | 1,614 | 686 |
| Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants | 2.0 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| **Middle Atlantic:** | | | | | | | |
| Number of police employees | 54,198 | 36,497 | 3,307 | 3,613 | 3,260 | 4,117 | 3,394 |
| Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants | 2.3 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| **East North Central:** | | | | | | | |
| Number of police employees | 39,476 | 22,600 | 3,057 | 3,574 | 3,614 | 3,694 | 2,937 |
| Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| **West North Central:** | | | | | | | |
| Number of police employees | 10,931 | 4,829 | 1,150 | 871 | 1,006 | 1,399 | 1,676 |
| Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| **South Atlantic:** [1] | | | | | | | |
| Number of police employees | 19,780 | 7,499 | 3,175 | 2,543 | 2,008 | 2,073 | 2,482 |
| Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| **East South Central:** | | | | | | | |
| Number of police employees | 6,382 | 1,672 | 1,371 | 461 | 894 | 884 | 1,100 |
| Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| **West South Central:** | | | | | | | |
| Number of police employees | 11,643 | 5,032 | 1,638 | 1,041 | 1,217 | 1,416 | 1,299 |
| Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| **Mountain:** | | | | | | | |
| Number of police employees | 4,631 | 816 | 842 | 747 | 681 | 671 | 874 |
| Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| **Pacific:** | | | | | | | |
| Number of police employees | 20,639 | 11,090 | 1,874 | 1,963 | 2,063 | 2,282 | 1,367 |
| Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 |

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

Table 25.—*Number of Cities Used in Tabulations Regarding Number of Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, and Police Killed, 1957*

| Geographic Division | TOTAL | Population group | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Group I | Group II | Group III | Group IV | Group V | Group VI |
| | | Over 250,000 | 100,000 to 250,000 | 50,000 to 100,000 | 25,000 to 50,000 | 10,000 to 25,000 | Less than 10,000 |
| TOTAL: | | | | | | | |
| Population represented | 102,324,229 | 39,069,939 | 12,759,953 | 11,748,435 | 12,772,977 | 13,857,936 | 12,114,989 |
| Number of cities | 3,781 | 46 | 86 | 173 | 366 | 888 | 2,222 |
| New England: Total population, 7,190,582 | 290 | 1 | 11 | 22 | 41 | 71 | 81 |
| Middle Atlantic: Total population, 23,516,962 | 743 | 7 | 13 | 31 | 55 | 174 | 463 |
| East North Central. Total population, 23,272,370 | 805 | 10 | 15 | 42 | 84 | 210 | 444 |
| West North Central: Total population, 8,017,634 | 416 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 28 | 81 | 285 |
| South Atlantic: Total population, 10,885,140 | 456 | 5 | 14 | 21 | 39 | 88 | 289 |
| East South Central: Total population, 1,816,979 | 234 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 21 | 46 | 152 |
| West South Central: Total population, 9,753,226 | 394 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 35 | 88 | 241 |
| Mountain: Total population, 3,362,960 | 186 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 38 | 120 |
| Pacific: Total population, 11,508,376 | 317 | 7 | 9 | 19 | 43 | 92 | 147 |

**Table 26.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population***

| City | Number of police department employees | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | Police officers | Civilians |
| **ALABAMA** | | | |
| Anniston | 53 | 49 | 4 |
| Bessemer | 46 | 43 | 3 |
| Birmingham | 443 | 392 | 51 |
| Dothan | 40 | 40 | |
| Florence | 34 | 34 | |
| Gadsden | 103 | 91 | 12 |
| Huntsville | 66 | 66 | |
| Mobile | 252 | 200 | 52 |
| Montgomery | 191 | 178 | 13 |
| Phenix City | 29 | 29 | |
| Prichard | 43 | 43 | |
| Selma | 38 | 38 | |
| Tuscaloosa | 79 | 76 | 3 |
| **ARIZONA** | | | |
| Mesa | 33 | 32 | 1 |
| Phoenix | 315 | 282 | 33 |
| Tucson | 152 | 133 | 19 |
| **ARKANSAS** | | | |
| El Dorado | 21 | 21 | |
| Fort Smith | 59 | 56 | 3 |
| Hot Springs | 37 | 36 | 1 |
| Little Rock | 154 | 146 | 8 |
| North Little Rock | 70 | 70 | |
| Pine Bluff | 38 | 35 | 3 |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | | |
| Alameda | 75 | 71 | 4 |
| Alhambra | 91 | 78 | 13 |
| Anaheim | 90 | 84 | 6 |
| Arcadia | 58 | 48 | 10 |
| Bakersfield | 165 | 125 | 40 |
| Baldwin Park | 35 | 31 | 4 |
| Berkeley | 153 | 144 | 9 |
| Beverly Hills | 81 | 74 | 7 |
| Buena Park | 31 | 24 | 7 |
| Burbank | 156 | 136 | 20 |
| Chula Vista | 45 | 41 | 4 |
| Compton | 91 | 81 | 10 |
| Concord | 40 | 35 | 5 |
| Costa Mesa | 38 | 34 | 4 |
| Culver City | 57 | 53 | 4 |
| Daly City | 37 | 31 | 6 |
| El Cajon | 28 | 26 | 2 |
| Eureka | 46 | 38 | 8 |
| Fresno | 265 | 238 | 27 |
| Fullerton | 78 | 75 | 3 |
| Gardena | 42 | 38 | 4 |
| Glendale | 162 | 140 | 22 |
| Hawthorne | 44 | 40 | 4 |
| Hayward | 64 | 58 | 6 |
| Huntington Park | 55 | 51 | 4 |
| Inglewood | 86 | 71 | 15 |
| Long Beach | 505 | 449 | 56 |
| Los Angeles | 5,675 | 4,478 | 1,197 |
| Lynwood | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| Manhattan Beach | 31 | 29 | 2 |
| Menlo Park | 29 | 27 | 2 |
| Modesto | 57 | 46 | 11 |
| Monrovia | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| Montebello | 42 | 39 | 3 |
| Monterey Park | 50 | 47 | 3 |
| Mountain View | 30 | 26 | 4 |
| National City | 39 | 36 | 3 |
| Oakland | 794 | 674 | 120 |
| Ontario | 57 | 52 | 5 |
| Oxnard | 46 | 41 | 5 |
| Palo Alto | 57 | 54 | 3 |
| **CALIFORNIA—Continued** | | | |
| Pasadena | 189 | 153 | 36 |
| Pomona | 80 | 65 | 15 |
| Redlands | 43 | 39 | 4 |
| Redondo Beach | 55 | 50 | 5 |
| Redwood City | 48 | 45 | 3 |
| Richmond | 147 | 127 | 20 |
| Riverside | 113 | 98 | 15 |
| Sacramento | 281 | 238 | 43 |
| San Bernardino | 176 | 159 | 17 |
| San Diego | 685 | 587 | 98 |
| San Francisco | 1,800 | 1,697 | 103 |
| San Jose | 187 | 176 | 11 |
| San Leandro | 58 | 54 | 4 |
| San Mateo | 75 | 75 | |
| Santa Ana | 107 | 92 | 15 |
| Santa Barbara | 71 | 64 | 7 |
| Santa Clara | 41 | 40 | 1 |
| Santa Monica | 172 | 131 | 41 |
| Santa Rosa | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| South Gate | 72 | 67 | 5 |
| South San Francisco | 30 | 26 | 4 |
| Stockton | 135 | 127 | 8 |
| Sunnyvale | 40 | 32 | 8 |
| Torrance | 86 | 86 | |
| Vallejo | 67 | 58 | 9 |
| Ventura | 43 | 42 | 1 |
| West Covina | 38 | 35 | 3 |
| Whittier | 46 | 43 | 3 |
| **COLORADO** | | | |
| Aurora | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| Boulder | 35 | 35 | |
| Colorado Springs | 108 | 95 | 13 |
| Denver | 816 | 693 | 123 |
| Englewood | 30 | 27 | 3 |
| Greeley | 34 | 28 | 6 |
| Pueblo | 109 | 100 | 9 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | | | |
| Bridgeport | 409 | 357 | 52 |
| Bristol | 56 | 54 | 2 |
| Danbury | 40 | 40 | |
| East Hartford | 60 | 57 | 3 |
| Greenwich | 138 | 125 | 13 |
| Groton | 22 | 22 | |
| Hartford | 440 | 397 | 43 |
| Meriden | 94 | 91 | 3 |
| Middletown | 43 | 42 | 1 |
| New Britain | 147 | 136 | 11 |
| New Haven | 396 | 372 | 24 |
| New London | 63 | 60 | 3 |
| Norwalk | 107 | 103 | 4 |
| Norwich | 51 | 49 | 2 |
| Stamford | 188 | 177 | 11 |
| Stratford | 64 | 61 | 3 |
| Torrington | 62 | 60 | 2 |
| Waterbury | 265 | 257 | 8 |
| West Hartford | 93 | 88 | 5 |
| West Haven | 64 | 63 | 1 |
| **DELAWARE** | | | |
| Wilmington | 260 | 224 | 36 |
| **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** | | | |
| Washington | 2,322 | 2,329 | 193 |

Table 26.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | Police officers | Civilians |
| **FLORIDA** | | | |
| Clearwater | 78 | 66 | 12 |
| Coral Gables | 95 | 78 | 17 |
| Daytona Beach | 63 | 56 | 7 |
| Fort Lauderdale | 143 | 122 | 21 |
| Gainesville | 50 | 43 | 7 |
| Hialeah | 103 | 75 | 28 |
| Hollywood | 66 | 51 | 15 |
| Jacksonville | 433 | 370 | 63 |
| Key West | 37 | 37 | |
| Lakeland | 66 | 60 | 6 |
| Miami | 847 | 618 | 229 |
| Miami Beach | 259 | 198 | 61 |
| North Miami | 46 | 35 | 11 |
| Orlando | 123 | 115 | 8 |
| Panama City | 44 | 36 | 8 |
| Pensacola | 112 | 100 | 12 |
| Sarasota | 39 | 35 | 4 |
| St. Petersburg | 136 | 120 | 16 |
| Tallahassee | 64 | 60 | 4 |
| Tampa | 347 | 284 | 63 |
| West Palm Beach | 115 | 106 | 9 |
| **GEORGIA** | | | |
| Albany | 51 | 50 | 1 |
| Athens | 40 | 39 | 1 |
| Atlanta | 680 | 603 | 77 |
| Augusta | 152 | 139 | 13 |
| Columbus | 137 | 129 | 8 |
| Decatur | 28 | 28 | |
| East Point | 42 | 41 | 1 |
| La Grange | 42 | 41 | 1 |
| Macon | 123 | 122 | 1 |
| Marietta | 29 | 28 | 1 |
| Rome | 55 | 45 | 10 |
| Savannah | 202 | 170 | 32 |
| Valdosta | 37 | 37 | |
| **IDAHO** | | | |
| Boise | 59 | 52 | 7 |
| Idaho Falls | 60 | 49 | 11 |
| Pocatello | 40 | 36 | 4 |
| **ILLINOIS** | | | |
| Alton | 45 | 44 | 1 |
| Aurora | 77 | 67 | 10 |
| Belleville | 38 | 37 | 1 |
| Berwyn | 53 | 53 | |
| Bloomington | 42 | 40 | 2 |
| Champaign | 46 | 43 | 3 |
| Chicago | 10,115 | 9,697 | 418 |
| Chicago Heights | 43 | 41 | 2 |
| Cicero | 99 | 92 | 7 |
| Danville | 38 | 38 | |
| Decatur | 77 | 68 | 9 |
| Des Plaines | 27 | 27 | |
| East St. Louis | 94 | 81 | 13 |
| Elgin | 74 | 67 | 7 |
| Elmhurst | 32 | 32 | |
| Evanston | 136 | 113 | 23 |
| Freeport | 23 | 23 | |
| Galesburg | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| Granite City | 31 | 31 | |
| Joliet | 84 | 76 | 8 |
| Kankakee | 30 | 29 | 1 |
| Maywood | 34 | 34 | |
| Moline | 49 | 47 | 2 |
| Oak Park | 81 | 73 | 8 |
| Park Forest | 24 | 17 | 4 |
| Park Ridge | 26 | 24 | 2 |
| Pekin | 23 | 22 | 1 |
| Peoria | 174 | 157 | 17 |
| Quincy | 46 | 43 | 3 |
| Rock Island | 64 | 60 | 4 |
| Rockford | 140 | 132 | 8 |
| Skokie | 50 | 48 | 2 |
| Springfield | 115 | 100 | 15 |
| Urbana | 21 | 21 | |
| Waukegan | 71 | 67 | 4 |
| Wilmette | 28 | 24 | 4 |
| **INDIANA** | | | |
| Anderson | 85 | 76 | 9 |
| Bloomington | 43 | 40 | 3 |
| East Chicago | 138 | 133 | 5 |
| Elkhart | 65 | 60 | 5 |
| Evansville | 204 | 192 | 12 |
| Fort Wayne | 236 | 229 | 7 |
| Gary | 243 | 219 | 24 |
| Hammond | 152 | 142 | 10 |
| Indianapolis | 866 | 775 | 91 |
| Kokomo | 72 | 62 | 10 |
| Lafayette | 63 | 62 | 1 |
| Marion | 50 | 50 | |
| Michigan City | 52 | 50 | 2 |
| Mishawaka | 48 | 46 | 2 |
| Muncie | 99 | 91 | 8 |
| New Albany | 35 | 35 | |
| Richmond | 64 | 58 | 6 |
| South Bend | 204 | 194 | 10 |
| Terre Haute | 93 | 91 | 2 |
| **IOWA** | | | |
| Ames | 23 | 23 | |
| Burlington | 35 | 34 | 1 |
| Cedar Rapids | 106 | 90 | 16 |
| Clinton | 31 | 31 | |
| Council Bluffs | 53 | 47 | 6 |
| Davenport | 99 | 94 | 5 |
| Des Moines | 227 | 205 | 22 |
| Dubuque | 59 | 58 | 1 |
| Fort Dodge | 28 | 28 | |
| Iowa City | 25 | 24 | 1 |
| Mason City | 40 | 33 | 7 |
| Ottumwa | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| Sioux City | 110 | 84 | 26 |
| Waterloo | 87 | 86 | 1 |
| **KANSAS** | | | |
| Hutchinson | 44 | 38 | 6 |
| Kansas City | 186 | 148 | 38 |
| Lawrence | 25 | 22 | 3 |
| Salina | 40 | 34 | 6 |
| Topeka | 150 | 115 | 35 |
| Wichita | 330 | 265 | 65 |
| **KENTUCKY** | | | |
| Ashland | 35 | 33 | 2 |
| Covington | 85 | 75 | 10 |
| Lexington | 94 | 92 | 2 |
| Louisville | 585 | 518 | 67 |
| Newport | 63 | 56 | 7 |
| Owensboro | 50 | 47 | 3 |
| Paducah | 59 | 58 | 1 |

**Table 26.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued**

| City | Number of police department employees | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | Police officers | Civilians |
| **LOUISIANA** | | | |
| Alexandria | 59 | 58 | 1 |
| Baton Rouge | 235 | 211 | 24 |
| Bossier City | 22 | 22 | |
| Lafayette | 46 | 46 | |
| Lake Charles | 36 | 35 | 1 |
| Monroe | 62 | 50 | 12 |
| New Orleans | 1,136 | 1,065 | 71 |
| Shreveport | 208 | 186 | 22 |
| **MAINE** | | | |
| Auburn | 26 | 26 | |
| Bangor | 59 | 49 | 10 |
| Lewiston | 60 | 56 | 4 |
| Portland | 124 | 108 | 16 |
| South Portland | 31 | 31 | |
| **MARYLAND** | | | |
| Annapolis | 39 | 39 | |
| Baltimore | 3,064 | 2,800 | 264 |
| Cumberland | 66 | 60 | 6 |
| Hagerstown | 58 | 54 | 4 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | | | |
| Arlington | 87 | 78 | 9 |
| Attleboro | 40 | 39 | 1 |
| Belmont | 43 | 40 | 3 |
| Beverly | 57 | 57 | |
| Boston | 3,034 | 2,826 | 208 |
| Braintree | 48 | 46 | 2 |
| Brockton | 101 | 96 | 5 |
| Brookline | 145 | 137 | 8 |
| Cambridge | 240 | 230 | 10 |
| Chelsea | 75 | 70 | 5 |
| Chicopee | 86 | 83 | 3 |
| Everett | 113 | 110 | 3 |
| Fall River | 256 | 239 | 17 |
| Fitchburg | 74 | 67 | 7 |
| Framingham | 46 | 46 | |
| Gloucester | 51 | 49 | 2 |
| Haverhill | 74 | 72 | 2 |
| Holyoke | 115 | 113 | 2 |
| Lawrence | 142 | 133 | 9 |
| Leominster | 32 | 30 | 2 |
| Lowell | 173 | 164 | 9 |
| Lynn | 188 | 179 | 9 |
| Malden | 118 | 118 | |
| Medford | 110 | 106 | 4 |
| Melrose | 49 | 47 | 2 |
| Methuen | 29 | 29 | |
| Natick | 35 | 34 | 1 |
| New Bedford | 233 | 220 | 13 |
| Northampton | 39 | 39 | |
| Peabody | 43 | 42 | 1 |
| Pittsfield | 87 | 82 | 5 |
| Quincy | 165 | 158 | 7 |
| Revere | 84 | 79 | 5 |
| Salem | 82 | 76 | 6 |
| Somerville | 166 | 166 | |
| Springfield | 372 | 350 | 22 |
| Taunton | 64 | 61 | 3 |
| Waltham | 94 | 90 | 4 |
| Watertown | 76 | 70 | 6 |
| Weymouth | 72 | 70 | 2 |
| Woburn | 35 | 35 | |
| Worcester | 403 | 362 | 41 |
| **MICHIGAN** | | | |
| Allen Park | 42 | 42 | |
| Ann Arbor | 89 | 80 | 9 |
| Battle Creek | 78 | 67 | 11 |
| Bay City | 86 | 81 | 5 |
| Benton Harbor | 38 | 35 | 3 |
| Birmingham | 37 | 31 | 6 |
| Dearborn | 220 | 202 | 18 |
| Detroit | 4,878 | 4,426 | 452 |
| East Detroit | 42 | 37 | 5 |
| East Lansing | 21 | 20 | 1 |
| Ferndale | 46 | 42 | 4 |
| Flint | 287 | 278 | 9 |
| Garden City | 25 | 25 | |
| Grand Rapids | 266 | 229 | 37 |
| Hamtramck | 95 | 90 | 5 |
| Hazel Park | 35 | 31 | 4 |
| Highland Park | 115 | 103 | 12 |
| Inkster | 34 | 33 | 1 |
| Jackson | 89 | 82 | 7 |
| Kalamazoo | 126 | 102 | 24 |
| Lansing | 149 | 142 | 7 |
| Lincoln Park | 60 | 57 | 3 |
| Livonia | 54 | 46 | 8 |
| Midland | 32 | 30 | 2 |
| Monroe | 35 | 34 | 1 |
| Mount Clemens | 32 | 30 | 2 |
| Muskegon | 94 | 74 | 20 |
| Oak Park | 58 | 54 | 4 |
| Pontiac | 130 | 111 | 19 |
| Port Huron | 65 | 47 | 18 |
| Roseville | 42 | 37 | 5 |
| Royal Oak | 87 | 75 | 12 |
| Saginaw | 154 | 143 | 11 |
| St. Clair Shores | 57 | 53 | 4 |
| Wyandotte | 70 | 60 | 10 |
| **MINNESOTA** | | | |
| Austin | 34 | 33 | 1 |
| Duluth | 135 | 117 | 18 |
| Minneapolis | 631 | 575 | 56 |
| Richfield | 25 | 24 | 1 |
| Rochester | 52 | 50 | 2 |
| St. Cloud | 35 | 34 | 1 |
| St. Louis Park | 30 | 28 | 2 |
| St. Paul | 465 | 424 | 41 |
| Winona | 38 | 38 | |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | | |
| Biloxi | 34 | 34 | |
| Greenville | 46 | 40 | 6 |
| Gulfport | 31 | 30 | 1 |
| Hattiesburg | 35 | 33 | 2 |
| Jackson | 178 | 150 | 28 |
| Laurel | 31 | 30 | 1 |
| Meridian | 77 | 68 | 9 |
| Natchez | 33 | 33 | |
| Vicksburg | 35 | 35 | |
| **MISSOURI** | | | |
| Columbia | 44 | 40 | 4 |
| Independence | 39 | 39 | |
| Jefferson City | 31 | 31 | |
| Joplin | 50 | 37 | 13 |
| Kansas City | 794 | 624 | 170 |
| Kirkwood | 34 | 32 | 2 |
| Sedalia | 33 | 33 | |
| Springfield | 100 | 94 | 6 |
| St. Joseph | 101 | 92 | 9 |
| St. Louis | 2,427 | 1,971 | 456 |
| University City | 51 | 49 | 2 |
| Webster Groves | 26 | 23 | 3 |

Table 26.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | Police officers | Civilians |
| **MONTANA** | | | |
| Billings | 67 | 63 | 4 |
| Butte | 40 | 38 | 2 |
| Great Falls | 54 | 51 | 3 |
| Missoula | 34 | 29 | 5 |
| **NEBRASKA** | | | |
| Grand Island | 35 | 34 | 1 |
| Hastings | 29 | 27 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 122 | 99 | 23 |
| Omaha | 412 | 366 | 46 |
| **NEVADA** | | | |
| Las Vegas | 144 | 110 | 34 |
| Reno | 107 | 84 | 23 |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | | | |
| Concord | 44 | 41 | 3 |
| Manchester | 117 | 112 | 5 |
| Nashua | 51 | 46 | 5 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | | | |
| Atlantic City | 207 | 173 | 34 |
| Bayonne | 172 | 161 | 11 |
| Belleville | 67 | 64 | 3 |
| Bloomfield | 91 | 88 | 3 |
| Camden | 249 | 207 | 42 |
| Clifton | 102 | 97 | 5 |
| East Orange | 153 | 152 | 1 |
| Elizabeth | 292 | 281 | 11 |
| Englewood | 60 | 58 | 2 |
| Fair Lawn | 45 | 45 | |
| Garfield | 45 | 45 | |
| Hackensack | 70 | 67 | 3 |
| Hamilton | 78 | 74 | 4 |
| Hoboken | 172 | 172 | |
| Irvington | 99 | 91 | 8 |
| Jersey City | 999 | 822 | 177 |
| Kearny | 112 | 111 | 1 |
| Linden | 102 | 102 | |
| Long Branch | 52 | 50 | 2 |
| Maplewood | 47 | 47 | |
| Montclair | 94 | 89 | 5 |
| New Brunswick | 76 | 76 | |
| Newark | 1,427 | 1,333 | 94 |
| North Bergen | 105 | 95 | 10 |
| Nutley | 47 | 45 | 2 |
| Orange | 79 | 77 | 2 |
| Passaic | 120 | 120 | |
| Paterson | 306 | 288 | 18 |
| Pennsauken | 35 | 33 | 2 |
| Perth Amboy | 97 | 93 | 4 |
| Plainfield | 90 | 80 | 10 |
| Rahway | 52 | 48 | 4 |
| Ridgewood | 38 | 35 | |
| Teaneck | 51 | 51 | |
| Trenton | 272 | 248 | 24 |
| Union | 77 | 76 | 1 |
| Union City | 119 | 110 | 9 |
| West New York | 80 | 80 | |
| West Orange | 57 | 55 | 2 |
| Woodbridge | 86 | 85 | 1 |
| **NEW MEXICO** | | | |
| Albuquerque | 211 | 181 | 30 |
| Carlsbad | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| Roswell | 34 | 34 | |
| Santa Fe | 34 | 33 | 1 |

| City | Number of police department employees | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | Police officers | Civilians |
| **NEW YORK** | | | |
| Albany | 373 | 271 | 102 |
| Amsterdam | 44 | 42 | 2 |
| Auburn | 61 | 58 | 3 |
| Binghamton | 137 | 127 | 10 |
| Buffalo | 1,522 | 1,424 | 198 |
| Elmira | 98 | 97 | 1 |
| Freeport | 52 | 48 | 4 |
| Hempstead | 72 | 66 | 6 |
| Ironlegoit | 31 | 31 | |
| Ithaca | 44 | 39 | 5 |
| Jamestown | 74 | 67 | 7 |
| Kingston | 66 | 64 | 2 |
| Lackawanna | 72 | 70 | 2 |
| Lockport | 43 | 42 | 1 |
| Long Beach | 48 | 47 | 1 |
| Mount Vernon | 171 | 159 | 12 |
| New Rochelle | 151 | 139 | 12 |
| New York | 24,817 | 23,678 | 1,139 |
| Newburgh | 55 | 52 | |
| Niagara Falls | 176 | 167 | 9 |
| North Tonawanda | 35 | 34 | 1 |
| Poughkeepsie | 74 | 71 | 3 |
| Rochester | 546 | 482 | 64 |
| Rockville Centre | 49 | 48 | 1 |
| Rome | 58 | 51 | 7 |
| Schenectady | 159 | 149 | 10 |
| Syracuse | 433 | 384 | 49 |
| Troy | 213 | 156 | 57 |
| Utica | 179 | 169 | 10 |
| Watertown | 53 | 51 | 2 |
| White Plains | 162 | 155 | 7 |
| Yonkers | 340 | 308 | 32 |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | | | |
| Asheville | 91 | 86 | 5 |
| Burlington | 54 | 49 | 5 |
| Charlotte | 274 | 243 | 31 |
| Durham | 122 | 111 | 11 |
| Fayetteville | 85 | 74 | 11 |
| Gastonia | 58 | 58 | |
| Goldsboro | 36 | 35 | 1 |
| Greensboro | 186 | 170 | 16 |
| High Point | 87 | 78 | 9 |
| Kannapolis | 26 | 26 | |
| Raleigh | 128 | 112 | 16 |
| Rocky Mount | 58 | 49 | 9 |
| Wilmington | 88 | 71 | 17 |
| Wilson | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| Winston-Salem | 174 | 160 | 14 |
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | | | |
| Fargo | 74 | 65 | 9 |
| Grand Forks | 34 | 31 | 3 |
| Minot | 38 | 36 | 2 |
| **OHIO** | | | |
| Akron | 297 | 278 | 19 |
| Alliance | 26 | 26 | |
| Ashtabula | 29 | 27 | 2 |
| Barberton | 37 | 34 | 3 |
| Canton | 155 | 148 | 7 |
| Chillicothe | 23 | 22 | 1 |
| Cincinnati | 978 | 895 | 83 |
| Cleveland | 2,178 | 1,926 | 252 |
| Cleveland Heights | 71 | 67 | 4 |
| Columbus | 656 | 539 | 117 |
| Cuyahoga Falls | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| Dayton | 374 | 328 | 46 |

Table 26.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | Police officers | Civilians |
| **OHIO**—Continued | | | |
| East Cleveland | 68 | 61 | 7 |
| East Liverpool | 19 | 19 | ..... |
| Elyria | 46 | 46 | ..... |
| Euclid | 66 | 64 | 2 |
| Findlay | 31 | 25 | 6 |
| Garfield Heights | 30 | 29 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 96 | 93 | 3 |
| Kettering | 22 | 21 | 1 |
| Lakewood | 69 | 64 | 5 |
| Lancaster | 27 | 26 | 1 |
| Lima | 62 | 57 | 5 |
| Lorain | 61 | 60 | 1 |
| Mansfield | 56 | 54 | 2 |
| Maple Heights | 32 | 27 | 5 |
| Marion | 35 | 33 | 2 |
| Massillon | 29 | 29 | ..... |
| Middletown | 67 | 64 | 3 |
| Newark | 48 | 48 | ..... |
| Norwood | 45 | 43 | 2 |
| Parma | 55 | 46 | 9 |
| Portsmouth | 60 | 57 | 3 |
| Sandusky | 34 | 33 | 1 |
| Shaker Heights | 59 | 56 | 3 |
| South Euclid | 27 | 25 | 2 |
| Springfield | 101 | 92 | 9 |
| Steubenville | 45 | 44 | 1 |
| Toledo | 450 | 409 | 41 |
| Upper Arlington | 20 | 20 | ..... |
| Warren | 69 | 67 | 2 |
| Youngstown | 297 | 273 | 24 |
| Zanesville | 35 | 35 | ..... |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | | |
| Bartlesville | 34 | 32 | 2 |
| Enid | 51 | 44 | 7 |
| Lawton | 43 | 41 | 2 |
| Midwest City | 21 | 21 | ..... |
| Muskogee | 52 | 50 | 2 |
| Norman | 27 | 26 | 1 |
| Oklahoma City | 353 | 312 | 41 |
| Ponca City | 32 | 29 | 3 |
| Shawnee | 30 | 30 | ..... |
| Stillwater | 24 | 23 | 1 |
| Tulsa | 271 | 246 | 25 |
| **OREGON** | | | |
| Eugene | 67 | 52 | 15 |
| Portland | 759 | 647 | 112 |
| Salem | 73 | 58 | 15 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | | |
| Abington | 51 | 51 | ..... |
| Aliquippa | 31 | 30 | 1 |
| Allentown | 134 | 124 | 10 |
| Altoona | 104 | 92 | 12 |
| Bethlehem | 93 | 85 | 8 |
| Cheltenham | 43 | 42 | 1 |
| Chester | 95 | 71 | 24 |
| Easton | 52 | 50 | 2 |
| Erie | 196 | 179 | 17 |
| Harrisburg | 146 | 142 | 4 |
| Haverford | 52 | 49 | 3 |
| Hazleton | 32 | 32 | ..... |
| Johnstown | 100 | 84 | 16 |
| Lancaster | 85 | 78 | 7 |
| Lebanon | 39 | 39 | ..... |
| Lower Merion | 131 | 124 | 7 |
| McKeesport | 108 | 75 | 33 |
| Mount Lebanon | 33 | 31 | 2 |
| New Castle | 61 | 57 | 4 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA**—Continued | | | |
| New Kensington | 29 | 29 | ..... |
| Norristown | 48 | 48 | ..... |
| Philadelphia | 5,691 | 5,189 | 502 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,495 | 1,450 | 45 |
| Pottstown | 30 | 30 | ..... |
| Reading | 172 | 151 | 21 |
| Scranton | 185 | 173 | 12 |
| Sharon | 31 | 30 | 1 |
| Upper Darby | 152 | 127 | 25 |
| Washington | 34 | 32 | 2 |
| West Mifflin | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 97 | 94 | 3 |
| Wilkinsburg | 33 | 32 | 1 |
| Williamsport | 55 | 54 | 1 |
| York | 88 | 84 | 4 |
| **RHODE ISLAND** | | | |
| Cranston | 95 | 95 | ..... |
| East Providence | 77 | 76 | 1 |
| Newport | 83 | 82 | 1 |
| Pawtucket | 154 | 140 | 14 |
| Providence | 580 | 508 | 72 |
| Warwick | 73 | 69 | 4 |
| Woonsocket | 96 | 92 | 4 |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | | | |
| Charleston | 140 | 122 | 18 |
| Columbia | 160 | 147 | 13 |
| Greenville | 128 | 116 | 12 |
| Rock Hill | 49 | 45 | 4 |
| Spartanburg | 87 | 70 | 17 |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | | | |
| Rapid City | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| Sioux Falls | 66 | 61 | 5 |
| **TENNESSEE** | | | |
| Chattanooga | 196 | 186 | 10 |
| Jackson | 47 | 47 | ..... |
| Johnson City | 34 | 33 | 1 |
| Knoxville | 213 | 170 | 43 |
| Memphis | 644 | 536 | 108 |
| Nashville | 341 | 309 | 32 |
| Oak Ridge | 35 | 35 | ..... |
| **TEXAS** | | | |
| Abilene | 97 | 86 | 11 |
| Amarillo | 174 | 144 | 30 |
| Austin | 236 | 184 | 52 |
| Baytown | 30 | 28 | 2 |
| Beaumont | 124 | 117 | 7 |
| Borger | 20 | 16 | 4 |
| Brownsville | 48 | 42 | 6 |
| Bryan | 37 | 36 | 1 |
| Corpus Christi | 166 | 150 | 16 |
| Dallas | 1,077 | 897 | 180 |
| Denton | 30 | 30 | ..... |
| El Paso | 242 | 209 | 33 |
| Fort Worth | 575 | 523 | 52 |
| Galveston | 98 | 93 | 5 |
| Garland | 25 | 24 | 1 |
| Grand Prairie | 35 | 33 | 2 |
| Harlingen | 37 | 28 | 9 |
| Houston | 1,023 | 849 | 174 |
| Irving | 28 | 28 | ..... |
| Kingsville | 20 | 20 | ..... |

Table 26.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities Over 25,000 in Population*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | Police officers | Civilians |
| **TEXAS—Con.** | | | |
| Laredo | 53 | 52 | 1 |
| Longview | 37 | 35 | 2 |
| Lubbock | 164 | 154 | 10 |
| Marshall | 32 | 28 | 4 |
| McAllen | 18 | 17 | 1 |
| Midland | 82 | 67 | 15 |
| Odessa | 96 | 90 | 6 |
| Orange | 30 | 30 | ---- |
| Pasadena | 40 | 37 | 3 |
| Port Arthur | 70 | 70 | ---- |
| San Angelo | 55 | 55 | ---- |
| San Antonio | 597 | 492 | 105 |
| Sherman | 29 | 28 | 1 |
| Temple | 32 | 32 | ---- |
| Texarkana | 31 | 28 | 3 |
| Texas City | 37 | 33 | 4 |
| Tyler | 56 | 54 | 2 |
| University Park | 23 | 23 | ---- |
| Waco | 109 | 105 | 4 |
| Wichita Falls | 94 | 87 | 7 |
| **UTAH** | | | |
| Ogden | 73 | 68 | 5 |
| Provo | 34 | 32 | 2 |
| Salt Lake City | 316 | 267 | 49 |
| **VERMONT** | | | |
| Burlington | 50 | 44 | 6 |
| **VIRGINIA** | | | |
| Alexandria | 124 | 109 | 15 |
| Arlington | 183 | 166 | 17 |
| Charlottesville | 44 | 43 | 1 |
| Danville | 77 | 71 | 6 |
| Hampton | 69 | 63 | 6 |
| Lynchburg | 77 | 72 | 5 |
| Newport News | 74 | 68 | 6 |
| Norfolk | 386 | 357 | 29 |
| Petersburg | 49 | 44 | 5 |
| Portsmouth | 104 | 92 | 12 |
| Richmond | 443 | 389 | 54 |
| Roanoke | 123 | 119 | 4 |
| Warwick | 43 | 38 | 5 |
| **WASHINGTON** | | | |
| Bellingham | 43 | 40 | 3 |
| **WASHINGTON—Continued** | | | |
| Bremerton | 53 | 45 | 8 |
| Everett | 59 | 56 | 3 |
| Seattle | 872 | 767 | 105 |
| Spokane | 244 | 210 | 34 |
| Tacoma | 246 | 225 | 21 |
| Vancouver | 55 | 54 | 1 |
| Walla Walla | 34 | 34 | ---- |
| Yakima | 74 | 74 | ---- |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | | | |
| Charleston | 128 | 121 | 7 |
| Clarksburg | 31 | 30 | 1 |
| Huntington | 120 | 103 | 17 |
| Morgantown | 23 | 15 | 8 |
| Parkersburg | 44 | 38 | 6 |
| Weirton | 28 | 27 | 1 |
| Wheeling | 94 | 92 | 2 |
| **WISCONSIN** | | | |
| Appleton | 53 | 53 | ---- |
| Beloit | 51 | 48 | 3 |
| Eau Claire | 60 | 50 | 10 |
| Fond du Lac | 41 | 38 | 3 |
| Green Bay | 89 | 85 | 4 |
| Janesville | 42 | 41 | 1 |
| Kenosha | 91 | 83 | 8 |
| La Crosse | 74 | 68 | 6 |
| Madison | 176 | 152 | 24 |
| Manitowoc | 45 | 43 | 2 |
| Milwaukee | 1,808 | 1,674 | 134 |
| Oshkosh | 63 | 62 | 1 |
| Racine | 132 | 127 | 5 |
| Sheboygan | 66 | 66 | ---- |
| Superior | 58 | 57 | 1 |
| Wausau | 44 | 44 | ---- |
| Wauwatosa | 67 | 65 | 2 |
| West Allis | 103 | 93 | 10 |
| **WYOMING** | | | |
| Casper | 33 | 32 | 1 |
| Cheyenne | 52 | 43 | 9 |
| **HAWAII** | | | |
| Honolulu City | 588 | 492 | 96 |

**Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000***

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **ALABAMA** | |
| Albertville | 9 |
| Alexander City | 17 |
| Alicevile | 3 |
| Andalusia | 13 |
| Athens | 16 |
| Atmore | 9 |
| Attalla | 11 |
| Auburn | 13 |
| Bay Minette | 5 |
| Boaz | 5 |
| Brewton | 7 |
| Brundidge | 5 |
| Chickasaw | 12 |
| Childersburg | 7 |
| Cullman | 13 |
| Decatur | 32 |
| Demopolis | 9 |
| Elba | 4 |
| Enterprise | 12 |
| Evergreen | 4 |
| Fairfield | 21 |
| Fairhope | 6 |
| Fayette | 7 |
| Florala | 7 |
| Fort Payne | 12 |
| Geneva | 5 |
| Greenville | 9 |
| Guntersville | 8 |
| Hartselle | 7 |
| Homewood | 19 |
| Jacksonville | 6 |
| Jasper | 15 |
| Leeds | 6 |
| Lipscomb | 4 |
| Marion | 4 |
| Mountain Brook | 16 |
| Northport | 11 |
| Oneonta | 6 |
| Opelika | 20 |
| Opp | 7 |
| Piedmont | 6 |
| Prattville | 6 |
| Roanoke | 5 |
| Sheffield | 19 |
| Sylacauga | 20 |
| Talladega | 22 |
| Tallassee | 6 |
| Tarrant City | 8 |
| Troy | 10 |
| Tuscumbia | 13 |
| Tuskegee | 10 |
| Union Springs | 4 |
| Wetumpka | 5 |
| **ARIZONA** | |
| Bisbee | 10 |
| Casa Grande | 14 |
| Chandler | 14 |
| Coolidge | 12 |
| Douglas | 14 |
| Eloy | 10 |
| Flagstaff | 15 |
| Glendale | 15 |
| Globe | 14 |
| Miami | 9 |
| Nogales | 14 |
| Prescott | 18 |
| Safford | 6 |
| Tempe | 16 |
| Tolleson | 3 |
| Winslow | 11 |
| Yuma | 36 |

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **ARKANSAS** | |
| Arkadelphia | 8 |
| Ashdown | 2 |
| Batesville | 6 |
| Blytheville | 17 |
| Camden | 17 |
| Clarksville | 3 |
| Conway | 8 |
| Crossett | 6 |
| Dermott | 2 |
| Dumas | 3 |
| Eudora | 3 |
| Fayetteville | 20 |
| Forrest City | 11 |
| Hamburg | 3 |
| Harrison | 5 |
| Helena | 11 |
| Hope | 10 |
| Malvern | 10 |
| Marianna | 6 |
| Marked Tree | 3 |
| McGehee | 4 |
| Mena | 4 |
| Monticello | 3 |
| Morrilton | 5 |
| Newport | 9 |
| Osceola | 6 |
| Paragould | 11 |
| Paris | 2 |
| Piggott | 2 |
| Pocahontas | 3 |
| Prescott | 5 |
| Rogers | 5 |
| Russellville | 6 |
| Searcy | 5 |
| Siloam Springs | 3 |
| Springdale | 11 |
| Stamps | 1 |
| Stuttgart | 9 |
| Texarkana | 25 |
| Trumann | 3 |
| Van Buren | 6 |
| Walnut Ridge | 6 |
| Warren | 5 |
| West Helena | 4 |
| West Memphis | 18 |
| Wynne | 5 |
| **CALIFORNIA** | |
| Albany | 23 |
| Alturas | 4 |
| Antioch | 20 |
| Arcata | 12 |
| Atherton | 13 |
| Atwater | 7 |
| Auburn | 8 |
| Azusa | 31 |
| Banning | 14 |
| Barstow | 20 |
| Beaumont | 7 |
| Bell | 28 |
| Belmont | 15 |
| Benicia | 9 |
| Bishop | 7 |
| Blythe | 15 |
| Brawley | 23 |
| Brea | 12 |
| Burlingame | 36 |
| Calexico | 15 |
| Carlsbad | 12 |
| Carmel-by-the-Sea | 11 |
| Chico | 25 |
| Chino | 12 |

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **CALIFORNIA—Continued** | |
| Chowchilla | 8 |
| Claremont | 13 |
| Clovis | 9 |
| Coachella | 5 |
| Coalinga | 12 |
| Colton | 25 |
| Colusa | 5 |
| Corcoran | 10 |
| Corning | 4 |
| Corona | 21 |
| Coronado | 23 |
| Covina | 22 |
| Davis | 7 |
| Delano | 21 |
| Dinuba | 10 |
| El Centro | 31 |
| El Cerrito | 27 |
| El Monte | 27 |
| El Segundo | 43 |
| Emeryville | 20 |
| Escondido | 19 |
| Exeter | 5 |
| Fairfax | 6 |
| Fairfield | 15 |
| Fillmore | 6 |
| Fontana | 21 |
| Fort Bragg | 7 |
| Gilroy | 10 |
| Glendora | 20 |
| Grass Valley | 9 |
| Gridley | 5 |
| Hanford | 20 |
| Healdsburg | 9 |
| Hemet | 8 |
| Hermosa Beach | 26 |
| Hillsborough | 14 |
| Hollister | 11 |
| Huntington Beach | 21 |
| Indio | 21 |
| La Habra | 21 |
| La Mesa | 28 |
| La Verne | 8 |
| Laguna Beach | 20 |
| Larkspur | 4 |
| Lindsay | 8 |
| Livermore | 21 |
| Lodi | 30 |
| Lompoc | 13 |
| Los Banos | 11 |
| Los Gatos | 11 |
| Madera | 23 |
| Manteca | 11 |
| Martinez | 15 |
| Marysville | 24 |
| Maywood | 23 |
| Merced | 34 |
| Mill Valley | 11 |
| Millbrae | 12 |
| Montclair | 10 |
| Monterey | 41 |
| Napa | 28 |
| Needles | 8 |
| Nevada City | 4 |
| Newport Beach | 39 |
| North Sacramento | 17 |
| Oakdale | 7 |
| Oceanside | 36 |
| Ojai | 7 |
| Orange | 32 |
| Oroville | 14 |
| Pacific Grove | 14 |
| Palm Springs | 43 |

Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **CALIFORNIA** Continued | |
| Paso Robles | 17 |
| Petaluma | 19 |
| Piedmont | 19 |
| Pittsburg | 25 |
| Placerville | 6 |
| Port Hueneme | 9 |
| Porterville | 15 |
| Red Bluff | 14 |
| Redding | 27 |
| Reedley | 11 |
| Rialto | 18 |
| Riverbank | 5 |
| Roseville | 18 |
| Salinas | 51 |
| San Anselmo | 16 |
| San Bruno | 24 |
| San Carlos | 27 |
| San Fernando | 30 |
| San Gabriel | 38 |
| San Luis Obispo | 27 |
| San Marino | 27 |
| San Pablo | 26 |
| San Rafael | 26 |
| Sanger | 13 |
| Santa Cruz | 41 |
| Santa Maria | 22 |
| Santa Paula | 18 |
| Sausalito | 8 |
| Seal Beach | 12 |
| Sebastopol | 8 |
| Selma | 13 |
| Shafter | 10 |
| Sierra Madre | 11 |
| Signal Hill | 23 |
| South Pasadena | 28 |
| Susanville | 8 |
| Taft | 7 |
| Tracy | 20 |
| Tulare | 20 |
| Turlock | 16 |
| Ukiah | 18 |
| Upland | 19 |
| Vacaville | 11 |
| Visalia | 22 |
| Wasco | 10 |
| Watsonville | 27 |
| Willits | 9 |
| Willows | 5 |
| Woodlake | 3 |
| Woodland | 19 |
| Yreka City | 6 |
| Yuba City | 16 |
| **COLORADO** | |
| Alamosa | 7 |
| Brighton | 6 |
| Canon City | 7 |
| Cortez | 8 |
| Craig | 3 |
| Delta | 6 |
| Durango | 12 |
| Florence | 3 |
| Fort Collins | 20 |
| Fort Morgan | 12 |
| Golden | 8 |
| Grand Junction | 32 |
| Gunnison | 4 |
| La Junta | 8 |
| Lamar | 10 |
| Las Animas | 3 |
| Leadville | 6 |
| Littleton | 7 |
| Longmont | 13 |
| **COLORADO**—Con. | |
| Loveland | 10 |
| Manitou Springs | 6 |
| Monte Vista | 5 |
| Montrose | 7 |
| Rocky Ford | 5 |
| Salida | 7 |
| Sterling | 16 |
| Trinidad | 14 |
| Walsenburg | 7 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | |
| Ansonia | 25 |
| Branford | 20 |
| Danielson | 5 |
| Derby | 18 |
| Jewett City | 3 |
| Naugatuck | 31 |
| Putnam | 9 |
| Rockville | 12 |
| Shelton | 16 |
| Stafford Springs | 4 |
| Wallingford | 27 |
| Willimantic | 18 |
| Winsted | 12 |
| **DELAWARE** | |
| Dover | 19 |
| Laurel | 4 |
| Lewes | 5 |
| Milford | 11 |
| New Castle | 4 |
| Newark | 18 |
| Seaford | 6 |
| **FLORIDA** | |
| Apalachicola | 3 |
| Arcadia | 4 |
| Auburndale | 9 |
| Bartow | 16 |
| Belle Glade | 19 |
| Boynton Beach | 8 |
| Bradenton | 29 |
| Chipley | 2 |
| Cocoa | 13 |
| Dade City | 9 |
| Dania | 9 |
| De Funiak Springs | 4 |
| De Land | 15 |
| Delray Beach | 19 |
| Dunedin | 9 |
| Eustis | 10 |
| Fernandina Beach | 11 |
| Fort Meade | 5 |
| Fort Myers | 35 |
| Fort Pierce | 34 |
| Green Cove Springs | 6 |
| Gulfport | 7 |
| Hallandale | 15 |
| Holly Hill | 5 |
| Homestead | 25 |
| Jacksonville Beach | 20 |
| Kissimmee | 8 |
| Lake City | 14 |
| Lake Wales | 15 |
| Lake Worth | 41 |
| Leesburg | 14 |
| Live Oak | 7 |
| Madison | 3 |
| Marianna | 10 |
| Melbourne | 14 |
| Miami Shores | 19 |
| Miami Springs | 26 |
| **FLORIDA**—Con. | |
| Mount Dora | 5 |
| New Smyrna Beach | 16 |
| Ocala | 23 |
| Opa-locka | 19 |
| Ormond Beach | 8 |
| Pahokee | 6 |
| Palatka | 21 |
| Palm Beach | 51 |
| Palmetto | 11 |
| Perry | 8 |
| Pinellas Park | 8 |
| Plant City | 22 |
| Pompano Beach | 25 |
| Port St. Joe | 5 |
| Quincy | 13 |
| Riviera Beach | 17 |
| Sanford | 19 |
| Sebring | 10 |
| South Miami | 21 |
| St. Augustine | 29 |
| St. Cloud | 3 |
| Stuart | 8 |
| Tarpon Springs | 10 |
| Titusville | 8 |
| Vero Beach | 18 |
| Wauchula | 4 |
| West Miami | 7 |
| Winter Garden | 8 |
| Winter Haven | 24 |
| Winter Park | 18 |
| **GEORGIA** | |
| Adel | 5 |
| Alma | 5 |
| Americus | 16 |
| Ashburn | 3 |
| Bainbridge | 18 |
| Barnesville | 5 |
| Baxley | 6 |
| Blakely | 5 |
| Brunswick | 31 |
| Cairo | 8 |
| Calhoun | 7 |
| Camilla | 5 |
| Canton | 6 |
| Carrollton | 13 |
| Cartersville | 12 |
| Cedartown | 15 |
| Chamblee | 6 |
| Cochran | 5 |
| College Park | 20 |
| Commerce | 6 |
| Cordele | 13 |
| Covington | 9 |
| Cuthbert | 4 |
| Dalton | 22 |
| Dawson | 7 |
| Douglasville | 4 |
| Dublin | 10 |
| Eastman | 5 |
| Eatonton | 4 |
| Elberton | 11 |
| Fitzgerald | 12 |
| Forest Park | 12 |
| Forsyth | 5 |
| Gainesville | 28 |
| Greensboro | 3 |
| Griffin | 34 |
| Hapeville | 13 |
| Hartwell | 7 |
| Hawkinsville | 5 |
| Hazelhurst | 3 |
| Hogansville | 7 |
| Jesup | 11 |

Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **GEORGIA Con.** | |
| La Fayette | 8 |
| Lawrenceville | 5 |
| Manchester | 5 |
| Milledgeville | 13 |
| Monroe | 9 |
| Montezuma | 4 |
| Moultrie | 26 |
| Nashville | 4 |
| Newnan | 20 |
| Ocilla | 4 |
| Pelham | 4 |
| Porterdale | 6 |
| Quitman | 8 |
| Rockmart | 8 |
| Rossville | 8 |
| Sandersville | 4 |
| Summerville | 8 |
| Swainsboro | 8 |
| Sylvania | 7 |
| Sylvester | 6 |
| Tallapoosa | 4 |
| Thomaston | 15 |
| Thomasville | 21 |
| Tifton | 20 |
| Toccoa | 12 |
| Trion | 5 |
| Vidalia | 10 |
| Warner Robins | 17 |
| Washington | 5 |
| Waycross | 30 |
| Waynesboro | 5 |
| **IDAHO** | |
| Alameda | 9 |
| Blackfoot | 9 |
| Buhl | 5 |
| Burley | 11 |
| Caldwell | 19 |
| Coeur d'Alene | 15 |
| Emmett | 8 |
| Gooding | 6 |
| Grangeville | 3 |
| Jerome | 8 |
| Kellogg | 9 |
| Lewiston | 23 |
| Montpelier | 5 |
| Moscow | 14 |
| Nampa | 21 |
| Payette | 5 |
| Preston | 4 |
| Rexburg | 4 |
| Rupert | 11 |
| Salmon | 3 |
| Sandpoint | 8 |
| St. Anthony | 3 |
| Twin Falls | 24 |
| Wallace | 5 |
| Weiser | 4 |
| **ILLINOIS** | |
| Aledo | 2 |
| Alorton | 2 |
| Anna | 3 |
| Arlington Heights | 22 |
| Barrington | 10 |
| Batavia | 7 |
| Beardstown | 5 |
| Bellwood | 17 |
| Belvidere | 8 |
| Bensenville | 9 |
| Benton | 5 |
| Blue Island | 13 |
| Bradley | 3 |
| Broadview | 10 |
| Brookfield | 18 |
| Bushnell | 3 |
| Cairo | 15 |
| Calumet City | 14 |
| Canton | 13 |
| Carbondale | 10 |
| Carlinville | 5 |
| Carlyle | 2 |
| Carmi | 6 |
| Carthage | 3 |
| Casey | 4 |
| Centralia | 15 |
| Charleston | 9 |
| Chester | 5 |
| Chillicothe | 2 |
| Christopher | 2 |
| Clinton | 5 |
| Collinsville | 13 |
| Creve Coeur | 7 |
| Crystal Lake | 6 |
| De Kalb | 16 |
| Deerfield | 8 |
| Dixon | 13 |
| Dolton | 12 |
| Downers Grove | 19 |
| Du Quoin | 4 |
| Dwight | 5 |
| East Alton | 9 |
| East Moline | 16 |
| East Peoria | 18 |
| Edwardsville | 10 |
| Effingham | 7 |
| Eldorado | 6 |
| Elmwood Park | 22 |
| Evergreen Park | 18 |
| Fairfield | 6 |
| Farmington | 2 |
| Flora | 9 |
| Forest Park | 23 |
| Franklin Park | 13 |
| Fulton | 1 |
| Galena | 5 |
| Galva | 2 |
| Geneseo | 6 |
| Geneva | 9 |
| Georgetown | 2 |
| Gibson City | 3 |
| Gillespie | 3 |
| Glen Ellyn | 20 |
| Glencoe | 17 |
| Glenview | 20 |
| Greenville | 4 |
| Harrisburg | 7 |
| Harvard | 5 |
| Harvey | 26 |
| Havana | 9 |
| Herrin | 6 |
| Highland | 5 |
| Highland Park | 30 |
| Highwood | 6 |
| Hillsboro | 5 |
| Hinsdale | 15 |
| Homewood | 12 |
| Hoopeston | 6 |
| Jacksonville | 19 |
| Jerseyville | 11 |
| Johnston City | 2 |
| Kenilworth | 11 |
| Kewanee | 14 |
| La Grange | 26 |
| La Grange Park | 15 |
| La Salle | 14 |
| Lake Forest | 22 |
| Lansing | 11 |
| Lawrenceville | 6 |
| Lemont | 2 |
| Lewistown | 3 |
| Libertyville | 11 |
| Lincoln | 15 |
| Lincolnwood | 12 |
| Litchfield | 6 |
| Lockport | 7 |
| Lombard | 17 |
| Loves Park | 5 |
| Lyons | 12 |
| Macomb | 12 |
| Madison | 15 |
| Marengo | 3 |
| Marion | 8 |
| Markham | 8 |
| Marseilles | 6 |
| Marshall | 4 |
| Mascoutah | 2 |
| Mattoon | 21 |
| McLeansboro | 3 |
| Melrose Park | 23 |
| Mendota | 6 |
| Metropolis | 7 |
| Midlothian | 7 |
| Momence | 2 |
| Monmouth | 11 |
| Monticello | 5 |
| Morris | 6 |
| Morrison | 4 |
| Morton | 4 |
| Morton Grove | 18 |
| Mount Carmel | 8 |
| Mount Morris | 3 |
| Mount Prospect | 15 |
| Mount Vernon | 15 |
| Mundelein | 12 |
| Murphysboro | 5 |
| Naperville | 18 |
| Newton | 3 |
| Niles | 20 |
| Nokomis | 3 |
| Normal | 11 |
| Norridge | 7 |
| North Chicago | 14 |
| North Lake | 10 |
| North Riverside | 9 |
| Northbrook | 14 |
| O'Fallon | 3 |
| Oak Lawn | 20 |
| Oglesby | 4 |
| Olney | 7 |
| Oregon | 4 |
| Ottawa | 19 |
| Palatine | 13 |
| Pana | 5 |
| Paxton | 4 |
| Peoria Heights | 7 |
| Pern | 12 |
| Phoenix | 1 |
| Pinckneyville | 2 |
| Pittsfield | 3 |
| Pontiac | 10 |
| Princeton | 4 |
| Rantoul | 10 |
| River Forest | 21 |
| River Grove | 10 |
| Riverdale | 10 |
| Riverside | 13 |
| Robinson | 5 |
| Rochelle | 7 |
| Rock Falls | 10 |
| Rushville | 2 |
| Salem | 10 |
| Sandwich | 3 |

Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **ILLINOIS Con.** | |
| Savanna | 7 |
| Shelbyville | 5 |
| Silvis | 5 |
| South Beloit | 5 |
| South Holland | 4 |
| Sparta | 3 |
| Spring Valley | 5 |
| St. Charles | 10 |
| Staunton | 3 |
| Steger | 3 |
| Sterling | 16 |
| Stickney | 7 |
| Streator | 16 |
| Sullivan | 4 |
| Summit | 14 |
| Sycamore | 9 |
| Taylorville | 8 |
| Tuscola | 4 |
| Vandalia | 6 |
| Venice | 15 |
| Villa Park | 14 |
| Virden | 2 |
| Washington | 6 |
| Waterloo | 3 |
| Watseka | 10 |
| West Chicago | 9 |
| West Frankfort | 6 |
| Westchester | 11 |
| Western Springs | 14 |
| Westmont | 5 |
| Westville | 2 |
| Wheaton | 20 |
| White Hall | 4 |
| Wilmington | 7 |
| Winnetka | 22 |
| Wood River | 10 |
| Woodstock | 8 |
| Zeigler | 3 |
| Zion | 10 |
| **INDIANA** | |
| Alexandria | 9 |
| Angola | 5 |
| Attica | 5 |
| Auburn | 6 |
| Aurora | 10 |
| Batesville | 3 |
| Bedford | 22 |
| Beech Grove | 11 |
| Bicknell | 4 |
| Bluffton | 10 |
| Boonville | 7 |
| Brazil | 12 |
| Bremen | 4 |
| Brookville | 4 |
| Cambridge City | 3 |
| Charlestown | 4 |
| Chesterton | 3 |
| Clarksville | 9 |
| Clinton | 10 |
| Columbia City | 7 |
| Columbus | 31 |
| Connersville | 25 |
| Crawfordsville | 23 |
| Crown Point | 6 |
| Danville | 3 |
| Decatur | 12 |
| Delphi | 4 |
| Dunkirk | 4 |
| East Gary | 5 |
| Edinburg | 8 |
| Elwood | 14 |
| Fairmount | 1 |
| Frankfort | 22 |
| Franklin | 10 |
| Garrett | 5 |
| Gas City | 3 |
| Goshen | 19 |
| Greencastle | 13 |
| Greenfield | 11 |
| Greensburg | 12 |
| Greenwood | 8 |
| Griffith | 5 |
| Highland | 8 |
| Hobart | 10 |
| Huntingburg | 4 |
| Huntington | 23 |
| Lisonville | 4 |
| Jasper | 5 |
| Jeffersonville | 19 |
| Kendallville | 11 |
| Knox | 5 |
| La Porte | 29 |
| Lawrenceburg | 10 |
| Lebanon | 12 |
| Linton | 9 |
| Logansport | 30 |
| Madison | 13 |
| Martinsville | 11 |
| Mitchell | 6 |
| Monticello | 5 |
| Mount Vernon | 12 |
| Munster | 8 |
| Nappanee | 4 |
| New Castle | 32 |
| Noblesville | 14 |
| North Manchester | 6 |
| North Vernon | 8 |
| Oakland City | 2 |
| Paoli | 3 |
| Peru | 23 |
| Petersburg | 4 |
| Plainfield | 7 |
| Plymouth | 7 |
| Portland | 10 |
| Princeton | 14 |
| Rensselaer | 4 |
| Rochester | 5 |
| Rushville | 11 |
| Salem | 5 |
| Scottsburg | 8 |
| Seymour | 12 |
| Shelbyville | 21 |
| Speedway | 8 |
| Sullivan | 7 |
| Tell City | 5 |
| Tipton | 8 |
| Union City | 6 |
| Valparaiso | 18 |
| Vincennes | 23 |
| Wabash | 18 |
| Warsaw | 11 |
| Washington | 14 |
| West Lafayette | 18 |
| West Terre Haute | 5 |
| Whiting | 27 |
| Winchester | 10 |
| **IOWA** | |
| Albia | 5 |
| Algona | 8 |
| Anamosa | 3 |
| Atlantic | 7 |
| Audubon | 3 |
| Belle Plaine | 3 |
| Bettendorf | 11 |
| Bloomfield | 4 |
| Boone | 15 |
| Carroll | 7 |
| Cedar Falls | 15 |
| Centerville | 7 |
| Chariton | 4 |
| Charles City | 13 |
| Cherokee | 8 |
| Clarinda | 6 |
| Clarion | 3 |
| Clear Lake | 10 |
| Cresco | 3 |
| Creston | 11 |
| De Witt | 3 |
| Decorah | 6 |
| Denison | 7 |
| Eagle Grove | 4 |
| Eldora | 4 |
| Emmetsburg | 8 |
| Estherville | 9 |
| Evansdale | 2 |
| Fairfield | 7 |
| Forest City | 3 |
| Fort Madison | 16 |
| Glenwood | 3 |
| Grinnell | 7 |
| Hampton | 4 |
| Harlan | 4 |
| Hawarden | 3 |
| Humboldt | 4 |
| Independence | 5 |
| Indianola | 5 |
| Iowa Falls | 9 |
| Jefferson | 4 |
| Keokuk | 19 |
| Knoxville | 5 |
| Le Mars | 6 |
| Manchester | 4 |
| Maquoketa | 9 |
| Marion | 5 |
| Marshalltown | 21 |
| Missouri Valley | 3 |
| Monticello | 4 |
| Mount Pleasant | 9 |
| Muscatine | 21 |
| Nevada | 3 |
| New Hampton | 3 |
| Newton | 17 |
| Oelwein | 13 |
| Onawa | 3 |
| Osage | 4 |
| Osceola | 2 |
| Oskaloosa | 11 |
| Pella | 4 |
| Perry | 10 |
| Red Oak | 8 |
| Rock Rapids | 2 |
| Sac City | 3 |
| Sheldon | 4 |
| Shenandoah | 7 |
| Spencer | 11 |
| Storm Lake | 6 |
| Tama | 2 |
| Tipton | 2 |
| Vinton | 4 |
| Washington | 7 |
| Waukon | 3 |
| Waverly | 6 |
| Webster City | 10 |
| West Des Moines | 9 |
| Winterset | 4 |
| **KANSAS** | |
| Abilene | 6 |
| Anthony | 4 |
| Arkansas City | 20 |

**Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued**

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **KANSAS—Con.** | |
| Atchison | 17 |
| Augusta | 10 |
| Baxter Springs | 7 |
| Belleville | 4 |
| Beloit | 5 |
| Chanute | 13 |
| Cherryvale | 3 |
| Clay Center | 5 |
| Cottleyville | 24 |
| Colby | 2 |
| Columbus | 3 |
| Concordia | 8 |
| Council Grove | 3 |
| Dodge City | 17 |
| El Dorado | 15 |
| Ellinwood | 4 |
| Ellis | 3 |
| Emporia | 18 |
| Eureka | 7 |
| Fort Scott | 14 |
| Fredonia | 4 |
| Garden City | 14 |
| Garnett | 4 |
| Goodland | 5 |
| Great Bend | 22 |
| Hays | 12 |
| Herington | 6 |
| Hiawatha | 3 |
| Hoisington | 5 |
| Holton | 2 |
| Hugoton | 3 |
| Independence | 12 |
| Iola | 11 |
| Junction City | 19 |
| Kingman | 6 |
| Larned | 5 |
| Leavenworth | 18 |
| Liberal | 15 |
| Lyons | 4 |
| Manhattan | 22 |
| Marysville | 5 |
| McPherson | 14 |
| Neodesha | 4 |
| Newton | 16 |
| Norton | 3 |
| Olathe | 6 |
| Osawatomie | 6 |
| Ottawa | 14 |
| Paola | 4 |
| Parsons | 18 |
| Phillipsburg | 3 |
| Pittsburg | 24 |
| Pratt | 12 |
| Russell | 9 |
| Scott City | 3 |
| Wellington | 13 |
| Winfield | 14 |
| **KENTUCKY** | |
| Barbourville | 5 |
| Bardstown | 8 |
| Bellevue | 5 |
| Berea | 4 |
| Bowling Green | 30 |
| Carrollton | 4 |
| Catlettsburg | 5 |
| Central City | 4 |
| Corbin | 13 |
| Cumberland | 5 |
| Cynthiana | 9 |
| Danville | 15 |
| Dayton | 6 |
| Earlington | 4 |
| Elizabethtown | 14 |
| Elsmere | 3 |
| Erlanger | 7 |
| Fort Thomas | 13 |
| Frankfort | 25 |
| Franklin | 7 |
| Fulton | 8 |
| Georgetown | 7 |
| Greenville | 8 |
| Harlan | 10 |
| Harrodsburg | 7 |
| Hazard | 11 |
| Henderson | 34 |
| Hopkinsville | 24 |
| Irvine | 4 |
| Jenkins | 3 |
| Lebanon | 6 |
| London | 5 |
| Ludlow | 6 |
| Mayfield | 16 |
| Maysville | 11 |
| Middlesboro | 15 |
| Monticello | 3 |
| Morehead | 4 |
| Morganfield | 3 |
| Mount Sterling | 11 |
| Murray | 10 |
| Nicholasville | 8 |
| Paintsville | 6 |
| Paris | 11 |
| Park Hills | 3 |
| Pikeville | 10 |
| Pineville | 5 |
| Princeton | 13 |
| Providence | 5 |
| Richmond | 20 |
| Russellville | 10 |
| Shelbyville | 10 |
| Somerset | 12 |
| South Fort Mitchell | 3 |
| Versailles | 5 |
| Williamsburg | 4 |
| Winchester | 17 |
| **LOUISIANA** | |
| Abbeville | 14 |
| Bastrop | 21 |
| Berwick | 2 |
| Bogalusa | 21 |
| Covington | 4 |
| De Quincy | 4 |
| De Ridder | 6 |
| Donaldsonville | 8 |
| Ennice | 17 |
| Franklin | 11 |
| Hammond | 10 |
| Baraban | 1 |
| Haynesville | 3 |
| Homer | 6 |
| Houma | 31 |
| Jennings | 9 |
| Jonesboro | 5 |
| Kaplan | 5 |
| Kenner | 9 |
| Morgan City | 18 |
| Natchitoches | 13 |
| New Iberia | 22 |
| New Roads | 3 |
| Oakdale | 4 |
| Pineville | 6 |
| Plaquemine | 12 |
| Port Allen | 2 |
| Rayne | 13 |
| Ruston | 15 |
| Springhill | 6 |
| Sulphur | 6 |
| Tallulah | 7 |
| Thibodaux | 20 |
| Ville Platte | 12 |
| Vinton | 3 |
| West Monroe | 20 |
| Winnfield | 7 |
| Winnsboro | 4 |
| **MAINE** | |
| Augusta | 27 |
| Bath | 15 |
| Belfast | 4 |
| Biddeford | 17 |
| Brewer | 7 |
| Brunswick | 15 |
| Calais | 7 |
| Ellsworth | 4 |
| Fort Fairfield | 5 |
| Gardiner | 8 |
| Hallowell | 3 |
| Madison | 3 |
| Old Town | 6 |
| Presque Isle | 12 |
| Rockland | 11 |
| Rumford | 12 |
| Saco | 9 |
| Waterville | 20 |
| Westbrook | 13 |
| **MARYLAND** | |
| Aberdeen | 8 |
| Bel Air | 5 |
| Bladensburg | 4 |
| Brentwood | 2 |
| Brunswick | 3 |
| Cambridge | 22 |
| Capitol Heights | 3 |
| Chestertown | 3 |
| Crisfield | 8 |
| Easton | 11 |
| Elkton | 5 |
| Frederick | 33 |
| Greenbelt | 6 |
| Havre de Grace | 8 |
| Hyattsville | 13 |
| Laurel | 9 |
| Mount Rainier | 9 |
| Pocomoke City | 8 |
| Salisbury | 40 |
| Takoma Park | 19 |
| Westminster | 7 |
| **MASSACHUSETTS** | |
| Abington | 10 |
| Adams | 18 |
| Amesbury | 13 |
| Amherst | 10 |
| Andover | 22 |
| Athol | 16 |
| Auburn | 7 |
| Ayer | 6 |
| Barnstable | 28 |
| Blackstone | 2 |
| Bridgewater | 7 |
| Canton | 14 |
| Clinton | 17 |
| Concord | 18 |
| Dalton | 5 |
| Danvers | 21 |
| Dartmouth | 11 |
| Dedham | 29 |

Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **MASSACHUSETTS Continued** | |
| Dracut | 9 |
| Easthampton | 15 |
| Fairhaven | 10 |
| Franklin | 9 |
| Gardner | 27 |
| Great Barrington | 7 |
| Greenfield | 29 |
| Hingham | 30 |
| Hopedale | 3 |
| Hudson | 14 |
| Ipswich | 12 |
| Lee | 4 |
| Lexington | 31 |
| Longmeadow | 16 |
| Ludlow | 15 |
| Mansfield | 6 |
| Marblehead | 26 |
| Marlborough | 22 |
| Maynard | 13 |
| Middleboro | 16 |
| Milford | 21 |
| Millbury | 4 |
| Milton | 51 |
| Montague | 8 |
| Nantucket | 8 |
| Needham | 39 |
| Newburyport | 17 |
| North Adams | 31 |
| North Andover | 12 |
| North Attleboro | 18 |
| Northbridge | 10 |
| Norwood | 33 |
| Orange | 6 |
| Palmer | 7 |
| Plymouth | 24 |
| Provincetown | 6 |
| Randolph | 19 |
| Reading | 27 |
| Rockland | 13 |
| Rockport | 6 |
| Saugus | 23 |
| Somerset | 6 |
| South Hadley | 12 |
| Southbridge | 29 |
| Spencer | 3 |
| Stoneham | 29 |
| Stoughton | 14 |
| Swampscott | 25 |
| Uxbridge | 6 |
| Wakefield | 30 |
| Walpole | 19 |
| Ware | 8 |
| Webster | 20 |
| Wellesley | 34 |
| West Springfield | 44 |
| Westfield | 41 |
| Whitman | 10 |
| Winchendon | 10 |
| Winchester | 36 |
| Winthrop | 32 |
| **MICHIGAN** | |
| Adrian | 26 |
| Albion | 15 |
| Algonac | 4 |
| Allegan | 6 |
| Alma | 14 |
| Alpena | 19 |
| Bad Axe | 1 |
| Belding | 4 |
| Berkley | 19 |
| Bessemer | 4 |
| Big Rapids | 8 |
| **MICHIGAN Con.** | |
| Boyne City | 4 |
| Buchanan | 9 |
| Cadillac | 13 |
| Caro | 3 |
| Center Line | 15 |
| Charlevoix | 4 |
| Charlotte | 7 |
| Cheboygan | 6 |
| Chelsea | 3 |
| Clawson | 15 |
| Coldwater | 14 |
| Dowagiac | 9 |
| Durand | 4 |
| East Grand Rapids | 11 |
| Eaton Rapids | 5 |
| Ecorse | 53 |
| Escanaba | 22 |
| Fenton | 7 |
| Fremont | 5 |
| Gladstone | 6 |
| Grand Haven | 16 |
| Grand Ledge | 5 |
| Greenville | 8 |
| Grosse Pointe | 18 |
| Grosse Pointe Farms | 28 |
| Grosse Pointe Park | 33 |
| Grosse Pointe Woods | 31 |
| Hancock | 6 |
| Hastings | 10 |
| Hillsdale | 9 |
| Holland | 23 |
| Holly | 6 |
| Houghton | 4 |
| Howell | 8 |
| Hudson | 3 |
| Huntington Woods | 14 |
| Iron Mountain | 13 |
| Iron River | 5 |
| Ironwood | 18 |
| Ishpeming | 18 |
| Kingsford | 5 |
| Lapeer | 8 |
| Laurium | 5 |
| Ludington | 12 |
| Madison Heights | 19 |
| Manistee | 10 |
| Manistique | 5 |
| Marine City | 4 |
| Marquette | 20 |
| Marshall | 9 |
| Marysville | 7 |
| Mason | 4 |
| Melvindale | 20 |
| Menominee | 13 |
| Milan | 4 |
| Mount Morris | 2 |
| Mount Pleasant | 15 |
| Munising | 5 |
| Muskegon Heights | 32 |
| Negaunee | 14 |
| Newberry | 2 |
| Niles | 28 |
| Northville | 7 |
| Norway | 4 |
| Otsego | 6 |
| Owosso | 28 |
| Petoskey | 9 |
| Plainwell | 4 |
| Pleasant Ridge | 8 |
| Plymouth | 15 |
| River Rouge | 45 |
| Rochester | 6 |
| Rogers City | 1 |
| **MICHIGAN Con.** | |
| Romeo | 7 |
| Sault Ste Marie | 27 |
| South Haven | 11 |
| St. Clair | 4 |
| St. Ignace | 3 |
| St. Johns | 7 |
| St. Joseph | 20 |
| St. Louis | 5 |
| Sturgis | 15 |
| Tecumseh | 8 |
| Three Rivers | 11 |
| Traverse City | 18 |
| Trenton | 30 |
| Vassar | 5 |
| Wakefield | 5 |
| Wayne | 27 |
| Ypsilanti | 37 |
| Zeeland | 4 |
| **MINNESOTA** | |
| Albert Lea | 20 |
| Alexandria | 6 |
| Anoka | 13 |
| Bayport | 2 |
| Bemidji | 12 |
| Benson | 6 |
| Blue Earth | 4 |
| Brainerd | 15 |
| Breckenridge | 1 |
| Brooklyn Center | 6 |
| Cambridge | 2 |
| Chisholm | 14 |
| Cloquet | 12 |
| Columbia Heights | 10 |
| Crookston | 12 |
| Crosby | 4 |
| Crystal | 13 |
| Detroit Lakes | 6 |
| East Grand Forks | 9 |
| Edina | 19 |
| Ely | 12 |
| Eveleth | 14 |
| Fairmont | 13 |
| Faribault | 17 |
| Fergus Falls | 11 |
| Fridley | 5 |
| Glencoe | 5 |
| Glenwood | 3 |
| Golden Valley | 7 |
| Grand Rapids | 7 |
| Granite Falls | 3 |
| Hastings | 6 |
| Hibbing | 24 |
| Hopkins | 13 |
| Hutchinson | 4 |
| International Falls | 8 |
| Lake City | 4 |
| Le Sueur | 3 |
| Litchfield | 4 |
| Little Falls | 7 |
| Luverne | 4 |
| Mankato | 28 |
| Marshall | 8 |
| Montevideo | 8 |
| Moorhead | 20 |
| New Ulm | 15 |
| North Mankato | 4 |
| North St. Paul | 6 |
| Northfield | 5 |
| Ortonville | 4 |
| Owatonna | 12 |
| Park Rapids | 4 |
| Pipestone | 5 |
| Proctor | 2 |

Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **MINNESOTA Con.** | |
| Red Wing | 14 |
| Redwood Falls | 4 |
| Robbinsdale | 13 |
| Sauk Centre | 3 |
| Sauk Rapids | 2 |
| Shakopee | 3 |
| Sleepy Eye | 4 |
| South St. Paul | 23 |
| Springfield | 3 |
| St. James | 5 |
| St. Peter | 8 |
| Staples | 4 |
| Stillwater | 9 |
| Thief River Falls | 11 |
| Tracy | 3 |
| Two Harbors | 8 |
| Virginia | 22 |
| Wadena | 5 |
| Waseca | 6 |
| West St. Paul | 8 |
| White Bear Lake | 5 |
| Willmar | 14 |
| Windom | 4 |
| Worthington | 11 |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | |
| Aberdeen | 8 |
| Bay St. Louis | 4 |
| Booneville | 5 |
| Brookhaven | 10 |
| Canton | 7 |
| Charleston | 2 |
| Clarksdale | 20 |
| Cleveland | 10 |
| Columbia | 7 |
| Columbus | 30 |
| Corinth | 15 |
| Crystal Springs | 4 |
| Ellisville | 1 |
| Forest | 3 |
| Greenwood | 26 |
| Hazlehurst | 4 |
| Indianola | 8 |
| Kosciusko | 8 |
| Leland | 7 |
| Lexington | 4 |
| Long Beach | 4 |
| McComb | 13 |
| Moss Point | 6 |
| New Albany | 5 |
| Newton | 3 |
| Ocean Springs | 4 |
| Oxford | 6 |
| Pascagoula | 18 |
| Pass Christian | 3 |
| Port Gibson | 3 |
| Tupelo | 25 |
| Water Valley | 4 |
| Waynesboro | 5 |
| West Point | 8 |
| Winona | 4 |
| Yazoo City | 21 |
| **MISSOURI** | |
| Aurora | 4 |
| Berkeley | 12 |
| Bethany | 3 |
| Bolivar | 3 |
| Bonne Terre | 2 |
| Boonville | 8 |
| Breckenridge Hills | 2 |
| Brentwood | 16 |
| Brookfield | 5 |
| Butler | 4 |
| California | 2 |
| Cameron | 5 |
| Cape Girardeau | 27 |
| Carrollton | 3 |
| Carthage | 18 |
| Charleston | 6 |
| Chillicothe | 11 |
| Clayton | 35 |
| Clinton | 6 |
| Crystal City | 3 |
| De Soto | 4 |
| Dexter | 6 |
| East Prairie | 6 |
| Eldon | 5 |
| Excelsior Springs | 9 |
| Farmington | 4 |
| Fayette | 4 |
| Ferguson | 15 |
| Festus | 6 |
| Flat River | 3 |
| Florissant | 17 |
| Fredericktown | 3 |
| Fulton | 12 |
| Glendale | 7 |
| Hannibal | 22 |
| Harrisonville | 4 |
| Hayti | 4 |
| Higginsville | 4 |
| Hillsdale | 3 |
| Jackson | 5 |
| Jennings | 21 |
| Kennett | 8 |
| Kirksville | 14 |
| Ladue | 18 |
| Lamar | 4 |
| Lebanon | 14 |
| Lees Summit | 8 |
| Louisiana | 5 |
| Malden | 6 |
| Maplewood | 25 |
| Marceline | 4 |
| Marshall | 10 |
| Maryville | 9 |
| Mexico | 14 |
| Moberly | 14 |
| Monett | 7 |
| Neosho | 9 |
| Nevada | 10 |
| North Kansas City | 20 |
| Overland | 18 |
| Pagedale | 4 |
| Pine Lawn | 6 |
| Poplar Bluff | 15 |
| Richmond | 4 |
| Richmond Heights | 19 |
| Rock Hill | 6 |
| Rolla | 13 |
| Salem | 5 |
| Shrewsbury | 4 |
| Sikeston | 12 |
| Slater | 3 |
| St. Ann | 4 |
| St. Charles | 15 |
| Ste. Genevieve | 4 |
| Sullivan | 3 |
| Trenton | 7 |
| Union | 4 |
| Valley Park | 2 |
| Vandalia | 2 |
| Warrensburg | 7 |
| Washington | 6 |
| Webb City | 10 |
| Wellston | 20 |
| West Plains | 15 |
| **MONTANA** | |
| Anaconda | 12 |
| Bozeman | 13 |
| Cut Bank | 6 |
| Dillon | 5 |
| Glasgow | 11 |
| Glendive | 11 |
| Hamilton | 2 |
| Helena | 22 |
| Kalispell | 13 |
| Laurel | 4 |
| Lewistown | 10 |
| Livingston | 11 |
| Miles City | 13 |
| Red Lodge | 3 |
| Shelby | 8 |
| Sidney | 5 |
| Whitefish | 4 |
| Wolf Point | 6 |
| **NEBRASKA** | |
| Alliance | 12 |
| Auburn | 4 |
| Beatrice | 17 |
| Bellevue | 7 |
| Blair | 4 |
| Broken Bow | 3 |
| Chadron | 7 |
| Columbus | 14 |
| Cozad | 5 |
| Crete | 5 |
| Fairbury | 7 |
| Falls City | 9 |
| Fremont | 19 |
| Gering | 5 |
| Gothenburg | 3 |
| Holdrege | 8 |
| Kearney | 17 |
| Lexington | 6 |
| McCook | 13 |
| Nebraska City | 7 |
| Norfolk | 15 |
| North Platte | 24 |
| Ogallala | 4 |
| Plattsmouth | 5 |
| Schuyler | 3 |
| Scottsbluff | 19 |
| Seward | 4 |
| Sidney | 14 |
| Superior | 4 |
| Valentine | 3 |
| Wahoo | 2 |
| Wayne | 4 |
| West Point | 3 |
| York | 7 |
| **NEVADA** | |
| Carson City | 10 |
| Elko | 12 |
| Henderson | 14 |
| North Las Vegas | 15 |
| Sparks | 14 |
| Winnemucca | 6 |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE** | |
| Berlin | 30 |
| Claremont | 16 |
| Derry | 5 |
| Dover | 26 |
| Exeter | 11 |
| Franklin | 5 |
| Keene | 18 |
| Laconia | 26 |

Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE—Con.** | |
| Lebanon | 8 |
| Littleton | 5 |
| Milford | 3 |
| Newport | 5 |
| Portsmouth | 38 |
| Rochester | 17 |
| Somersworth | 10 |
| **NEW JERSEY** | |
| Asbury Park | 53 |
| Atlantic Highlands | 6 |
| Audubon | 13 |
| Barrington | 7 |
| Bellmawr | 10 |
| Belmar | 17 |
| Bergenfield | 27 |
| Bernardsville | 7 |
| Beverly | 5 |
| Bloomingdale | 1 |
| Bogota | 14 |
| Boonton | 15 |
| Bordentown | 7 |
| Bound Brook | 14 |
| Bradley Beach | 13 |
| Bridgeton | 26 |
| Brigantine | 8 |
| Burlington | 28 |
| Butler | 4 |
| Caldwell | 18 |
| Cape May | 10 |
| Carlstadt | 15 |
| Carteret | 42 |
| Chatham | 17 |
| Clayton | 4 |
| Clementon | 3 |
| Cliffside Park | 28 |
| Closter | 11 |
| Collingswood | 21 |
| Cranford | 37 |
| Cresskill | 10 |
| Dover | 15 |
| Dumont | 22 |
| Dunellen | 11 |
| East Paterson | 24 |
| East Rutherford | 20 |
| Eatontown | 12 |
| Edgewater | 18 |
| Egg Harbor City | 8 |
| Fair Haven | 7 |
| Fairview | 20 |
| Fanwood | 14 |
| Flemington | 2 |
| Fort Lee | 40 |
| Franklin | 3 |
| Freehold | 11 |
| Garwood | 10 |
| Glassboro | 11 |
| Glen Ridge | 21 |
| Glen Rock | 21 |
| Gloucester City | 24 |
| Guttenberg | 12 |
| Hackettstown | 5 |
| Haddon Heights | 12 |
| Haddonfield | 27 |
| Haledon | 5 |
| Hammonton | 12 |
| Harrison | 58 |
| Hasbrouck Heights | 17 |
| Hawthorne | 17 |
| Highland Park | 18 |
| Highlands | 5 |
| Hightstown | 4 |
| **NEW JERSEY Continued** | |
| Hillsdale | 11 |
| Hilldale | 61 |
| Keansburg | 14 |
| Kenilworth | 13 |
| Keyport | 10 |
| Lambertville | 5 |
| Leonia | 16 |
| Lincoln Park | 5 |
| Little Ferry | 10 |
| Little Silver | 7 |
| Lodi | 33 |
| Lyndhurst | 31 |
| Madison | 25 |
| Manasquan | 11 |
| Manville | 12 |
| Margate City | 17 |
| Matawan | 5 |
| Maywood | 20 |
| Merchantville | 11 |
| Metuchen | 20 |
| Middlesex | 12 |
| Midland Park | 7 |
| Millburn | 40 |
| Milltown | 6 |
| Millville | 20 |
| Morris Plains | 1 |
| Morristown | 34 |
| Mount Ephraim | 8 |
| Mountain Lakes | 7 |
| Neptune City | 5 |
| Neptune Township | 27 |
| New Milford | 20 |
| New Providence | 13 |
| Newton | 9 |
| North Arlington | 27 |
| North Haledon | 6 |
| North Plainfield | 22 |
| North Wildwood | 15 |
| Northfield | 4 |
| Oaklyn | 6 |
| Ocean City | 36 |
| Oceanport | 8 |
| Oradell | 10 |
| Palisades Park | 16 |
| Palmyra | 11 |
| Paramus | 41 |
| Park Ridge | 8 |
| Paulsboro | 13 |
| Penns Grove | 10 |
| Phillipsburg | 26 |
| Pitman | 11 |
| Pleasantville | 19 |
| Point Pleasant | 11 |
| Pompton Lakes | 12 |
| Princeton | 24 |
| Prospect Park | 3 |
| Ramsey | 12 |
| Raritan | 8 |
| Red Bank | 31 |
| Ridgefield | 25 |
| Ridgefield Park | 20 |
| River Edge | 14 |
| Riverton | 4 |
| Rockaway | 5 |
| Roselle | 33 |
| Roselle Park | 19 |
| Runnson | 11 |
| Runnemede | 6 |
| Rutherford | 30 |
| Salem | 12 |
| Sayreville | 27 |
| Secaucus | 27 |
| Somerville | 22 |
| **NEW JERSEY Continued** | |
| South Amboy | 18 |
| South Bound Brook | 5 |
| South Orange | 42 |
| South Plainfield | 21 |
| South River | 20 |
| Summit | 53 |
| Tenafly | 28 |
| Totowa | 11 |
| Union Beach | 6 |
| Ventnor City | 27 |
| Verona | 22 |
| Vineland | 33 |
| Waldwick | 7 |
| Wallington | 21 |
| Wanaque | 4 |
| Washington | 5 |
| Weehawken | 47 |
| West Caldwell | 13 |
| West Long Branch | 8 |
| West Paterson | 7 |
| Westfield | 46 |
| Westville | 8 |
| Westwood | 16 |
| Wharton | 4 |
| Wildwood | 24 |
| Wood Lynne | 4 |
| Wood Ridge | 18 |
| Woodbury | 23 |
| **NEW MEXICO** | |
| Alamogordo | 22 |
| Artesia | 15 |
| Belen | 7 |
| Clayton | 9 |
| Clovis | 22 |
| Deming | 6 |
| Farmington | 35 |
| Gallup | 24 |
| Hobbs | 28 |
| Las Cruces | 22 |
| Las Vegas City | 11 |
| Las Vegas Town | 6 |
| Lordsburg | 5 |
| Los Alamos | 21 |
| Lovington | 16 |
| Portales | 8 |
| Raton | 6 |
| Silver City | 11 |
| Truth or Consequences | 7 |
| Tucumcari | 14 |
| **NEW YORK** | |
| Albion | 7 |
| Amityville | 17 |
| Attica | 2 |
| Babylon | 16 |
| Baldwinsville | 4 |
| Ballston Spa | 4 |
| Batavia | 29 |
| Bath | 12 |
| Beacon | 26 |
| Blasdell | 5 |
| Brockport | 4 |
| Bronxville | 22 |
| Canajoharie | 4 |
| Canandaigua | 17 |
| Canisteo | 2 |
| Canton | 6 |
| Carthage | 7 |

**Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued**

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **NEW YORK—Con.** | |
| Catskill | 9 |
| Cobleskill | 3 |
| Cohoes | 40 |
| Cooperstown | 2 |
| Corinth | 2 |
| Corning | 31 |
| Cortland | 29 |
| Coxsackie | 1 |
| Croton on Hudson | 10 |
| Dansville | 10 |
| Depew | 12 |
| Dobbs Ferry | 17 |
| Dolgeville | 2 |
| Dunkirk | 28 |
| East Aurora | 11 |
| East Rochester | 8 |
| East Syracuse | 9 |
| Ellenville | 12 |
| Elmira Heights | 7 |
| Elmsford | 9 |
| Endicott | 35 |
| Fairport | 5 |
| Falconer | 5 |
| Fayetteville | 1 |
| Floral Park | 37 |
| Fort Edward | 4 |
| Fort Plain | 2 |
| Frankfort | 3 |
| Fredonia | 9 |
| Fulton | 25 |
| Garden City | 59 |
| Geneseo | 2 |
| Geneva | 28 |
| Glen Cove | 33 |
| Glens Falls | 29 |
| Gloversville | 33 |
| Goshen | 5 |
| Gouverneur | 8 |
| Gowanda | 5 |
| Granville | 2 |
| Green Island | 10 |
| Greenport | 5 |
| Hamburg | 14 |
| Hamilton | 2 |
| Hastings on Hudson | 16 |
| Haverstraw | 11 |
| Herkimer | 15 |
| Highland Falls | 3 |
| Homer | 3 |
| Hooslck Falls | 3 |
| Hornell | 22 |
| Horseheads | 6 |
| Hudson | 23 |
| Hudson Falls | 12 |
| Ilion | 13 |
| Irvington | 14 |
| Johnson City | 24 |
| Johnstown | 16 |
| Kenmore | 29 |
| Lake Placid | 10 |
| Lakewood | 2 |
| Lancaster Village | 11 |
| Larchmont | 23 |
| Le Roy | 6 |
| Liberty | 9 |
| Lindenhurst | 26 |
| Little Falls | 14 |
| Liverpool | 3 |
| Lowville | 3 |
| Lynbrook | 50 |
| Lyons | 6 |
| Malone | 15 |
| Malverne | 20 |
| Mamaroneck | 35 |
| Massena | 29 |
| Mechanicville | 16 |
| Medina | 11 |
| Middletown | 38 |
| Mohawk | 3 |
| Montlcello | 12 |
| Mount Kisco | 16 |
| Mount Morris | 2 |
| New York Mills | 1 |
| Newark | 15 |
| North Pelham | 16 |
| North Syracuse | 4 |
| North Tarrytown | 22 |
| Northport | 10 |
| Norwich | 14 |
| Nyack | 14 |
| Ogdensburg | 21 |
| Olean | 34 |
| Oneida | 19 |
| Oneonta | 18 |
| Ossining | 33 |
| Oswego | 31 |
| Owego | 13 |
| Palmyra | 4 |
| Patchogue | 17 |
| Peekskill | 35 |
| Pelham Manor | 23 |
| Penn Yan | 11 |
| Perry | 5 |
| Plattsburgh | 29 |
| Pleasantville | 15 |
| Port Chester | 54 |
| Port Jervis | 14 |
| Potsdam | 12 |
| Rensselaer | 21 |
| Rye | 42 |
| Salamanca | 12 |
| Saranac Lake | 11 |
| Saratoga Springs | 31 |
| Saugerties | 7 |
| Searsdale | 55 |
| Scotla | 13 |
| Seneca Falls | 13 |
| Silver Creek | 5 |
| Sloan | 6 |
| Solvay | 13 |
| South Glens Falls | 2 |
| Southampton | 10 |
| Spring Valley | 15 |
| Springville | 4 |
| Suffern | 12 |
| Tarrytown | 25 |
| Ticonderoga | 5 |
| Tonawanda | 29 |
| Tuckahoe | 20 |
| Tupper Lake | 9 |
| Walden | 7 |
| Walton | 3 |
| Wappingers Falls | 6 |
| Warsaw | 3 |
| Warwick | 4 |
| Waterloo | 5 |
| Watervliet | 25 |
| Watkins Glen | 6 |
| Waverly | 12 |
| Wellsville | 9 |
| Westfield | 6 |
| Whitehall | 3 |
| Whitesboro | 2 |
| Yorkville | 1 |
| **NORTH CAROLINA** | |
| Ahoskie | 6 |
| Albemarle | 22 |
| Asheboro | 17 |
| Beaufort | 4 |
| Belhaven | 4 |
| Belmont | 10 |
| Bessemer City | 6 |
| Boone | 6 |
| Brevard | 5 |
| Canton | 8 |
| Chapel Hill | 19 |
| Cherryville | 6 |
| Clinton | 13 |
| Concord | 31 |
| Draper | 5 |
| Dunn | 14 |
| Edenton | 7 |
| Elizabeth City | 22 |
| Elkin | 7 |
| Farmville | 7 |
| Forest City | 13 |
| Graham | 8 |
| Greenville | 32 |
| Hamlet | 8 |
| Henderson | 23 |
| Hendersonville | 15 |
| Hickory | 40 |
| Jacksonville | 22 |
| Kings Mountain | 11 |
| Kinston | 36 |
| Laurinburg | 15 |
| Leaksville | 9 |
| Lenoir | 21 |
| Lexington | 26 |
| Lincolnton | 10 |
| Louisburg | 5 |
| Lumberton | 25 |
| Marion | 9 |
| Monroe | 20 |
| Mooresville | 12 |
| Morehead City | 12 |
| Morganton | 18 |
| Mount Airy | 17 |
| Mount Olive | 5 |
| New Bern | 31 |
| Newton | 12 |
| North Wilkesboro | 15 |
| Oxford | 15 |
| Plymouth | 5 |
| Reidsville | 25 |
| Roanoke Rapids | 22 |
| Rockingham | 11 |
| Roxboro | 8 |
| Rutherfordton | 6 |
| Salisbury | 38 |
| Sanford | 17 |
| Scotland Neck | 4 |
| Selma | 5 |
| Shelby | 21 |
| Siler City | 5 |
| Smithfield | 13 |
| Southern Pines | 10 |
| Spencer | 3 |
| Spindale | 4 |
| Statesville | 38 |
| Tarboro | 16 |
| Thomasville | 26 |
| Valdese | 5 |
| Wake Forest | 7 |
| Washington | 20 |
| Waynesville | 8 |
| Whiteville | 9 |
| Williamston | 9 |

Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **NORTH DAKOTA** | |
| Bismarck | 26 |
| Devils Lake | 8 |
| Dickinson | 11 |
| Grafton | 5 |
| Jamestown | 15 |
| Mandan | 11 |
| Rugby | 4 |
| Valley City | 9 |
| Wahpeton | 4 |
| **OHIO** | |
| Ada | 3 |
| Amherst | 5 |
| Ashland | 16 |
| Athens | 12 |
| Avon | 1 |
| Avon Lake | 14 |
| Barnesville | 5 |
| Bay Village | 10 |
| Bedford | 17 |
| Bellaire | 15 |
| Bellefontaine | 13 |
| Bellevue | 11 |
| Berea | 18 |
| Bexley | 18 |
| Bowling Green | 13 |
| Brecksville | 7 |
| Bridgeport | 8 |
| Brook Park | 17 |
| Brooklyn | 13 |
| Bryan | 10 |
| Bucyrus | 15 |
| Cadiz | 3 |
| Cambridge | 19 |
| Campbell | 20 |
| Carey | 5 |
| Carrollton | 4 |
| Celina | 9 |
| Chagrin Falls | 6 |
| Cheviot | 8 |
| Circleville | 12 |
| Clyde | 7 |
| Columbiana | 3 |
| Conneaut | 12 |
| Coshocton | 15 |
| Crestline | 7 |
| Crooksville | 2 |
| Deer Park | 8 |
| Defiance | 16 |
| Delaware | 12 |
| Delphos | 7 |
| Dennison | 4 |
| Dover | 13 |
| East Palestine | 5 |
| Eastlake | 10 |
| Eaton | 5 |
| Elmwood place | 6 |
| Fairborn | 27 |
| Fairport Harbor | 4 |
| Fairview Park | 15 |
| Fostoria | 21 |
| Franklin | 8 |
| Fremont | 22 |
| Galion | 14 |
| Gallipolis | 9 |
| Geneva | 6 |
| Girard | 15 |
| Golf Manor | 7 |
| Grandview Heights | 8 |
| Granville | 2 |
| Greenfield | 7 |
| Greenhills | 4 |
| Greenville | 12 |
| **OHIO** Continued | |
| Hicksville | 3 |
| Hillsboro | 9 |
| Hubbard | 10 |
| Huron | 5 |
| Independence | 8 |
| Ironton | 21 |
| Jackson | 11 |
| Kent | 11 |
| Kenton | 10 |
| Lakeville Village | 3 |
| Lebanon | 12 |
| Lincoln Heights | 4 |
| Lisbon | 4 |
| Lockland | 12 |
| Logan | 8 |
| London | 8 |
| Louisville | 5 |
| Lyndhurst | 11 |
| Maderia | 5 |
| Mariemont | 10 |
| Marietta | 17 |
| Martins Ferry | 15 |
| Marysville | 5 |
| Maumee | 12 |
| Mayfield Heights | 12 |
| Medina | 14 |
| Miamisburg | 11 |
| Middleport | 3 |
| Minerva | 5 |
| Mingo Junction | 8 |
| Montpelier | 3 |
| Mount Healthy | 4 |
| Mount Vernon | 19 |
| Napoleon | 8 |
| Nelsonville | 4 |
| New Boston | 10 |
| New Lexington | 5 |
| New Philadelphia | 16 |
| Newburgh Heights | 7 |
| Newcomerstown | 8 |
| Newton Falls | 6 |
| Niles | 20 |
| North Baltimore | 3 |
| North Canton | 8 |
| North College Hill | 6 |
| North Olmsted | 11 |
| North Royalton | 11 |
| Norwalk | 13 |
| Oakwood | 37 |
| Oberlin | 7 |
| Orrville | 5 |
| Ottawa | 3 |
| Oxford | 7 |
| Painesville | 18 |
| Parma Heights | 14 |
| Perrysburg | 10 |
| Piqua | 19 |
| Pomeroy | 3 |
| Port Clinton | 8 |
| Ravenna | 10 |
| Reading | 14 |
| Rittman | 4 |
| Rocky River | 18 |
| Rossford | 4 |
| Salem | 13 |
| Sebring | 5 |
| Shadyside | 2 |
| Shelby | 10 |
| Sidney | 17 |
| Silverton | 10 |
| Solon | 10 |
| St. Bernard | 17 |
| St. Clairsville | 3 |
| St. Marys | 8 |
| Strongsville | 12 |
| **OHIO** Continued | |
| Struthers | 16 |
| Tallmadge | 9 |
| Tiffin | 25 |
| Tipp City | 4 |
| Toronto | 7 |
| Troy | 12 |
| Uhrichsville | 7 |
| University Heights | 25 |
| Upper Sandusky | 5 |
| Urbana | 10 |
| Van Wert | 13 |
| Wadsworth | 13 |
| Wapakoneta | 8 |
| Warrensville Heights | 10 |
| Washington Court House | 12 |
| Wauseon | 2 |
| Wellington | 3 |
| Wellston | 7 |
| Wellsville | 7 |
| West Carrollton | 7 |
| Westerville | 6 |
| Westlake | 14 |
| Whitehall | 13 |
| Wickliffe | 13 |
| Willard | 9 |
| Willoughby | 19 |
| Willowick | 14 |
| Wilmington | 10 |
| Windham | 9 |
| Wooster | 15 |
| Wyoming | 11 |
| Xenia | 21 |
| Yellow Springs | 3 |
| **OKLAHOMA** | |
| Ada | 18 |
| Altus | 21 |
| Alva | 8 |
| Anadarko | 10 |
| Ardmore | 32 |
| Atoka | 3 |
| Bethany | 11 |
| Blackwell | 15 |
| Bristow | 9 |
| Broken Arrow | 6 |
| Chandler | 4 |
| Checotah | 2 |
| Cherokee | 3 |
| Chickasha | 19 |
| Claremore | 8 |
| Clinton | 10 |
| Cordell | 2 |
| Cushing | 15 |
| Del City | 9 |
| Dewey | 3 |
| Drumright | 5 |
| Duncan | 29 |
| Durant | 12 |
| Edmond | 11 |
| El Reno | 15 |
| Elk City | 9 |
| Eufaula | 2 |
| Guthrie | 13 |
| Guymon | 4 |
| Healdton | 2 |
| Henryetta | 10 |
| Hobart | 4 |
| Holdenville | 5 |
| Hollis | 4 |
| Hominy | 1 |
| Hugo | 7 |
| Idabel | 6 |

Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **OKLAHOMA Con.** | |
| Kingfisher | 3 |
| Lindsay | 5 |
| Madill | 4 |
| Mangum | 6 |
| Marlow | 5 |
| McAlester | 21 |
| Miami | 18 |
| Nichols Hills | 7 |
| Nowata | 5 |
| Okemah | 4 |
| Okmulgee | 15 |
| Pawhuska | 12 |
| Pawnee | 6 |
| Perry | 6 |
| Pieber | 2 |
| Poteau | 3 |
| Pryor Creek | 9 |
| Purcell | 5 |
| Sallisaw | 4 |
| Sand Springs | 11 |
| Sapulpa | 13 |
| Sayre | 3 |
| Seminole | 14 |
| Sulphur | 5 |
| Tahlequah | 8 |
| Tonkawa | 5 |
| Vinita | 9 |
| Wagoner | 4 |
| Walters | 3 |
| Watonga | 4 |
| Weatherford | 2 |
| Wewoka | 11 |
| Woodward | 6 |
| **OREGON** | |
| Albany | 21 |
| Ashland | 12 |
| Astoria | 23 |
| Baker | 12 |
| Beaverton | 4 |
| Bend | 19 |
| Burns | 4 |
| Coos Bay | 13 |
| Coquille | 6 |
| Corvallis | 25 |
| Cottage Grove | 6 |
| Dallas | 6 |
| Forest Grove | 8 |
| Grants Pass | 16 |
| Gresham | 5 |
| Hermiston | 7 |
| Hillsboro | 8 |
| Hood River | 6 |
| Klamath Falls | 30 |
| La Grande | 10 |
| Lakeview | 4 |
| Lebanon | 13 |
| McMinnville | 8 |
| Medford | 38 |
| Milwaukie | 6 |
| Newberg | 6 |
| Newport | 4 |
| North Bend | 12 |
| Nyssa | 4 |
| Ontario | 7 |
| Oregon City | 15 |
| Oswego | 5 |
| Pendleton | 19 |
| Prineville | 8 |
| Redmond | 5 |
| Roseburg | 21 |
| Seaside | 10 |
| Silverton | 4 |
| Springfield | 20 |
| St. Helens | 7 |
| Sweet Home | 9 |
| The Dalles | 20 |
| Tillamook | 6 |
| West Linn | 3 |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | |
| Aldan | 2 |
| Ambler | 7 |
| Ambridge | 21 |
| Archbald | 4 |
| Arnold | 11 |
| Ashland | 3 |
| Ashley | 5 |
| Aspinwall | 6 |
| Athens | 4 |
| Avalon | 10 |
| Avoca | 2 |
| Baden | 4 |
| Bangor | 7 |
| Barnesboro | 5 |
| Beaver | 9 |
| Beaver Falls | 25 |
| Bedford | 4 |
| Bellefonte | 6 |
| Bellevue | 13 |
| Bellwood | 1 |
| Bentleyville | 2 |
| Berwick | 11 |
| Bethel | 14 |
| Birdsboro | 2 |
| Blairsville | 7 |
| Blakely | 6 |
| Bloomsburg | 6 |
| Boyertown | 3 |
| Brackenridge | 3 |
| Bradford | 26 |
| Brentwood | 15 |
| Bridgeport | 6 |
| Bridgeville | 6 |
| Bristol | 18 |
| Brockway | 2 |
| Brookville | 4 |
| Brownsville | 13 |
| Burnham | 8 |
| Butler | 34 |
| California | 3 |
| Camp Hill | 5 |
| Canonsburg | 13 |
| Carbondale | 15 |
| Carlisle | 18 |
| Carnegie | 15 |
| Castle Shannon | 6 |
| Catasauqua | 4 |
| Chambersburg | 20 |
| Charleroi | 15 |
| Clairton | 35 |
| Clarion | 3 |
| Clarks Summit | 3 |
| Clearfield | 6 |
| Clifton Heights | 7 |
| Clymer | 2 |
| Coatesville | 23 |
| Collingdale | 6 |
| Columbia | 9 |
| Connellsville | 19 |
| Conshohocken | 10 |
| Coplay | 1 |
| Coraopolis | 19 |
| Corry | 10 |
| Coudersport | 2 |
| Crafton | 11 |
| Cresson | 2 |
| Curwensville | 2 |
| Dallastown | 2 |
| Danville | 7 |
| Darby | 17 |
| Derry | 2 |
| Dickson City | 3 |
| Donora | 14 |
| Dormont | 18 |
| Downingtown | 6 |
| Doylestown | 10 |
| Dravosburg | 4 |
| Du Bois | 11 |
| Dunmore | 15 |
| Duquesne | 24 |
| Duryea | 3 |
| East Conemaugh | 6 |
| East Lansdowne | 4 |
| East McKeesport | 3 |
| East Pittsburgh | 13 |
| East Stroudsburg | 7 |
| Ebensburg | 5 |
| Eddystone | 5 |
| Edgewood | 11 |
| Edwardsville | 9 |
| Elizabeth | 2 |
| Elizabethtown | 2 |
| Ellwood City | 15 |
| Emmaus | 6 |
| Emporium | 2 |
| Emsworth | 5 |
| Ephrata | 9 |
| Etna | 11 |
| Exeter | 3 |
| Farrell | 24 |
| Ford City | 5 |
| Forest City | 2 |
| Forest Hills | 11 |
| Forty Fort | 5 |
| Fountain Hill | 7 |
| Franklin | 16 |
| Freedom | 4 |
| Freeland | 3 |
| Freeport | 2 |
| Gallitzin | 1 |
| Gettysburg | 7 |
| Girardville | 1 |
| Glassport | 9 |
| Glenolden | 4 |
| Greencastle | 2 |
| Greensburg | 27 |
| Greentree | 7 |
| Greenville | 9 |
| Grove City | 8 |
| Hamburg | 3 |
| Hanover | 13 |
| Hanover Township | 23 |
| Hellertown | 5 |
| Hollidaysburg | 8 |
| Homestead | 20 |
| Honesdale | 5 |
| Hummelstown | 1 |
| Huntingdon | 8 |
| Indiana | 13 |
| Ingram | 4 |
| Irwin | 3 |
| Jeannette | 21 |
| Jenkintown | 15 |
| Jermyn | 1 |
| Jersey Shore | 4 |
| Jim Thorpe | 4 |
| Johnsonburg | 4 |
| Kane | 4 |
| Kenhorst | 2 |
| Kennett Square | 7 |

Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **PENNSYLVANIA—Continued** | |
| Kingston | 18 |
| Kittanning | 9 |
| Kutztown | 3 |
| Lansdale | 14 |
| Lansdowne | 15 |
| Lansford | 5 |
| Larksville | 6 |
| Latrobe | 15 |
| Laureldale | 2 |
| Leechburg | 3 |
| Lehighton | 5 |
| Lemoyne | 4 |
| Lewisburg | 4 |
| Lewistown | 16 |
| Lititz | 4 |
| Littlestown | 2 |
| Lock Haven | 15 |
| Luzerne | 5 |
| Mahanoy City | 6 |
| Manheim | 1 |
| Mansfield | 2 |
| Marcus Hook | 12 |
| Masontown | 4 |
| Mesherrystown | 1 |
| McAdoo | 4 |
| McDonald | 2 |
| McKees Rocks | 20 |
| Meadville | 27 |
| Mechanicsburg | 4 |
| Media | 10 |
| Meyersdale | 3 |
| Middletown | 9 |
| Midland | 14 |
| Millersville | 1 |
| Millvale | 7 |
| Milton | 7 |
| Minersville | 4 |
| Monaca | 10 |
| Monessen | 21 |
| Monongahela | 11 |
| Montoursville | 1 |
| Morrisville | 9 |
| Mount Carmel | 8 |
| Mount Joy | 2 |
| Mount Oliver | 7 |
| Mount Penn | 3 |
| Mount Pleasant | 5 |
| Mount Union | 5 |
| Muncy | 2 |
| Munhall | 24 |
| Myerstown | 2 |
| Nanticoke | 15 |
| Nanty Glo | 2 |
| Narberth | 5 |
| Nazareth | 6 |
| New Brighton | 6 |
| New Cumberland | 4 |
| New Holland | 2 |
| North Braddock | 20 |
| North Catasauqua | 2 |
| North East | 4 |
| North Wales | 2 |
| Northampton | 10 |
| Northumberland | 2 |
| Norwood | 1 |
| Oakmont | 8 |
| Oil City | 25 |
| Old Forge | 6 |
| Olyphant | 5 |
| Oxford | 4 |
| Palmerton | 4 |
| Palmyra | 5 |
| Parkesburg | 6 |
| Penn Argyl | 2 |
| Penbrook | 2 |
| Philipsburg | 5 |
| Phoenixville | 14 |
| Pitcairn | 3 |
| Pittston | 21 |
| Plains | 6 |
| Pleasant Hills | 12 |
| Plymouth | 11 |
| Port Allegany | 2 |
| Portage | 3 |
| Pottsville | 30 |
| Prospect Park | 4 |
| Punxsutawney | 10 |
| Quakertown | 7 |
| Rankin | 10 |
| Red Lion | 4 |
| Renovo | 2 |
| Reynoldsville | 3 |
| Ridgway | 4 |
| Roaring Spring | 2 |
| Rochester | 6 |
| Royersford | 3 |
| Sayre | 6 |
| Schuylkill Haven | 5 |
| Scottdale | 6 |
| Selinsgrove | 4 |
| Sewickley | 11 |
| Shaler | 17 |
| Shamokin | 15 |
| Sharon Hill | 8 |
| Sharpsburg | 11 |
| Sharpsville | 5 |
| Shenandoah | 12 |
| Shillington | 4 |
| Shippensburg | 6 |
| Slatington | 2 |
| Somerset | 8 |
| Souderton | 4 |
| South Fork | 1 |
| South Greensburg | 2 |
| South Williamsport | 2 |
| Southwest Greensburg | 1 |
| Spangler | 1 |
| Spring City | 2 |
| Springdale | 1 |
| St. Clair | 5 |
| St. Marys | 5 |
| State College | 15 |
| Steelton | 13 |
| Stowe Township | 15 |
| Stroudsburg | 9 |
| Summit Hill | 3 |
| Sunbury | 13 |
| Susquehanna | 2 |
| Swarthmore | 10 |
| Swissvale | 19 |
| Swoyerville | 2 |
| Tamaqua | 8 |
| Tarentum | 9 |
| Taylor | 3 |
| Throop | 3 |
| Titusville | 13 |
| Towanda | 4 |
| Trafford | 3 |
| Turtle Creek | 17 |
| Tyrone | 6 |
| Union City | 4 |
| Uniontown | 44 |
| Upland | 2 |
| Vandergrift | 10 |
| Verona | 6 |
| Warren | 18 |
| Waynesboro | 10 |
| Waynesburg | 5 |
| Weatherly | 2 |
| Wellsboro | 4 |
| Wesleyville | 3 |
| West Chester | 20 |
| West Hazleton | 4 |
| West Homestead | 13 |
| West Newton | 2 |
| West Pittston | 5 |
| West Reading | 6 |
| West View | 7 |
| West Wyoming | 1 |
| West York | 3 |
| Westmont | 6 |
| Whitehall | 14 |
| Whiteoak | 5 |
| Wilmerding | 10 |
| Wilson | 4 |
| Windber | 7 |
| Winton | 3 |
| Wyoming | 2 |
| Wyomissing | 9 |
| Yeadon | 15 |
| Youngwood | 2 |
| Zelienople | 4 |
| **RHODE ISLAND** | |
| Barrington | 16 |
| Bristol | 13 |
| Burrillville | 4 |
| Central Falls | 33 |
| Cumberland | 14 |
| East Greenwich | 9 |
| Johnston | 13 |
| Lincoln | 13 |
| North Providence | 21 |
| Warren | 12 |
| West Warwick | 27 |
| Westerly | 20 |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA** | |
| Abbeville | 10 |
| Aiken | 20 |
| Anderson | 44 |
| Andrews | 5 |
| Bamberg | 4 |
| Batesburg | 6 |
| Beaufort | 10 |
| Belton | 6 |
| Bennettsville | 13 |
| Bishopville | 5 |
| Camden | 19 |
| Cheraw | 10 |
| Chester | 13 |
| Clinton | 12 |
| Clover | 7 |
| Conway | 17 |
| Darlington | 15 |
| Denmark | 5 |
| Dillon | 11 |
| Easley | 8 |
| Fort Mill | 7 |
| Gaffney | 20 |
| Georgetown | 21 |
| Greenwood | 32 |
| Greer | 17 |
| Hartsville | 16 |
| Honea Path | 4 |
| Kingstree | 10 |
| Lake City | 8 |

**Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued**

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **SOUTH CAROLINA Con.** | |
| Lancaster | 18 |
| Laurens | 18 |
| Manning | 5 |
| Marion | 13 |
| McColl | 4 |
| Mullins | 12 |
| Myrtle Beach | 21 |
| Newberry | 15 |
| North Augusta | 14 |
| Orangeburg | 33 |
| Seneca | 7 |
| Sumter | 32 |
| Union | 16 |
| Walhalla | 4 |
| Walterboro | 8 |
| Whitmire | 5 |
| Williamston | 4 |
| Winnsboro | 8 |
| York | 7 |
| **SOUTH DAKOTA** | |
| Aberdeen | 28 |
| Belle Fourche | 4 |
| Brookings | 6 |
| Canton | 3 |
| Deadwood | 4 |
| Hot Springs | 7 |
| Huron | 20 |
| Lead | 4 |
| Lemmon | 2 |
| Madison | 9 |
| Milbank | 4 |
| Mitchell | 19 |
| Moberidge | 7 |
| Pierre | 11 |
| Redfield | 4 |
| Sisseton | 3 |
| Spearfish | 3 |
| Sturgis | 4 |
| Vermillion | 5 |
| Watertown | 13 |
| Webster | 3 |
| Winner | 4 |
| Yankton | 11 |
| **TENNESSEE** | |
| Alcoa | 9 |
| Athens | 9 |
| Belle Meade | 10 |
| Bristol | 21 |
| Brownsville | 6 |
| Clarksville | 35 |
| Cleveland | 22 |
| Clinton | 7 |
| Columbia | 16 |
| Cookeville | 10 |
| Covington | 8 |
| Dickson | 7 |
| Dyersburg | 19 |
| Elizabethton | 19 |
| Etowah | 5 |
| Fayetteville | 8 |
| Franklin | 10 |
| Gallatin | 12 |
| Greeneville | 22 |
| Henderson | 2 |
| Humboldt | 11 |
| Jefferson City | 3 |
| Kingsport | 44 |
| La Follette | 6 |

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **TENNESSEE Con.** | |
| Lawrenceburg | 9 |
| Lebanon | 12 |
| Lenoir City | 9 |
| Lewisburg | 11 |
| Loudon | 6 |
| Martin | 6 |
| Maryville | 15 |
| McKenzie | 4 |
| McMinnville | 11 |
| Milan | 7 |
| Millington | 11 |
| Morristown | 19 |
| Mount Pleasant | 6 |
| Murfreesboro | 22 |
| Newport | 10 |
| Paris | 17 |
| Pulaski | 8 |
| Ripley | 5 |
| Rockwood | 7 |
| Rogersville | 4 |
| Shelbyville | 15 |
| South Pittsburg | 4 |
| Sparta | 6 |
| Springfield | 14 |
| Sweetwater | 7 |
| Tullahoma | 10 |
| Union City | 14 |
| Winchester | 9 |
| **TEXAS** | |
| Alamo | 1 |
| Alamo Heights | 13 |
| Alice | 15 |
| Alpine | 3 |
| Andrews | 6 |
| Anson | 2 |
| Aransas Pass | 14 |
| Arlington | 35 |
| Athens | 9 |
| Atlanta | 4 |
| Ballinger | 5 |
| Bastrop | 2 |
| Bay City | 9 |
| Beeville | 9 |
| Big Spring | 35 |
| Bonham | 12 |
| Bowie | 4 |
| Brady | 7 |
| Breckenridge | 9 |
| Brownfield | 14 |
| Brownwood | 21 |
| Calvert | 1 |
| Cameron | 4 |
| Canadian | 2 |
| Canyon | 4 |
| Carrizo Springs | 2 |
| Carthage | 5 |
| Center | 5 |
| Childress | 9 |
| Cisco | 8 |
| Cleburne | 16 |
| Cleveland | 2 |
| Coleman | 5 |
| College Station | 5 |
| Colorado City | 9 |
| Columbus | 2 |
| Comanche | 1 |
| Commerce | 3 |
| Conroe | 14 |
| Corsicana | 25 |
| Crockett | 6 |
| Cuero | 6 |
| Dalhart | 8 |

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **TEXAS Continued** | |
| Decatur | 3 |
| Del Rio | 11 |
| Denison | 20 |
| Donna | 7 |
| Dublin | 2 |
| Dumas | 12 |
| Eagle Lake | 2 |
| Eagle Pass | 9 |
| Eastland | 4 |
| Edinburg | 12 |
| El Campo | 8 |
| Electra | 7 |
| Elgin | 1 |
| Falfurrias | 5 |
| Floydada | 2 |
| Fort Stockton | 6 |
| Fredericksburg | 4 |
| Freeport | 14 |
| Gainesville | 14 |
| Galena Park | 12 |
| Giddings | 2 |
| Gilmer | 7 |
| Gladewater | 12 |
| Gonzales | 1 |
| Graham | 7 |
| Greenville | 23 |
| Haltom | 21 |
| Hamilton | 2 |
| Hamlin | 3 |
| Haskell | 2 |
| Hearne | 6 |
| Henderson | 16 |
| Hereford | 12 |
| Highland Park | 20 |
| Hillsboro | 7 |
| Huntsville | 7 |
| Jacinto City | 7 |
| Jacksonville | 10 |
| Jasper | 5 |
| Jefferson | 4 |
| Kaufman | 4 |
| Kenedy | 3 |
| Kermit | 9 |
| Kerrville | 16 |
| Kilgore | 17 |
| Killeen | 17 |
| La Feria | 2 |
| La Porte | 5 |
| Lake Jackson | 5 |
| Lamesa | 15 |
| Lampasas | 1 |
| Lancaster | 7 |
| Levelland | 10 |
| Liberty | 3 |
| Littlefield | 8 |
| Livingston | 3 |
| Llano | 2 |
| Lufkin | 21 |
| Luling | 1 |
| Marlin | 6 |
| Mathis | 3 |
| McCamey | 3 |
| McKinney | 21 |
| Memphis | 4 |
| Mercedes | 5 |
| Mexia | 6 |
| Mineola | 5 |
| Mineral Wells | 8 |
| Mission | 10 |
| Monahans | 8 |
| Mount Pleasant | 10 |
| Nacogdoches | 11 |
| Navasota | 5 |
| Nederland | 3 |

Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **TEXAS Con.** | |
| New Boston | 2 |
| New Braunfels | 14 |
| Nocona | 3 |
| Olmos Park | 3 |
| Olney | 3 |
| Paducah | 3 |
| Palacios | 2 |
| Palestine | 15 |
| Pampa | 26 |
| Paris | 23 |
| Pecos | 15 |
| Perryton | 8 |
| Pharr | 13 |
| Pittsburg | 2 |
| Plainview | 25 |
| Premont | 1 |
| Ranger | 6 |
| Raymondville | 7 |
| Refugio | 3 |
| Robstown | 14 |
| Rosenberg | 9 |
| Rotan | 3 |
| Rusk | 4 |
| San Augustine | 2 |
| San Benito | 8 |
| San Marcos | 14 |
| San Saba | 1 |
| Seguin | 11 |
| Seminole | 6 |
| Seymour | 3 |
| Shamrock | 3 |
| Silsbee | 2 |
| Sinton | 6 |
| Slaton | 8 |
| Snyder | 21 |
| South Houston | 8 |
| Stamford | 5 |
| Stephenville | 8 |
| Sulphur Springs | 16 |
| Sweetwater | 23 |
| Taft | 2 |
| Tahoka | 2 |
| Taylor | 9 |
| Teague | 2 |
| Terrell | 12 |
| Terrell Hills | 5 |
| Tulia | 5 |
| Uvalde | 9 |
| Vernon | 16 |
| Waxahachie | 10 |
| Weatherford | 10 |
| Wellington | 2 |
| Weslaco | 11 |
| West University Place | 12 |
| Wharton | 4 |
| Wimsboro | 1 |
| Yoakum | 1 |
| Yorktown | 2 |
| **UTAH** | |
| American Fork | 5 |
| Bingham Canyon | 3 |
| Bountiful | 5 |
| Brigham | 10 |
| Cedar City | 6 |
| Clearfield | 4 |
| Heber | 1 |
| Helper | 3 |
| Layton | 2 |
| Lehi | 1 |
| Logan | 12 |
| Midvale | 6 |
| Murray | 8 |
| Nephi | 4 |
| Orem | 9 |
| Payson | 4 |
| Pleasant Grove | 4 |
| Price | 9 |
| Richfield | 4 |
| Roy | 3 |
| South Ogden | 3 |
| South Salt Lake | 9 |
| Spanish Fork | 5 |
| Springville | 5 |
| St. George | 4 |
| Tooele | 8 |
| Vernal | 5 |
| **VERMONT** | |
| Barre | 12 |
| Bellows Falls | 5 |
| Bennington | 10 |
| Brattleboro | 15 |
| Essex Junction | 3 |
| Middlebury | 2 |
| Montpelier | 9 |
| Newport | 4 |
| Rutland | 26 |
| Springfield | 9 |
| St. Albans | 8 |
| St. Johnsbury | 7 |
| Waterbury | 2 |
| Windsor | 7 |
| Winooski | 6 |
| **VIRGINIA** | |
| Abingdon | 9 |
| Altavista | 6 |
| Ashland | 3 |
| Bedford | 11 |
| Blacksburg | 6 |
| Blackstone | 8 |
| Bluefield | 5 |
| Bristol | 26 |
| Buena Vista | 11 |
| Chase City | 6 |
| Chincoteague | 3 |
| Christiansburg | 5 |
| Clifton Forge | 8 |
| Colonial Heights | 12 |
| Covington | 14 |
| Culpeper | 7 |
| Emporia | 12 |
| Falls Church | 15 |
| Farmville | 11 |
| Franklin | 10 |
| Fredericksburg | 21 |
| Front Royal | 15 |
| Galax | 10 |
| Harrisonburg | 23 |
| Hopewell | 22 |
| Lexington | 12 |
| Luray | 5 |
| Marion | 12 |
| Martinsville | 31 |
| Narrows | 4 |
| Norton | 9 |
| Orange | 5 |
| Pulaski | 16 |
| Radford | 16 |
| Richlands | 7 |
| Salem | 12 |
| Saltville | 3 |
| South Boston | 14 |
| South Norfolk | 31 |
| Staunton | 31 |
| Suffolk | 29 |
| Vinton | 5 |
| Virginia Beach | 20 |
| Waynesboro | 22 |
| Winchester | 27 |
| Wytheville | 9 |
| **WASHINGTON** | |
| Aberdeen | 28 |
| Anacortes | 7 |
| Auburn | 13 |
| Bellevue | 19 |
| Buckley | 3 |
| Camas | 7 |
| Centralia | 16 |
| Chehalis | 9 |
| Cheney | 2 |
| Clarkston | 4 |
| Colfax | 5 |
| Colville | 4 |
| Dayton | 2 |
| Ellensburg | 12 |
| Enumclaw | 4 |
| Ephrata | 10 |
| Grand Coulee | 2 |
| Grandview | 6 |
| Hoquiam | 16 |
| Kelso | 15 |
| Kennewick | 15 |
| Kent | 9 |
| Kirkland | 8 |
| Longview | 26 |
| Moses Lake | 16 |
| Mount Vernon | 10 |
| Olympia | 24 |
| Omak | 5 |
| Pasco | 18 |
| Port Angeles | 17 |
| Port Townsend | 5 |
| Pullman | 9 |
| Puyallup | 15 |
| Raymond | 5 |
| Renton | 32 |
| Sedro Woolley | 4 |
| Shelton | 12 |
| Snohomish | 4 |
| Sumner | 5 |
| Sunnyside | 9 |
| Toppenish | 12 |
| Tumwater | 5 |
| Wapato | 8 |
| Wenatchee | 27 |
| **WEST VIRGINIA** | |
| Beckley | 21 |
| Benwood | 7 |
| Bluefield | 31 |
| Buckhannon | 4 |
| Charles Town | 5 |
| Chesapeake | 1 |
| Chester | 2 |
| Dunbar | 7 |
| Elkins | 8 |
| Follansbee | 4 |
| Grafton | 8 |
| Hinton | 8 |
| Kenova | 6 |
| Keyser | 8 |
| Logan | 12 |
| Mannington | 2 |
| Martinsburg | 19 |
| McMechen | 3 |
| Montgomery | 5 |

**Table 27.—*Number of Full-Time Police Department Employees, Apr. 30, 1958, Cities With Population From 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued**

| City | Number of police department employees |
|---|---|
| **WEST VIRGINIA—Continued** | |
| Moundsville | 13 |
| Mullens | 4 |
| New Martinsville | 4 |
| Nitro | 9 |
| Oak Hill | 6 |
| Paden City | 2 |
| Philippi | 4 |
| Piedmont | 2 |
| Point Pleasant | 5 |
| Princeton | 13 |
| Richwood | 6 |
| Salem | 2 |
| Shinnston | 3 |
| South Charleston | 21 |
| Spencer | 3 |
| St. Albans | 10 |
| Vienna | 1 |
| War | 2 |
| Welch | 15 |
| Wellsburg | 5 |
| Westover | 2 |
| White Sulphur Springs | 2 |
| Williamson | 12 |
| **WISCONSIN** | |
| Algoma | 4 |
| Antigo | 12 |
| Ashland | 14 |
| Baraboo | 14 |
| Beaver Dam | 16 |
| Berlin | 7 |
| Black River Falls | 4 |
| Bloomer | 4 |
| Burlington | 12 |
| Cedarburg | 4 |
| Chippewa Falls | 19 |
| Clintonville | 7 |
| Columbus | 4 |
| Cudahy | 24 |
| De Pere | 9 |
| Delavan | 7 |
| **WISCONSIN—Con.** | |
| Dodgeville | 3 |
| Edgerton | 5 |
| Elkhorn | 7 |
| Evansville | 5 |
| Fort Atkinson | 11 |
| Fox Point | 21 |
| Greendale | 6 |
| Hartford | 6 |
| Horicon | 3 |
| Hudson | 5 |
| Hurley | 5 |
| Jefferson | 5 |
| Kaukauna | 10 |
| Kewaunee | 3 |
| Kimberly | 4 |
| Ladysmith | 4 |
| Lake Geneva | 7 |
| Lake Mills | 3 |
| Lancaster | 4 |
| Little Chute | 4 |
| Marinette | 17 |
| Marshfield | 21 |
| Mayville | 4 |
| Medford | 2 |
| Menasha | 23 |
| Menomonie | 12 |
| Merrill | 13 |
| Monona | 5 |
| Monroe | 14 |
| Neenah | 29 |
| Nellsville | 3 |
| New Richmond | 4 |
| Oconomowoc | 10 |
| Oconto | 4 |
| Onalaska | 2 |
| Park Falls | 4 |
| Platteville | 6 |
| Plymouth | 5 |
| Portage | 11 |
| Prairie Du Chien | 6 |
| Reedsburg | 6 |
| Rhinelander | 13 |
| Rice Lake | 11 |
| Richland Center | 6 |
| **WISCONSIN—Con.** | |
| Ripon | 7 |
| River Falls | 4 |
| Shawano | 8 |
| Sheboygan Falls | 4 |
| Shorewood | 25 |
| South Milwaukee | 23 |
| Sparta | 7 |
| Spooner | 5 |
| Stevens Point | 20 |
| Stoughton | 6 |
| Sturgeon Bay | 9 |
| Tomah | 7 |
| Tomahawk | 4 |
| Two Rivers | 15 |
| Viroqua | 4 |
| Watertown | 18 |
| Waukesha | 48 |
| Waupaca | 5 |
| Waupun | 7 |
| West Bend | 10 |
| West Milwaukee | 20 |
| Whitefish Bay | 26 |
| Whitewater | 8 |
| Wisconsin Rapids | 22 |
| **WYOMING** | |
| Buffalo | 6 |
| Cody | 12 |
| Douglas | 3 |
| Evanston | 5 |
| Green River | 4 |
| Lander | 7 |
| Laramie | 17 |
| Lovell | 2 |
| Newcastle | 6 |
| Powell | 10 |
| Rawlins | 14 |
| Riverton | 11 |
| Rock Springs | 15 |
| Sheridan | 15 |
| Thermopolis | 11 |
| Torrington | 7 |
| Worland | 8 |



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# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

## FOR THE UNITED STATES

**FOR RELEASE TUESDAY, A. M., DEC. 9, 1958**

*ISSUED BY THE*
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPECIAL ISSUE • 1958

# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

SPECIAL ISSUE, 1958

*Issued by the*
*Federal Bureau of Investigation*
*United States Department of Justice*
*Washington, D. C.*

ADVISORY

Committee on Uniform Crime Records
International Association of Chiefs of Police
STANLEY R. SCHROTEL, Chief of Police
Cincinnati, Ohio, *Chairman*

UNITED STATES
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WASHINGTON : 1958

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# Contents

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| | Page |
|---|---|
| Summary of special issue, 1958 | 1–3 |
| Report of Consultant Committee: | |
| Letter of transmittal | 7–8 |
| Introduction | 9–13 |
| Importance of Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the role of the Consultant Committee | 9–11 |
| Voluntary nature of cooperation in data collection | 11–12 |
| The broader function of the Uniform Crime Reports | 12–13 |
| Analysis of present practices and recommendations | 14–44 |
| Policies in making changes in the UCR's | 14 |
| Continuity of the statistical series | 14 |
| The objectives of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program | 15–18 |
| Collection and publication of data | 18–20 |
| Frequency of reports from cooperating police departments | 18–19 |
| Frequency of publication | 19–20 |
| Classification of offenses | 20–28 |
| Part I and part II offenses | 20–25 |
| Manslaughter by negligence | 25–27 |
| Petty larceny | 27–28 |
| Auto theft | 28 |
| General United States crime statistics | 29–41 |
| Rural versus urban criminality | 29–31 |
| Crime rates | 31–33 |
| Estimating the totals | 33–37 |
| The trends | 37–38 |
| Present data gathering versus sampling | 39–40 |
| Miscellaneous offenses | 40–41 |
| Juvenile offenders | 41–43 |
| Various editorial matters | 43–44 |
| A Permanent Technical Consultant Committee | 45–46 |
| Appendix I. Proposed agenda for the Committee | 47–49 |
| Appendix II. Exploratory tabulations using Standard Metropolitan Areas | 51–62 |
| Appendix III. List of actions taken by the Committee | 63–70 |
| Data for 1957 from police reports | 71–74 |
| Offenses cleared and persons arrested, 1957: | |
| Offenses cleared by arrest (tables 1, 2) | 72–73 |
| Offenses known, offenses cleared, persons charged and persons found guilty (table 3) | 74 |
| Persons charged and persons found guilty (table 4) | 74 |

# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Special Issue — November 1958

## Summary

*Discontinuance of Semiannual Publication*

Uniform Crime Reports, published semiannually since 1941, will be published only once each year in the future. This action follows the recommendation of a Consultant Committee and will bring together in one annual publication all crime data for the calendar year. The 1958 Uniform Crime Reports will be published in the fall of 1959.

*Purpose of 1958 Special Issue of Uniform Crime Reports*

The special issue of Uniform Crime Reports presented here has as its primary purpose the publication of the report and related papers of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting and also to present, for continuity purpose, 1957 crime data which was not included in the 1957 annual issue of Uniform Crime Reports.

*Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting*

Late in 1957 the FBI employed a Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting to make an independent analysis of the Uniform Crime Reporting program. The survey was made by Dr. Peter P. Lejins, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, Chairman; Dr. Charlton F. Chute, Director of the Institute of Public Administration, New York City; and Mr. Stanley R. Schrotel, Chief of Police at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Copies of the report of the Consultant Committee were furnished to members of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) for their individual reactions prior to publication of it here. While general endorsement of the report was given by the IACP group, some concern was expressed as to whether the police would, under the recommendations, have available in the future the basic information that they have had in the past and whether that information would be available on a relatively current basis.

Since these questions may arise in the minds of other users of the data, it is suggested that the answer to them will be found in the degree the FBI finds it possible to implement the principles set forth in the report, particularly as to recommendation 2 (p. 14) and recommendation 7 (p. 20).

Recommendation 2 suggests that in any changes of format in the publication of Uniform Crime Reports the FBI make every reasonable effort to maintain continuity with reference to the crime statistics that have been published in the past. In recommendation 7 the Consultant Committee, while suggesting that only one annual bulletin be issued, pointed out that "issuance of intermediate publications of limited scope, which the FBI might find appropriate for release, is of course not precluded by this recommendation but is actually encouraged."

For the information of the police and other users of the Uniform Crime Reports, the FBI is in accord with all of the recommendations of the Consultant Committee. With particular reference to the two recommendations referred to above, it is the present plan to issue quarterly releases in the nature of preliminary data showing crime trends for the most recent available period for cities by population group and also the number of offenses reported by individual cities with population in excess of 100,000. For example, according to present plans, in April or May of 1959 such a release of preliminary data covering the 1958 calendar year would be published with the expressed understanding that the data are subject to minor adjustments on the basis of additional reports and correspondence with contributing agencies. Approximately 3 months later, preliminary figures covering the first quarter of the calendar year 1959 would be released and so on throughout the year.

In the early fall of 1959 a complete annual Uniform Crime Reports covering all available statistics compiled under Uniform Crime Reporting in considerable detail would be available for distribution.

In the new annual Uniform Crime Reports a more convenient treatment of police statistics will be available in one volume for the general reader plus more meaningful presentations which will assist police and others interested in the crime problem.

An index to crime will be continued but emphasis is to be shifted somewhat from the original Part I crimes which were designed over a quarter of a century ago by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to serve such a purpose and which have been so used in Uniform Crime Reports. Classifications retained for crime index purposes are: Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter; forcible rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; larceny, $50 and over; and auto theft.

Now that most of the population is concentrated in and around cities with a resultant loss of true rural areas in many instances, the retention of the distinction in crime tables separated only as to cities and rural has become inadequate as a means of contrasting differences in crime experience between two areas formerly dissimilar in character. Crime reporting jurisdictions do not automatically shift with the population and today many sheriffs who report for areas in their county which are outside the limits of cities are in effect reporting the equivalent of city crime insofar as volume is concerned.

Because of the impossibility of separating from a sheriff's crime report that portion of crime which covers areas urban in character but which are not cities, and because it would be entirely too burdensome to the reporting law enforcement agencies to maintain several sets of statistical figures for reporting purposes, a basis of publication other than city (urban) and rural was recommended, the Standard Metropolitan Area.

A presentation of crime data for the three areas will be shown: (1) Standard Metropolitan Areas; (2) Other Cities; (3) Rural. A Standard Metropolitan Area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, generally is a county which contains at least 1 city of 50,000 inhabitants plus any contiguous counties essentially metropolitan in character and sufficiently integrated with the central city. Reporting jurisdictions for crime-reporting purposes coincide with the boundaries of areas included in a Standard Metropolitan Area. Outside these population centers are other cities and the rural areas. Tabulations will not be limited to the three areas enumerated above but the use of the Standard Metropolitan Area data will permit the presentation of crime rates based on population estimates in the between-census years which can be made available by the Bureau of the Census. A limited exploratory tabulation illustrating in a general way the steps involved in the procedure to be followed for the above three areas is presented in Appendix II of the Report, page 51. It will be observed from the indicated tabulation that one product of the proposed procedure will be an estimate of total known crime in the United States for selected categories with the detailed steps used in arriving at the estimates shown clearly.

### *Data for 1957 From Police Reports*

**Offenses Cleared and Persons Arrested, 1957.** Available data on offenses cleared, persons charged, and persons found guilty, compiled before receipt of the Consultant Committee report, are included in this special issue to round out the 1957 data included in the annual issue for 1957 Uniform Crime Reports, page 71.

# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

## *Report of the Consultant Committee*

September 1958


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# Letter of Transmittal

SEPTEMBER 29, 1958.

Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER,

*Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,*

*United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. HOOVER: Herewith I am transmitting to you the report of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting. The report is self-explanatory and as such needs no further introduction or commentary. Dr. Charlton F. Chute and Chief Stanley R. Schrotel concur with me, however, in the wish to take this opportunity and to state the general position of this Committee on the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and its own role with reference to it.

The Committee considers the Uniform Crime Reports unquestionably the most important source of information on crime in this country on a national scale, of use to both practitioner and scholar. Their publication is an outstanding accomplishment. For this the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the personnel directly responsible for the production of the Reports, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and its Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting, and the cooperating police departments deserve a compliment of the highest order from those who are concerned with the problem of crime in the United States.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is the fact that for all of the information contained in the Reports the Bureau has to depend on the voluntary cooperation of the police throughout the country. Many other attempts by other agencies to secure continuous nationwide cooperation in similar enterprises have failed. The Bureau's accomplishment in securing in many respects well-nigh universal coverage is unique. It reflects a delicate balance in the exercise of vigor and tact in the Bureau's relations with the participating police agencies, and must be attributed, of course, to the tremendous overall prestige which the Bureau enjoys in this country.

The Committee sees itself as an instrument developed by the FBI in the latter's continuous effort to improve the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The Committee's suggestions for changes should by no means be interpreted as criticism of the program as such, but rather as recognition of the need for continuous adjustment which every program of this nature requires. With constant changes in the crime picture, with changes in the patterns of law enforcement, with



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the gradual progress in the science and techniques of gathering and presenting statistical information, the need for adaptation of the program through periodic revision is to be expected.

In reading this report it should be kept in mind that although the Committee was invited to review the Uniform Crime Reports in their entirety, it was charged at the outset with the task of considering certain specific issues which were of primary concern to the staff engaged in the production of the Reports. There were limits to the time available to the Committee, which in turn restricted the scope of the project. By pointing this out, the Committee is not attempting to dodge responsibility for the content of its report, but rather wishes it to be very clear that the issues discussed therein are only selected issues which appeared to be particularly important, and that there may be other points which could appropriately be raised.

The Committee is particularly pleased to acknowledge the wonderful cooperation it received from the staff of the Bureau. It felt all along that the staff took the Committee fully into its confidence and made a real effort to supply all necessary information and answer all questions.

Through its recommendations the Committee hopes to contribute in some measure to the even greater usefulness of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and is sure that this Program will continue as the most important segment of the nationwide criminal statistics published in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

(S) Peter P. Lejins,
PETER P. LEJINS,
*Chairman,*
*Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting.*

# Introduction

### *Importance of Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the Role of the Consultant Committee*

When appointing the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting, the Federal Bureau of Investigation drew up a proposed agenda for the study to be undertaken.[1] This agenda was predicated upon recognition of the fact that the time had come to review the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, in existence since 1930, "for the purpose of making suggestions." The task was delineated as a very general one, to wit, "these suggestions may cover any phase of the collection or publication of the data that comes to mind in the light of the experience gained thus far."

More specifically, however, three issues were tentatively singled out for study, indicating to the Committee the current areas of primary concern to the personnel in charge of the publication. These were: 1. The population basis for the computation of the rates, especially in view of the rapid population changes occurring between the decennial United States censuses; 2. the question of reporting criminal offenses for the rural population, which arises in view of the fact that many rural areas, especially those in the vicinity of the large metropolitan centers have actually become urban in character, although retaining their rural police jurisdiction; and 3. the makeup of the group of offenses labeled "Part I offenses," especially with reference to the inclusion of manslaughter by negligence and larceny, and above all petty larceny.

The suggestion of these specific issues served to channel the Committee's work accordingly. But in order to see these issues in the overall perspective, the Committee had to resort to a broader review of the program and thus approached the more general assignment suggested in the tentative agenda.

The proposed agenda suggested, moreover, that the Committee keep in mind in its recommendations both the criminal statistics standpoint and the police standpoint.

It should be pointed out that the Committee had definite time and personnel limitations, and its study and this report should therefore not be interpreted as an all-inclusive or exhaustive analysis of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The Consultant Committee approached its task with full realization of the great importance of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program of the FBI for police work, law enforcement, and crime control in general,

[1] See Appendix 1.

as well as for research and the scientific interpretation of the crime situation. The Committee was fully aware of the fact that the Uniform Crime Reports are the only general crime statistics on a nationwide scale available at the present time in the United States. Other criminal statistics are only partial, that is, they deal only with some particular category of offenses, or have very limited coverage.

By way of an example, one might mention the Juvenile Court Statistics published by the Children's Bureau. In addition to being limited to juvenile delinquency, these statistics were admittedly "incomplete both in items reported and geographical representation." [1] The new method introduced beginning with the 1956 data resorts to a sampling procedure, rather than attempting to collect the information for all the courts.[2] The National Safety Council statistics on traffic deaths, which constitute the greater part of manslaughter by negligence, present a similar problem. While these may be good statistics, they deal, of course, with only one particular offense. Similarly, one might mention the arson or embezzlement statistics which are attempted on a national scale by organizations in the respective areas. In addition to again being only partial statistics, they are also very incomplete. The National Prisoner Statistics, collected and published at the present time by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, are still another example. While these are excellent statistics, they do not deal directly with the overall crime situation but rather with one single aspect of it, that is, with the institutionalized offenders. In that sense they reflect the policy and the facilities in the area of imprisonment rather than the crime situation in the country.

The so-called Judicial Criminal Statistics, collected and published by the Bureau of the Census once upon a time, may well serve as an example of statistics which had to be discontinued because of obstacles which the Uniform Crime Reporting Program managed to overcome. They represented an ambitious undertaking of having statistics of crime based on the offenses established by the courts. This statistical series never secured the continuous cooperation of a sufficient number of courts and was discontinued at the recommendation of a special committee, called together by the Bureau of the Budget, since the statistics seemed totally useless in the form in which they appeared.

The Committee was aware of the generally accepted theoretical position that at least for the United States, in view of the structure of law enforcement in this country, crimes known to the police represent the best statistics for the purpose of a crime index both as to total volume, the volume of separate offenses, and in general.

The Committee therefore approached its task with recognition of

[1] Richard Perlman, "Reporting Juvenile Delinquency," *NPPA Journal*, July 1957, p. 245.

[2] *Juvenile Court Statistics*, 1956, Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 47, 1958, Washington, D. C., p. 1.

the importance of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, recognition of the tremendous work done by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in carrying out this program, and awareness of the fact that this program should by all means be continued and encouraged. The Committee's suggestions for some changes should therefore not be interpreted as criticism of the program as such; they are meant to be constructive suggestions for further improvement. The Committee sees itself as an instrument developed by the FBI in the latter's continued efforts to improve its Uniform Crime Reporting Program. With the constant changes taking place in the crime picture, with changes in the patterns of law enforcement, with the gradual progress being made in the science and techniques of gathering and presenting statistical information, the need for adaptation of all programs of this type through periodic revision is to be expected. The recommendations of this Committee and the work on which these recommendations are based should be looked upon as an instance of such continuous program review.

### *Voluntary Nature of Cooperation in Data Collection*

In approaching the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, it should be kept in mind that the relationship between the FBI and the police departments which supply the FBI with the statistical data on which the reports are based is one of voluntary cooperation. The FBI does not have any legal authority over the local police departments whereby it could require the statistical information and prescribe the way and the form in which it should be supplied. This fact is very often overlooked, especially by those who compare the Uniform Crime Reports with police statistics coming from abroad, where the relationship between the police authority of the central political government and the local police departments is frequently one of subordination and where the local police force is simply a branch or part of the central authority, so that the latter can issue directives which must be followed.

It is in the nature of American government that most matters of law enforcement are in the hands of the States, counties, municipalities, etc. The local police is not in any way obligated to fulfill the requests or follow the directions of the Federal agency, but the relationship depends entirely upon voluntary cooperation at all levels. This type of relationship, of course, in many ways affects the process of collecting the information needed for the Uniform Crime Reports.

First, the information is only as complete and accurate as the local police authorities are willing to make it. If the local authorities choose not to report at all, to report irregularly, or to report incompletely, nothing can be done about this in the sense of ordering them

to do things the way they should be done. In addition, the type of cooperation received by the FBI in this area cannot be interpreted exclusively as a demonstration of the effectiveness of the FBI in securing the information from the police authorities. The amount of cooperation by the police authorities expresses not only their cooperativeness or lack thereof with the FBI, but the general climate of relations between local government and the Federal Government in any area. It is true that the FBI can, to a certain extent, improve this cooperative relationship, but the latter will always reflect the general pattern of cooperation with the Federal Government as a whole.

Secondly, another way in which the factor of voluntary cooperation makes itself felt is in the manner in which the information has to be collected. Since cooperation is voluntary, the collecting agency has to be very careful about its public relations. This undoubtedly affects the type and the form of data that may be requested. The FBI has to be constantly aware of how much information it can ask in order not to endanger cooperation. It also has to be aware of how much pressure it can exercise in case of noncompliance, how soon reminders and how many reminders can be made, etc. This also plays an important role with regard to the nature of the data requested. The FBI has to be constantly watchful so as not to lose the cooperation of the local police agencies by asking information which would require too much work or be so complicated in form as possibly to discourage the local authorities from supplying it.

### *The Broader Function of the Uniform Crime Reports*

Another important consideration with regard to the Uniform Crime Reports arises in the following connection. These reports are statistics which the FBI collects for the promotion of better law enforcement as a result of a request made by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Moreover, these statistics are collected by the FBI, as previously stated, with the voluntary cooperation of the police agencies; they are collected for the use of the police and therefore it is quite natural that they must include first of all information that is of interest to the police. Especially since, as was pointed out above, the cooperation of police agencies is involved, it is difficult to be guided by any purposes other than the direct interest of the police in the matter. The statistics presumably have to have some significance for police work.

On the other hand, it should be kept in mind that in spite of the fact that the Uniform Crime Reports represent statistical information of importance to the police, they are regularly released also to other interested agencies and individuals, as well as to the press, in other

words, to the general public. Thus they are accessible to the entire citizenry of the United States. In that sense they have become the major source of information for the United States in matters of crime. The release of the reports is eagerly awaited by the press and receives front-page attention all over the country. Editorial commentary follows in many papers and additional articles in the way of comment and analysis very often appear. Researchers, welfare agencies, both public and private, various governmental agencies, local, State and Federal—all make ever-increasing use of the reports. This fact imposes an added responsibility on the FBI. It cannot simply maintain that what it publishes about crime is for the use of the police only and therefore the needs of the FBI and other police departments should alone determine the content of the releases. In view of the fact that the Uniform Crime Reports have come to play the kind of role they do in this country, the responsibility of informing the public in such a way that the information cannot lead to misunderstandings and misconceptions, but will be useful from the standpoint of crime control and law enforcement becomes self-evident.

Anyone familiar with the situation knows that in spite of the fact that there is much intelligent analysis by the press, there is also a regrettable amount of misinterpretation by some of the information contained in the Uniform Crime Reports each time they are released. This causes unnecessary concern on the part of local governmental agencies, private organizations, and the public, frequently about imaginary problems. The FBI's own files of newspaper clippings from all over the country contain ample evidence of this. The Committee has learned about the great concern of the FBI about such misinterpretations and the amount of effort it puts into the publishing of the reports to forestall these and again after each release to straighten out misunderstandings on the part of the users.

Even though this is an introductory statement dealing with the general perspective on Uniform Crime Reporting, it appears warranted to sum up the Committee's point of view in the following recommendation:

***Recommendation (1)***: Since the UCR's have outgrown being of use primarily to the law enforcement agencies, especially the police, and have become a basic source of information on crime for the country as a whole, the FBI should be encouraged to give as much recognition to this fact as is compatible with its program and be guided in the compilation and publication of the criminal statistics by the need to present these in such a way that the information will be meaningful to the general public and interested agencies and organizations even outside the immediate field of law enforcement.

# Analysis of Present Practices and Recommendations

## *Policies in Making Changes in the UCR's*

### *Continuity of the Statistical Series*

The Committee considers it very important that in making any changes in the Uniform Crime Reports as the result of the Committee's suggestions or at any other time, the utmost care should be taken to preserve the continuity of the present statistical series. This is, of course, a problem which pertains not only to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports but to any statistics of significant duration. It grows out of the fact that, as time goes on, changes become necessary and improve the quality of the statistical compilation. If on the other hand, changes in the analytical categories lead to a loss of continuity, that is, comparisons can no longer be made after the change, this may mean a considerable loss to the value of the compilation. With the UCR's being published for 28 years, the opportunities which they offer for comparisons in crime statistics over this period of more than a quarter of a century are, of course, of prime importance.

If the format of the presentation or the statistical categories are changed, one should, wherever feasible, give both the old and the new versions. In some cases it might suffice to present the data in such a way that the reader who is especially interested in time series can himself reconstruct the series as it appeared before, by making the necessary calculations. This is especially important in those cases where the use of crime data for scientific purposes is anticipated.

***Recommendation (2):*** In making changes in the UCR's, the utmost care should be taken not to destroy the continuity of the statistical series. Wherever feasible, both versions, i. e., the old and the new, should be given, or the data should be presented in such a way that the reader himself can make the calculations necessary to utilize the data earlier collected and published.

### *The Objectives of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program*

Any analysis of the Uniform Crime Reports, even one limited to certain specific issues, is predicated on a clear understanding of the purposes of this publication. In a very general way the purpose was indicated in the "Introduction" to this report as the promotion of better law enforcement through the collection and dissemination of pertinent information about crime and its control. A number of more specific objectives can, of course, be discerned. A closer look at the content of the UCR's shows that, first of all, there are criminal statistics. On the one hand there is an attempt to collect information about all offenses committed in this country, obtaining this information from the police jurisdictions into which the country is subdivided. For certain offenses (Pt. I offenses) this information is collected as these offenses become known to the police. For other offenses (Pt. II offenses) this information is collected as the offenders involved are arrested. On the other hand, the crime situation is analyzed by using a specific group of offenses (Pt. I offenses) as an index of criminality to establish trends and to make the figures for individual communities more meaningful by computing crime rates. All this is done separately for the urban and the rural areas of the United States. While the Part I offenses are used in these analyses as a crime index, this is not, as will be pointed out further in the Report, their only meaning or function. In the case of cities, the Part I offenses are further traced with regard to being cleared by arrest or by establishment of the offender's guilt.

Generally speaking much less use is made of Part II than of Part I offenses. The Part II offenses become known only through the arrest statistics. Information about arrests is collected only from the urban police departments and is analyzed in terms of age, sex, and race of the arrested offenders, with some trend, analysis, and use of rates. This, as just stated, is also done for the Part I offenses which result in arrests. Similarly, statistics are published for persons charged with crime in the responding urban areas and for persons found guilty. In addition several other kinds of crime statistics are published, such as the monthly variations in Part I offenses, number of persons released after being arrested or cited for various violations, the value of property lost through offenses against property, the value of property recovered, etc.

Another major statistical series within the UCR's—one which does not involve criminal statistics—is the section on police employee data. It should be pointed out that the Committee was concerned with the criminal statistics only, and the police employee data section was not studied at all.

From this very brief and very general review of the current content of the Uniform Crime Reports it can be seen that a wide variety of data is being collected and published, and a complicated statistical compilation results. In a very general way two major objectives or purposes seem to permeate this material. One is the collection of crime data for all communities of the entire country, which would give the total "crime bill" of the United States. The other is the use of a group of specific offenses (Pt. I offenses) as an index of criminality and of law enforcement activities.

One of the basic tasks of the Committee was to take a stand on these two objectives of the Uniform Crime Reports.

The idea of an index of crime, based on statistics of certain offenses, is a well worked-out topic in American criminology. Its development was coincident in time with the development of Uniform Crime Reporting. Those who are familiar with the history of American criminology know that in this case the theory and the practice were developed in conjunction with one another, and the same people were involved in both. The conventional concept of an index of crime is based on six assumptions: (1) That the statistics on crimes known to the police mirror the true occurrence of crimes better than any other kind of criminal statistics, at least in the United States; (2) that not all crimes become known to the police with equal consistency and therefore, for the purposes of an index, those offenses should be selected which are relatively most frequently and most consistently reported to the police; (3) that serious offenses have to be selected, because on the one hand we are interested mostly in the more serious crimes, and on the other hand, the more serious offenses have the general tendency of being reported to the authorities more frequently and more consistently than the less serious ones; (4) that an important qualification for inclusion of an offense is the uniformity of its definition for the entire territory for which the index is constructed; (5) that the offenses to be included should be sufficiently frequent to be statistically significant; and (6) that a certain optimum number of offenses answering the above 5 qualifications be used; an index based on 8 offenses is more meaningful than one based on 2. At the same time, of course, an index is supposed to be a manageable instrument and a shortcut, compared to the country's total picture of criminality.

The Committee endorses the production and use of a crime index, for the purposes of which the Part I offenses have heretofore been used. The Committee feels that an index of crime has a definite function to perform, and that historically speaking this was envisaged by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in developing the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This can be clearly seen from

the appropriate sections of *Uniform Crime Reporting*.[1] Throughout the 28 years of their existence, the UCR's have produced and used such an index. Further analysis of what offenses should be utilized to construct such an index of crime and what changes might be made in that connection in the composition of the Part I offenses will be further discussed in the section of the Report entitled "Classification of Offenses."

The Committee also endorses the collection of all pertinent information on crime for the entire country as another major objective of the UCR's. This also was envisaged by the original designers of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, and the UCR's stand as testimony of the unrelenting effort of the FBI to collect as complete information as possible on criminality in this country.

The Committee makes the following recommendations:

***Recommendation (3)***: The objectives for collecting and presenting the statistical information on criminal offenses should be clearly formulated and adhered to at all times. A brief restatement of these objectives should appear in each issue of the UCR's to forestall misinterpretation of the data.

***Recommendation (4)***: In view of the officially stated purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and in view of the actual content of the UCR's, the objective of publishing statistics on criminal offenses should be interpreted as a twofold one, i. e.: (1) Compilation and publication of a meaningful index of crime for the United States (presently accomplished by the reporting of Pt. I offenses); and (2) compilation and publication of the total volume of criminal offenses committed in the United States, by categories, perhaps entitled General Crime Statistics for the United States. It is understood that both of these statistical series are to serve as the basis for the computation of appropriate rates and trends and for making comparisons.

As already stated, the issues involved in the production of an index of crime will be discussed and certain recommendations made in that connection in the section of the report entitled "Classification of Offenses." Here, however, certain rather obvious recommendations will be made in connection with the second objective of the criminal statistics.

***Recommendation (5)***: In presenting the total crime picture for the United States, a tabulation including all offenses, perhaps with the exception of some minor ones, should be aimed at, which means that this tabulation should include not only offenses currently reported as Part I offenses but also those reported as Part II.

[1] *Uniform Crime Reporting*. Committee on Uniform Crime Records, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1929, p. 22.

***Recommendation (6):*** In order to make the implementation of recommendation (5) possible, the collection of offenses of Part II, that is, offenses known through arrest, should be intensified in order to achieve more complete coverage for the urban communities, and a program of collecting this information for the rural areas should be initiated. Various analyses, such as by age, sex, and race, which can presently be made only for a limited number of offenders could then be extended to the entire criminal population.

The Committee is aware of the fact that recommendations (5) and (6) involve long-range projects, but feels that as long as the UCR's are not restricted to an index of crime but also have as an objective the collection and publication of information on all offenses, complete coverage for the country as a whole is a logical and ultimate goal. Recommendation (6) is directed toward two major gaps in the completeness of coverage for offenses of Part II: The incompleteness of urban coverage and the total absence of rural reporting. The Committee also refers the reader to its recommendation under the subtitle "Present Data Collection *versus* Sampling."

## *Collection and Publication of Data*

### *Frequency of Reports From Cooperating Police Departments*

The Committee has very seriously considered the possibility of diminishing the frequency of submission of the statistical reports by the cooperating police departments. This would mean abandoning the present scheme of getting monthly reports and substituting perhaps a quarterly or semiannual report from the police instead. The Committee has, however, rejected the idea of any change in this direction, in spite of the fact that it appears reasonable to assume that a report submitted quarterly, for instance, would decrease the amount of work to be done by the local police departments as compared to a monthly report. This could then perhaps be used as an argument for requesting an increased amount of information in the less frequent reports. The Committee is, however, aware of the fact that the request for a monthly report from the local police authorities serves a valuable educational purpose. The police departments are alerted at frequent intervals as regards statistical accounting. There is the danger that with the pressure for monthly reports removed, the police departments might become somewhat less punctilious and instead of producing more data for the 3-months report, might actually become less precise and, not having gotten up a report for a longer period,

could conceivably have difficulty in getting data together for the 3-months report. Besides, reports on a quarterly basis, if received together with monthly breakdowns, would probably have to be cross-checked for accuracy in the FBI, in which case the amount of work—from the FBI point of view at least—would not diminish at all. Besides, of course, all analyses which are based on monthly reports, for instance the fluctuation of crime frequency in the course of the year, might suffer considerably, especially if some of the departments would fail to send in the monthly breakdowns and supply only the totals for the quarter or the half year.

After studying this matter—***Matters Discussed*** **(*1*)**—the Committee decided not to recommend any change in the current practice.

### *Frequency of Publication*

At the present time the UCR's are being published twice a year as a semiannual and an annual bulletin. There was a time when they were issued on a quarterly basis and, prior to that, monthly. The question was raised whether any change should be made in the present frequency of publication, and it was suggested that only one annual bulletin be put out.

First of all, it was felt that with the present staff and budget facilities, the publication of two volumes a year places considerable pressure on the FBI in the sense that the agency has to be constantly publication conscious; there are always deadlines to be met. If there are any defects in the information received from the local agencies, there is very little time to contact the latter and to secure better information. Also there is relatively very little time for statistical analysis of the information received. It is felt that these and similar difficulties would decrease considerably if the *Bulletin* were published only once a year.

In that case, the volume might be increased in size. Additional analyses could be added. It would be much easier to refer back to the agencies for better reports and perhaps for some additional information on the basis of the reports received.

A good example of the serious handicaps which impending deadlines, growing out of the necessity of putting out two publications per year, are responsible for, is the method for deriving the annual crime totals to which the FBI has to resort. This is discussed in the section of the report dealing with the "General United States Crime Statistics" under the subtitle "Estimating the Totals."

Another argument for having just 1 bulletin each year is that, with the present system of 2 bulletins, the data for a given year do not all appear in the annual bulletin covering that year but have to be included in the semiannual bulletin of the following year. Thus, for

instance, the *Annual Bulletin* for 1957, which was released on April 23, 1958, does not contain offenses cleared for 1957, because the publication of the *Annual Bulletin* is too early to permit inclusion of that type of data. "Offenses Cleared" for 1957 will appear only in the *Semiannual Bulletin* for 1958, which, as other semiannual bulletins, will not appear until early fall. If there were only one bulletin each year, it could be released approximately at the time of the present semiannual bulletin, and in that manner could handle all data for 1 year in 1 publication.

An important factor would be that a certain amount of repetition now appearing in the two bulletins would be eliminated, and that the same space, the same personnel, time and, in general, the same budgetary allotment could be utilized for publishing more data than is being done at the present time.

***Recommendation* (7):** It is recommended that the present practice of publishing the UCR's as a semiannual and an annual bulletin be discontinued and only one annual bulletin be issued. A sufficient amount of time should be allowed for the tabulation and analysis of the data. The quality of the publication should not be allowed to suffer from impending deadlines. The fuller scope of the one annual publication—see recommendation (1)—will necessitate more preparation time. Issuance of intermediate publications of limited scope, which the FBI might find appropriate for release, is of course not precluded by this recommendation but is actually encouraged.

## *Classification of Offenses*

### *Part I and Part II Offenses*

The proposed agenda given the Committee by the FBI suggested looking into the advisability of revising the present distribution of offenses between Parts I and II, and more specifically a careful weighing of the arguments for and against retaining manslaughter by negligence and larceny below $50 (petty larceny) among Part I offenses. The justifiability of this concern on the part of the FBI was well substantiated by the fact that the resource persons contacted in the course of the study very often volunteered concern with reference to the above two categories, and very many suggested the need for change. Still another category, namely that of auto theft, was questioned, although to a lesser extent.

Perusal of the references to the UCR's in the press shows that one of the major points on which misinterpretation of the published data or criticism thereof is apt to occur, is the composition of the Part I offenses.

An example of an instance in which the present reporting of Part I offenses recently came under attack involved criticism of the distribution of the offenses by age groups and the meaning attached thereto. While this matter is properly discussed in the part of the report dealing with juvenile offenses, it is referred to here because the criticism goes back to the weaknesses in the present structure of Part I. The Committee has in mind here a statement, originally appearing in the May 3, 1958, issue of *The New Yorker*, which was quoted and apparently endorsed by the Annual Conference of the International Juvenile Officers' Association in its Milwaukee meeting on May 23, 1958, and is reflected in that organization's resolutions. The essence of the criticism lies in the fact that while 47.2 percent of all persons arrested for Part I offenses which are labeled major crimes appear to be under 18 years of age—which, of course, represents an alarming situation indeed—in reality the immediate assumption that juveniles committed nearly half of all murders, aggravated assaults, rapes, etc., is erroneous, since, as a more detailed analysis in the UCR's indicates, juveniles are responsible primarily for the auto thefts and larcenies, and their participation in the above-cited three serious offenses is relatively low.

The above criticism is based largely on a misinterpretation, since the Uniform Crime Reports *Annual Bulletin* for 1957 itself points out (p. 113) that:

> Although youths under 18 account for only 12.3 percent of arrests for all age groups, they make up 47.2 percent of the arrests for the Part I crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny—theft, and auto theft. The extent of the participation of youths in crime for the Part I classes is weighted by arrests for crimes against property.
>
> Persons under 18 represented 53.1 percent of all arrests for the Part I crimes of robbery, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny—theft, and auto theft, but only 10.3 percent of all arrests for the Part I crimes against the person of murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault.

Nevertheless this superficial and erroneous impression is highly undesirable. It is traceable to the composition of the Part I offenses: while bearing the title "major crimes," this group of offenses is numerically made up for the most part not of major crimes but of petty larcenies, culpable traffic fatalities, and auto thefts of the type referred to as joyriding.

The Committee studied and discussed in great detail the developmental history of the category of offenses known as "Part I offenses" and the present philosophy behind using this category as contrasted

with "Part II offenses." It established that, historically, the category of Part I offenses was the result of a compromise, in back of which were various differing proposals at the time the original committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police formulated the plan for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. It was also aware of at least one major change in the Part I offenses, made prior to the establishment of this Committee, viz., the elimination of statutory rape from that group.

The Committee came to the conclusion that the difficulties encountered in the separation of offenses into Part I and Part II as well as the problems created by the composition of Part I are due to the fact that the classification as such has several purposes in mind, or attempts to achieve a number of objectives. Each one of these objectives is a perfectly justifiable one, but the classification, being a compromise, does not fully accomplish any one of these. Therefore it is easily open to criticism from the standpoint of any one single objective. According to the Committee's analysis, the objectives which the current classification attempts to achieve or what might be called the classification criteria, are as follows:

1. Differentiation between the offenses which are best reported, as they become known to the police (Pt. I offenses) and those which are best reported as they become known to the law enforcement agencies through the arrest of the offender (Pt. II offenses).

2. Use of a certain number of offenses known to the police as an index of criminality. The crime situation in the country is evaluated on the basis of the statistics of Part I offenses. Generally speaking the criteria for a crime index, which were enumerated above, apply and were actually considered in developing the category of "Part I offenses."

3. Separation of offenses into more important and less important ones. The term "major crime" is very frequently used in the UCR's with reference to Part I offenses, by implication conveying the idea that Part II offenses are not major, i. e., evidently minor or less important offenses. Just what is the exact meaning of the term "major" is not quite clear.

4. Emphasis on the offenses which are especially important from the standpoint of the police. The Committee met with the attitude that some of the offenses should remain Part I offenses because that stresses their importance to the cooperating police departments, and, conversely, their removal from Part I would "deemphasize" them not only in the sense of reporting but also in the sense of their suppression.

As stated above, the Committee came to the conclusion that the separation of offenses into Part I and Part II does not satisfy all of the above four criteria, and that probably no single grouping of the offenses would either. Thus, for instance, it is quite obvious that, if

judged exclusively from the standpoint of criterion No. 1, i. e., the technique of recording, some of the Part II offenses should be transferred to Part I, because they could be better recorded as they become known to the police instead of waiting until an arrest is effectuated. A careful study would be necessary to definitely establish this, but offhand the question could be raised with reference, for instance, to forgery and counterfeiting, many types of fraud, several of the "all other offenses," etc.

From the point of view of criterion No. 2, i. e., the index of crime, several of the Part I offenses are out of place. Manslaughter by negligence, which category is made up almost exclusively of culpable traffic deaths, is certainly not a proper offense to be used for an index of criminality. Rape, for instance, even if statutory rape is excluded, is notoriously an offense which is not consistently reported to the police. As a matter of fact, rape is often used as an example of precisely the opposite, namely, of an offense which the victim and its relatives often hesitate to report because of the painfulness of the publicity attached. In many cases, on the other hand, a report of rape is made falsely. Larceny under $50 is certainly not an offense that is consistently reported. These offenses are mentioned here only to illustrate the point which the Committee is attempting to make; a more detailed discussion of manslaughter by negligence and larceny follows under the respective headings.

As for criterion No. 3, i. e., the seriousness of the offense in the sense of its being a "major" or "nonmajor" offense, the lack of definiteness as to what "major" means should once more be pointed out. But it seems that whatever precise meaning is assigned to the term "major," petty larceny—below $50—certainly does not qualify for inclusion in Part I on that score (except perhaps in the sense of numerical frequency). Concern about the fact that stolen hubcaps and minor thefts from the open counter are included in the category of "major crimes" is a repeated criticism of the UCR's. Perhaps one of the best statements of this criticism is in the FBI's own proposed agenda for the Committee's work. Moreover, the inclusion of joyriding auto thefts in Part I solely by reason of being a "major offense"—whatever the meaning thereof—also can be questioned. On the other hand, depending again, of course, on the exact meaning of the term "major," several of the Part II offenses might possibly qualify.

Finally, from the standpoint of criterion No. 4, that is, the importance of the offense for police work, it seems that if that criterion alone were to be followed, considerable flexibility would be an important consideration in order to keep up with changes in the actual crime problems. Several offenses which are now in Part II would probably qualify.

In view of the above, the Committee recommends deemphasizing the present division of offenses into Part I and Part II and suggests achieving the several objectives which the present classification attempts to accomplish, by using several separate presentations or tabulations of statistical data. For this purpose the Committee makes the following recommendations:

***Recommendation (8)*:** In the UCR's published hereafter, the emphasis should be removed from the terminology Part I and Part II offenses. It is felt that if this terminology were retained in spite of considerable changes in the content of the groupings of offenses, confusion would result; new terms applied to a new classification would promote clarity.

***Recommendation (9)*:** It may be advisable to retain, at least for the time being, the current terminology of Part I and Part II offenses in the Bureau's communications with the cooperating police departments, since it is by now accepted practice and a tradition of long standing.

***Recommendation (10)*:** The publication of an index of crime, which function is presently performed by the Part I offenses, should be continued, but the tabulations should be entitled "index of crime" and the composition of the index be changed to exclude manslaughter by negligence and larceny below $50 (for elaboration of this see the respective subtitles and also the subtitle "Auto Theft").

***Recommendation (11)*:** The general tabulations of United States crime statistics should be divided into those offenses which are reported as they become known to the police and those which are reported as they become known through the arrest of the offender.

***Recommendation (12)*:** The classification suggested in recommendation (11), which presently consists in the differentiation of Part I and Part II offenses, should be further studied by the personnel of the Bureau in consultation with experienced representatives of the police departments in order to determine the best manner of handling specific offenses.

***Recommendation (13)*:** A special section should be developed in the UCR's to deal with the group of offenses which at a given time are especially important to the police in its work, so as to increase the effectiveness of the police in combatting the particular offenses by focusing attention on them and providing additional information on their frequency and distribution and their success in suppressing them. Both offenses known to the police and offenses reported follow-

ing arrest might be included here. Again, continued study by the personnel of the Bureau in consultation with the best qualified representatives of the police departments should form the basis for including offenses in this section.

The following comment may serve to further clarify the above recommendations. If these recommendations are followed, the UCR's will contain three tabulations of groups of offenses, each one of which may be somewhat similar to the present Part I offenses, but would also differ from the latter; and all three would differ from each other. These three groups would be: (1) Offenses recorded as they become known to the police, within the general tabulation of the United States crime statistics; (2) offenses used for the purposes of the crime index; (3) offenses which are singled out as being at the given time of special importance to the police departments in their work. The sense of this change will be that each one of the three tabulations will be different from the Part I offenses in order to meet the objections to which this latter group is vulnerable when it is evaluated from the standpoint of each separate one of the three specific objectives. Each of the three new groups of offenses will satisfy one particular objective.

*Manslaughter by Negligence*

As to the nature of the offenses reported in this category and the ways in which they are reported, the following seems to be well established. Over 99 percent of all cases of manslaughter by negligence are made up of traffic fatalities which are attributable to culpable negligence. This represents the considered opinion of the experienced FBI staff involved in the preparation of the UCR's. As a matter of fact, the number of homicides other than traffic fatalities reported under negligent manslaughter is so small that it is hard to think of any example of anything else, the best one seemingly being the case of accidental shooting in the hunting season.

It also became apparent to the Committee that in the reporting of manslaughter by negligence the conventional situation characteristic of the crimes known to the police appears to be considerably modified. The police itself is hesitant to evaluate a case as negligent manslaughter rather than as an accident and has a tendency to await the action of the grand jury. It is reasonable to assume that the policies of the various police departments vary in that respect, and it is therefore justifiable to question the consistency with which this offense is reported as a crime known to the police.

The above two facts about negligent manslaughter make it a very suspect category from the point of view of its usefulness for an index of crime. In spite of the seriousness which the problem of traffic

fatalities represents nationally, this offense can hardly be characterized as a serious crime in the same sense in which other crimes are. In a sense, traffic fatalities are a function of the traffic volume and as such do not primarily measure crime but rather the extent to which a country uses automobiles. The fact that culpable negligence is undoubtedly present makes it possible to handle such instances as criminal offenses. Our concern about the magnitude of the problem and our desperate search to find a means to diminish it leads to our resorting to the strongest measure society has, namely, punishing it as a serious crime. But in essence the traffic fatality is not a criminal offense that is characteristic enough to be used as an index of the Nation's criminality.

It is true that, since it involves loss of life, manslaughter by negligence becomes known to the police regularly, but its classification under manslaughter, as pointed out above, very often does not represent police action and the degree of consistency in reporting on that score is not quite certain.

Another aspect in which the present way of reporting negligent manslaughter can be criticized is its appearance in the rural-urban distribution of crime and its use in the UCR's for the computation of the rural-urban rates. It is easily noticeable that a very substantial part of the cases of manslaughter by negligence takes place in the rural areas, i. e., they are reported by the rural police or the State police for the rural area. The reason is obvious: Automobile accidents, which constitute the vast majority of cases of negligent manslaughter and which take place on the highways in the rural areas, are included; these automobile accidents, however, represent offenses not only by the rural population, but also by cityfolk who are in a state of travel at the time of the accident. This certainly confuses the meaning of the rural-urban distribution of this offense.

From the point of view of police need, it might be important to know the place where the traffic fatalities occur, so that preventive and law-enforcement actions can be planned. In that sense it may be useful to tabulate negligent manslaughter in rural and urban categories. On the other hand, however, if used in the interpretation of the reasons for the offense, such tabulation gives rise to the impression that the offense is attributable to the rural population and is therefore misleading.

***Recommendation (14)*:** The category of manslaughter by negligence should be eliminated from the offenses used for the purposes of a crime index. It should however continue to be included in the United States crime statistics.

*Tentative Suggestion (1)*: Manslaughter by negligence should be studied for inclusion in the proposed new section of the UCR's dealing with offenses that are especially important to the work of the police.

The suggestion has been made that consideration be given to using the traffic-fatality data collected, tabulated and published by the National Safety Council. The Committee is uncertain to what extent an agency like the FBI should depend in its reports exclusively on information assembled by an outside nonofficial organization. As *Tentative Suggestion (2)* the Committee recommends looking into the possibility of making use of the statistics on traffic fatalities compiled by some such agency, provided this source is competent and reliable.

*Petty Larceny*

There seems to be a rather strong conviction on the part of the police authorities that theft, regardless of how small, represents an important type of crime which in general is rather consistently reported to the police and is therefore a very suitable crime to be included in the crime index.

There are, however, reasons why the inclusion of petty theft in the crime index might be questioned below the level of felonious theft. One of these reasons is the fact that some of the petty larcenies are extremely minor offenses. Another reason for not including petty theft is the question of the consistency of reporting. In such major areas of larceny as, for instance, shoplifting, the policies of the firms involved often are against contacting the law enforcement agencies for the purpose of prosecuting customers who engage in petty stealing. In that case, not to report must very often be considered the policy of the firm. It would, of course, be against the theory of the crime index to use an offense of this kind. In that connection information given in the proposed agenda for the Consultant Committee is very significant. According to this information, thefts of bicycles, auto accessories, and other thefts from automobiles in 1956 represented over 50 percent of all the larcenies, while approximately one-seventh of the larcenies represented property under $5 in value. Moreover it has been found difficult to determine when a bicycle is actually stolen and when it is borrowed by some other child, and in the case of hubcaps, or license plates it is very difficult to distinguish whether these items were actually stolen or perhaps lost and reported stolen merely for insurance purposes.

In view of all this, the suggestion that the petty larcenies be stricken from the offenses used for index purposes should be given serious consideration. There is again, of course, the question of the continuity

of a statistical series, which was discussed earlier. Therefore it is hoped that if petty larcenies are excluded from the index, they will be reported in such a way that anyone interested in the time series and comparisons could easily add the petty larcenies to the other offenses which will hereafter make up Part I and in that way reestablish the category currently used in the series. Perhaps one might even suggest that in deference to the fact that petty larcenies were for so many years included in the larceny figures in the Part I offenses, one might have a special figure, at least for a while, appear in the UCR's which would include both felonious and petty larcenies.

***Recommendation (15):*** The present division of larceny into cases of over and under $50 should be retained. The criteria for distinction should be further studied. Only larcenies above $50 should be used for the purposes of the crime index. Larcenies under $50 should be reported as offenses known to the police in the general tabulation of the United States crime statistics.

### *Auto Theft*

The question has come up whether auto theft, which at present is one of the Part I offenses, should be included in the crime index. The arguments against inclusion are mainly two: (1) Auto theft does not constitute a uniform category, since it includes as widely different offenses as professional theft of car parts and cars for stripping and resale on the one hand, and juvenile joyriding on the other. (2) Joyriding, which comprises a very substantial portion of the auto thefts, is presumably not an offense of such an inherently criminal nature as to appropriately be used for the purposes of a crime index.

The arguments in favor of retaining auto theft for crime index purposes are: (1) The extremely high consistency of reporting. An auto theft, especially in view of the insurance involved, is almost always reported; (2) a stolen car usually represents a relatively very high value, and almost automatically qualifies as grand larceny. The Committee decided to retain auto theft for the purposes of the crime index.

***Matters Discussed (2):*** Auto theft as a Part I offense. The Committee decided on continuing the present practice, except that in view of the general changes in the structure of the UCR's, auto theft will from now on be included in the group of offenses going into the crime index.

### *General United States Crime Statistics*

When the purposes of the presentation of criminal statistics in the UCR's were discussed earlier in this Report, the general tabulation of police statistics on crime was pointed out as one of the major objectives. The Committee fully endorsed this objective—see Recommendation (4)—and suggested further expansion of the collection of data with reference to the Part II offenses so as to achieve more complete coverage for the urban areas and to include also the rural population—see Recommendations (5) and (6).

Several issues are involved in the presentation of these general crime statistics, and the Committee considered four of these as especially important. The UCR's analyze separately offenses reported for the urban and the rural areas and present crime rates, estimated crime totals and trends. The Committee discussed the desirability of this type of presentation and agreed that this analysis is very meaningful and should by all means be retained. But the following questions arise: (1) The question pertaining to the division of the United States population into urban and rural; (2) the question of the population base used for the computation of the crime rates; (3) the method of arriving at estimated totals for the entire United States on the basis of the available reports, which give criminal offenses only for part of the country; and (4) the method used in the presentation of trends. It can immediately be seen that especially the first 3 of these issues are very much interrelated, since all 3 of them revolve around the availability of sufficiently recent and accurate population figures. Therefore, although they will be handled separately for the sake of simplicity of presentation, it will be noticed that they all go back to one and the same basic problem.

#### *Rural Versus Urban Criminality*

The major problem involved in analyzing criminality on the basis of reports by rural and urban areas was pointed out in the tentative agenda drawn up by the FBI for the work of this Committee, namely, that the rapid trend toward urbanization, combined with the trend toward suburban living, leads to a situation where areas which administratively are rural, are in reality inhabited by urban people. Thus part of the crimes attributed to the rural population because they are reported by police departments which are rural according to their organization, are in reality committed by city people. This is especially damaging for the accuracy of the crime rates; since these are generally higher for the urban areas, a considerable amount of distortion may result. This may be one of the explanations for the

recently apparent relatively more rapid increase in rural criminality as reported in the UCR's. In the above-mentioned agenda, the FBI itself raised the question whether it should not perhaps "resort to a reliable sample for rural crime reporting."

The Committee discussed the substitution of a sampling technique in rural crime reporting for the present method, which attempts to obtain full information on rural criminality, and advises against the change, at least for the reporting of crimes known to the police. The main reason for this stand of the Committee was its desire to preserve the present general objective of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program to collect full information on criminality in the United States. Instead, the Committee recommends making use of the new analytical category introduced by the Bureau of the Census in its 1950 decennial census, viz., Standard Metropolitan Areas.

Standard Metropolitan Areas are generally speaking urban in nature and contain a minimum of population which still adheres to the rural way of life. At the same time these areas are made up of governmental units, i. e., cities and counties (in New England cities and towns). Thus they do not cut across the areas for which police crime reports are available and the population figures can thus be used for the needs of police crime statistics. The Bureau of the Census was consulted in this matter, and it was found that the Census plans to continue the use of the Standard Metropolitan Areas in future censuses.

For the population living outside of the Standard Metropolitan Areas [1] the present differentiation into urban and rural communities should be continued, making use of the 1950 census definitions of these terms, which differ slightly from the earlier ones. It should be noted that no use can be made at this point of the category of "urban fringe," introduced by the census in 1950, since the areas assigned to this category cut across the political or administrative boundaries and consequently cannot be used for the tabulation of police data.

***Matters Discussed* (*3*):** The Committee discussed the possibility of substituting a sampling method for the present collection of criminal statistics for rural areas for crimes known to the police and advises against the change.

***Recommendation* (*16*):** The Committee recommends the following plan for the analysis of the crime data into rural and urban. The population of the area of the United States should be divided into three types of communities:

[1] According to the United States 1950 census, of a population of about 150 million, 84 million were living in Standard Metropolitan Areas, and according to a 1956 sample study by the Bureau of the Census, of the approximately 164 million in 1956, 96 million were living in Standard Metropolitan Areas.

1. Standard Metropolitan Areas as established by the Bureau of Census for the 1950 census and as these may be further revised by that Bureau.

2. Urban communities, that is, generally speaking communities with more than 2,500 inhabitants. More specifically the current (1950) Census definition should be used. The urban population which is not comprised within the Standard Metropolitan Areas would be taken care of in this category.

3. Rural population, again in accordance with the current (1950) census definition. This would amount to the total rural population except for the small part which is included in the Standard Metropolitan Areas. It is believed that this would give for the United States the rural population in the truest sense of that word, for which statistical data is currently available.

At the request of the Committee this plan has been tested by the Statistical Section of the FBI for the States of Illinois and Maryland. Tabulations were prepared in accordance with the three suggested categories, and although the Committee did not feel it necessary to pursue this plan in all final detail, the experience gained showed that the plan is workable for the tabulation of the crime data received from the cooperating police departments. The FBI personnel concerned was also agreed on the workability of the plan, which, was likewise discussed with personnel of the Census Bureau and the tentative reaction there was also favorable as to the feasibility of the plan from the point of view of the census data. For the exploratory tabulations for the States of Illinois and Maryland and the respective Standard Metropolitan Areas, see Appendix 2.

The advantages of this plan for estimating the crime totals, which will be discussed under the pertinent subtitle, will be mentioned there.

### *Crime Rates*

A considerable amount of the information appearing in the UCR's is converted into crime rates, with the population of the areas covered by the reports serving as the base. The FBI's proposed agenda for this Committee contains the statement: "The rates are calculated for the purpose of furnishing a yardstick with which to assist local administrators in measuring the current magnitude of the police problem at hand." The Committee felt it hardly necessary to argue the importance of the computation of rates, which are not only desirable but often crucial for the meaningfulness of statistical data of this nature.

And yet, the question of the crime rates has heretofore been one of the most difficult problems for the UCR's to cope with and has

probably been the most frequent subject for criticism. The reason for the difficulty is that the official population figures used by the FBI are the decennial United States Census figures, which, with every additional year further away from the census-taking, become further and further removed from reality. The differential rate of population growth in various communities makes communities with a rapid rate of growth appear exaggeratedly criminalistic in terms of the rates of offenses reported by the police. Conversely, the slower-growing communities are apt to appear in a favorable light toward the end of the decade. Thus, when the population basis is changed with the new census figures becoming available, sudden drastic upward or downward shifts in the crime rates appear for some areas.

The Committee recommends against using the decennial census figures except for the year of the census. It feels that official annual population estimates, based on sample studies and other techniques should be used instead. This is especially suitable for the purpose of the crime statistics since the introduction of the new analytical categories in the most recent United States census, especially the category of Standard Metropolitan Areas, which was discussed under the preceding subtitle in connection with rural-urban analyses.

The following annual estimates appear to be available from the Bureau of the Census: First of all there is, of course, an annual estimate for the total United States population, and there are such estimates for the individual States. Moreover, annual estimates are available for the total population of the Standard Metropolitan Areas and for the total urban and rural populations outside of the Standard Metropolitan Areas. It would probably also be possible to obtain an annual estimate for the population of all metropolitan areas of 100,000 and over. The Committee gained the impression that with not too much of an additional budgetary outlay, the Bureau of the Census could supply the Department of Justice with annual population estimates for the Standard Metropolitan Areas on an individual basis, if so requested.

The Committee discussed the feasibility of obtaining annual population estimates for various communities from other than official governmental sources. Many such estimates are available [1] and are being widely used, e. g., in business. The Committee would limit itself, however, to the tentative suggestion to the FBI that the possibility of resorting to that kind of estimates be explored.

As a result of the study reflected in the above discussion, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

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[1] See, e. g., U. S. Bureau of the Census. "Local Population Estimates Prepared by State and City Agencies: 1957–58." *Current Population Reports-Population Estimates*, Series p. 25, No. 178, June 27, 1958.

***Recommendation* (*17*):** In view of the differential population growth in various communities, the decennial census figures should not be used for the computation of the crime rates beyond the year to which they pertain. Instead, the available annual estimates by the Bureau of the Census should be used. It is felt that the plan for utilizing in the rural-urban analyses the analytical categories recently introduced by the Bureau of the Census would prove of value also in the computation of the crime rates. It is hereby also recommended that the FBI further explore the possibility of obtaining more detailed annual estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

***Tentative Suggestion* (*3*):** The possibility of using annual population estimates by other than governmental agencies should be explored.

### *Estimating the Totals*

In spite of the remarkably high degree of cooperation by the police departments in supplying the Uniform Crime Reporting Program with crime data, complete coverage can hardly ever be expected in a program of this sort.

There is a natural interest in having figures for the total amount of crime in the entire country or in a given community, calculated on the basis of the amount of crime reported by the cooperating departments. Besides, since not necessarily the same police departments respond each year, the estimated totals gain in importance as the figures which are to be used for comparisons from year to year and as the basis for the calculation of trends. The only other method that might be used for the latter purposes instead of using the estimated totals would be to exclude from the entire time series those communities which have failed to respond even once, but this would tend to reduce the reporting universe unnecessarily. The use of estimated totals suggests itself whenever one or several segments of the unit under study fail to report.

The FBI has for a long time resorted to estimating certain totals in the UCR's. The Committee was informed by the staff members about the various ways used in the past to achieve this. There is no point in recounting the former methods here or the changes which gradually took place. It is necessary, however, to describe briefly the currently-used method in arriving at such estimates.

Each year, after the reports on the Part I offenses have been received from the cooperating departments for the entire year, a comparison is made between the number of offenses for the current year and the number of offenses reported the previous year. The comparison is always based on the information supplied by those depart-

ments which responded both years. The comparison is made separately for the rural and urban areas and for the eight offenses which make up Part I. Percentage differences are noted and are considered indications of trends. Then the estimated number of offenses for the previous year, each offense type, rural and urban separately, are increased or decreased, depending on the established trend. Addition of the 16 figures obtained gives the estimated total of "major crimes" for the entire country for the given year. The Committee labelled this method of obtaining estimates of the totals, Method A. It will be noted that the estimate for a given year is derived from the estimate for the previous year, and so on. The year which served as the basis for this continuing series of estimates was, and still is, 1947. In that year extensive studies were made to arrive at the estimate.

Method A is not, however, the only method involved in the production of the estimated totals. Later in the year, after the estimated totals arrived at by Method A have been published, a more intensive study, which is impossible prior to publication because of the imminence of the deadline, is made. Estimated urban and rural totals are developed separately. For arriving at the estimated totals of urban crime, the following steps are taken: The cities, divided into 6 groups by size, are taken separately by groups for the 9 geographic divisions of the country. This makes 54 units. The offenses reported by the police departments for each one of these units are then tabulated. If not all departments have responded, the figure for each one of the offenses is increased accordingly.

On the basis of the previous decennial census figures, the total number of offenses is estimated proportionately to the part of the population for which the reports have come in. Since, as indicated above, the 8 Part I offenses are handled separately, this produces eight times 54, that is, 432 figures, the sum-total of which gives the estimated total of urban criminality for the entire country. For the rural area the separation into nine geographic divisions is not used. Experience has shown that the differences between the regions are so slight that there is no point in using them. Of course, there is no grouping by size of communities. Thus the estimated total for rural crime is arrived at simply by comparing the number of offenses reported for the portion of the rural population represented by the cooperating departments and the total rural population. Heretofore, again, the previous decennial figures have been used. The Committee labeled this method of arriving at the estimated totals, Method B.

The use made of the figures arrived at by Method B is as follows: These figures are used at the time of the calculation of the estimate for the next year as a supplementary step in Method A, but for the

purpose of clarity of presentation this was not mentioned when the latter method was described. One might say that the figures arrived at by Method B serve as a control device in the sense of comparing with them the figures arrived at by Method A. As the staff pointed out, usually no appreciable discrepancy appears.

The main device for making adjustments, if the above-mentioned control device should indicate the need for such, is the use of a correction factor. This correction factor was developed on the basis of an intensive study of the rural crime reporting, which was undertaken also in 1947. In this study, the rural crime figures obtained from communities which were known to have excellent crime reporting were compared with the overall rural figures received from all over the country. Considerable under-reporting was discovered especially for two offenses: Larceny and auto theft. Since that time the rural crime estimates have been "blown up" by injecting the correction factor for larcenies and auto thefts. In 1947 this correction factor amounted to 150 and 100 percent respectively for the 2 offenses. In view of the general improvement in rural crime reporting, it was felt in time, however, that the correction factor should be less, and it is now considerably lower than in 1947.

One of the main objections to the current procedure, as described above, is that the estimated totals of major crimes, as published for a particular year, are not based on the reports of the offenses known to the police for that year, except insofar as the latter are used to calculate the percentage increases and decreases (trend) in the separate crime categories and these are then applied to the estimate of the previous year. It will be recalled that each year, as described above, after publication of the bulletin containing the major crime estimates, the Bureau develops by means of Method B the major crime estimates for the same year on the basis of the crime reports for that year. This calculation is not published, but is used as a control device in calculating the estimate for the next year. This procedure should be discarded, since it is not and probably should not be published in the UCR's in view of the nature of the publication, and secondly, because it injects a certain amount of arbitrariness even if this arbitrariness is applied on the basis of the best judgment of the expert staff thoroughly familiar with the quality of the reports coming in from the police departments.

The current procedure could also be interpreted as follows: In view of the impending deadlines, the major crime estimates are published on the basis of the calculation here referred to as Method A. The reports from the local departments for the given year are really analyzed only after publication of the bulletin and are used in the computation of the estimates for the next year. Since the figure for the current year is already published, the FBI is constrained by it

and injects the necessary correction suggested by the results of Method B, by manipulation of the rural "correction factor" and of percentage increases and decreases. In spite of the fact that this procedure is based on the best judgment of experts, and in spite of the fact that when taken over a period of years it probably does give a reasonably accurate picture of crime, it can hardly be justified statistically as a permanent procedure.

The Committee feels that in view of the above, the currently-used method for computation of the crime estimates, while having merit in the past, should now be changed. The reason for recommending the change, stated more generally, is the fact that the amount of statistical manipulation in back of the figures which are currently presented in the UCR's as major crime totals are unnecessarily complicated and too many; a more direct and simple procedure should be substituted. The calculations involving estimates between the reports submitted by the police department, and the figures finally published in the UCR's should be as few, as simple and as clear as possible, and should be briefly described in the bulletins.

Another point which the Committee would like to make is that the estimates of the total crimes in the Nation, made on the basis of the total number of offenses submitted by the reporting departments all over the country, separately by urban and rural police, are based on the assumption that the portions of the population for which no reports were received have the same crime rates as those for which reports were received. It seems to be safer to estimate the offenses for the nonreporting sections of the country individually by separate States rather than for the country as a whole or for geographic divisions. Presumably, the situation with regard to criminality within individual States is somewhat more homogeneous than in the country as a whole. Law enforcement is a State matter, as is criminal legislation. A national total which is a composite of State totals, which in turn are computed on the basis of the portions of the State which actually reported the offenses is therefore a better estimate. The same would apply, of course, to the various components of the total, such as city crimes, rural crimes, or any specific category of crime. It is believed that under the procedure discussed in "Rural Versus Urban Criminality," such computation on the basis of States will be quite convenient and feasible.

***Recommendation* (*18*)**: In computing the estimated totals of major crimes the procedure suggested under the heading "*Rural Versus Urban Criminality*" should be utilized. Offenses known to the police should be computed from the police reports for the Standard Metropolitan Areas, for the rest of the urban population and for the rural population within each State (1950 United States census definitions).

The number of reported offenses should then be proportionately increased to take care of the unreported portions, if any, of these same categories within each State. The sum total of the estimates for the States thus obtained will give the national estimate for the given year. It is hoped that wherever available the annual population estimates by the United States census will be substituted for the currently-used decennial census figures.

The Committee has encountered the opinion on the part of some of the resource persons with whom these matters were discussed, that in addition to the estimates of the totals, the totals of actually-reported figures should be more prominently displayed in the UCR's. The reasoning behind this suggestion is that the estimated totals, even if the methods employed in arriving at these estimates are described, still represent a figure which does not, so to say, actually exist, but is derived on the basis of certain statistical manipulations. Presumably, there would be a certain advantage in having the figure which actually represents the known offenses more closely associated with the estimated data. This means that, in addition to the estimates of the totals, the actual figures based on addition of all the crimes known to the police, both urban and rural, should be given. In view of the very considerable size of the population which actually does report, especially the city population, these figures, although not giving the total picture countrywise, would still be of great significance.

***Recommendation (19)*:** In view of the remarkable coverage for offenses known to the police, the actual figures representing the total number of offenses committed in the United States, both rural and urban, are very significant and should be presented more prominently and more accessibly.

### *The Trends*

Indication of the trends in crime is a traditional part of the Uniform Crime Reports. Heretofore the trends were usually indicated by giving the figures or rates for the current and the previous year. Occasionally comparisons of a broader scope appeared, often very illuminating.

In the very beginning of its work the Committee discussed this matter of measuring trends with the staff of the FBI, and found that the staff had already discussed and was contemplating replacing the comparisons of the 2 most recent years by comparisons of the latest available figures with the averages of several years. The Annual Bulletin for 1957 contains several instances of such comparisons with the averages of the previous 5 years.

The Committee feels that wherever possible comparisons with more than 1 year should be made. The reasons for this recommendation are quite obvious. A previous year can be a year of especially high crime rates in general, or with reference to certain specific offenses. Or, on the contrary, it can be an unusually low year. If the previous year happens to be low, the figures for the current year will be interpreted as a trend in the direction of increased criminality. If the figures for the past year happen to be unusually high, the year under consideration will indicate a trend in the direction of lesser criminality. It is perfectly obvious that such conclusions can be very misleading, because regardless of its relationship to the previous year, the year under consideration may in reality fit very neatly into a longer-range trend in criminality, which might be just the opposite, or considerably different from, the one indicated by the comparison with the 1 single previous year. Comparisons with averages of several years will therefore be much more sound in most instances.

The technique which should be used in computing these averages probably will be dictated by the particular set of statistical data. Five-year averages suggest themselves as a convenient measure. Generally speaking, one would probably think in terms of average rates rather than absolute figures. It goes without saying that further comparisons, going beyond the 5-year averages, might be extremely illuminating as the series grows. Comparisons with 10-year and 20-year averages or the average of the entire preceding series might be in order, of course, one has to keep in mind changes that may have occurred in the statistical categories or in definitions; such changes are bound to occur in a series of some length. Thus one should not be swayed so far by the desire to make comparisons of this type as to overlook the fact that the data might not lend themselves to such comparisons. Moreover, it should be kept in mind that the registering of offenses by the local police departments and their reporting of these offenses improve with time, and the figures may therefore not be quite comparable. All these considerations should be carefully weighed in deciding on the use of one or the other type of comparison.

***Recommendation* (*20*):** In the tabulations designed to demonstrate trends in the number of offenses, comparisons with more than only the previous year are recommended. The exact number of preceding years to be used for the purposes of such comparisons should probably be determined in each individual case, depending on the nature of the comparison and the nature of the data in question.

*Present Data Gathering Versus Sampling*

The Committee has considered the proposal that the UCR's resort to some sampling procedure rather than attempt, as heretofore, to collect information on crimes for the entire country. After carefully considering the advantages and disadvantages of both procedures, the Committee has reached the conclusion that the present procedure should be retained. The main argument in favor of this is the remarkable coverage by now achieved by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program in its statistical series of offenses known to the police (Pt. I offenses). Assuming that the trend toward increased coverage continues, more or less complete reporting will be a reality in a very few years.

In favor of a sampling procedure is of course the argument that a carefully drawn stratified sample would give a statistically more accurate picture than incomplete reporting for the total area. Moreover, handling of a small, although adequate, sample would be a much less extensive operation than the present program. Against the sampling procedure is the argument that all it would accomplish is a series of estimates for the country as a whole and, perhaps, for some major subdivisions. The nature of the program implies, however, a different and more extensive purpose. The cooperating police departments, various governmental agencies and the public in general are interested in the crime figures for individual communities, counties, towns, States, etc., assembled in such a way that meaningful comparisons are possible and trends can be discerned.

The Committee is aware of the fact that beginning with 1956 the Children's Bureau has been using a sampling procedure for its Juvenile Court Statistics. This is based on the Current Population Survey Sample developed by the Bureau of the Census. Of course, the Children's Bureau's statistical series has never had from the juvenile courts anything like the response the FBI has from the police departments in its "offenses known to the police" series.

It should be remembered, of course, that in addition to the tabulations based on the reported Part I offenses, the UCR's also publish figures which are based on much less complete reporting. The outstanding example of this are the arrest data by age, sex and race, which in the 1957 Annual Bulletin, for example, were based on reports from 1,473 cities with a 1950 population of 40,176,369. As long as the analyses of the data are limited in their reference to that particular population, the procedure is sound. The moment a generalization is made, however, which implies that these observations can be extended to the urban population of the United States as a whole, the procedure is exposed to the criticism that a representative stratified sample would produce a statistically much more sound picture.

With reference to all such tabulations, therefore, either 1 of 2 courses of action suggests itself. Either a definite attempt should be made by the FBI, with the assistance of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, to build up the reporting so as to achieve more or less complete coverage, comparable to that for "offenses known to the police," or a sampling technique should be resorted to.

***Matters Discussed (4):*** Present procedures in collecting data for the Uniform Crime Reports versus sampling procedure. The consensus of the Committee is in favor of the present procedure.

***Recommendation (21):*** With reference to all tabulations in the Uniform Crime Reports which are not based on "offenses known to the police" (Pt. I offenses), for which a high degree of coverage has been built up, 1 of 2 courses should be followed: Either a definite attempt should be made to build up the reporting to achieve more or less complete coverage, comparable to that for "offenses known to the police," or a sampling technique should be resorted to. See Recommendations (5) and (6).

### *Miscellaneous Offenses*

In the course of its study the Committee received several requests for analyzing certain offenses with a view to their reclassification within the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The suggestion that arson, which presently is included among "all other offenses" in Part II, should be moved to Part I was given careful consideration. In view of the new methods suggested by the Committee for tabulating offenses *in lieu* of the present Part I, a recommendation that arson should be moved to Part I has, of course, lost its point. That arson is not a suitable offense to be used for the purposes of an index of crime is too obvious to require explanation here. Whether it is desirable to have arson included in the group labeled offenses of special importance to the police is questionable and, besides, in accordance with the Committee's general recommendation, should be decided by the staff of the Bureau in consultation with the police authorities. The only change that might be considered, therefore, is placing arson as a named offense in the "General United States Crime Statistics." Then the question would be whether it should be classified as a crime known to the police or as an offense reported on the basis of arrest. The latter issue should again be decided in accordance with the Committee's recommendation, i. e., in consultation with the police authorities. As regards placing arson as a named offense into the "General United States Crime Statistics," the Committee did not feel that there is any par-

ticular need for doing so. The fire departments receive information about fires and study these more frequently than the police. Thus more detailed and more complete information on arson might be expected from the fire departments. The fire marshal often takes on a case of fire directly, when suspicion exists that the case involves arson. As things stand now, arson is an offense which is reported to the police both incompletely and inconsistently.

***Matters Discussed* (5):** Arson. The Committee feels that no change is indicated with reference to the present handling of arson.

The Committee also considered the suggestion that embezzlement be handled as a separate offense. Presently it is placed together with fraud as one of the categories of Part II. The Committee did not feel that this is an offense with reference to which the police can, generally speaking, do very much, or that the reporting of this offense to the police has much promise of being accurate or consistent. More than on anything else, the reporting depends on the policies of the firm or agency within which the embezzlement has taken place. Still, since fraud and embezzlement are two quite different offenses, the Committee was of the opinion that the question of their appearing in the UCR's as two distinct categories might be studied further.

***Tentative Suggestion* (4):** The question of handling fraud and embezzlement as two separate offense categories in the tabulation of the "General United States Crime Statistics" should be studied further.

## *Juvenile Offenders*

The Committee devoted a considerable amount of time to the study and discussion of the reporting of statistics on juvenile offenders.

The general issue was raised to what extent the introduction of the concept of juvenile delinquency into the law enforcement system of a state affects the principles involved in the reporting of offenses known to the police. The laws introducing the juvenile courts define juvenile delinquency as not being a crime, and a juvenile who is adjudged delinquent is generally not a criminal in accordance with the law. What effect does this have on the reporting of offenses before the identity of the offender has been established, since, if the latter turns out to be a juvenile, there is no crime under the law? What might be termed the material damage is there, but crime does not consist of an overt act alone; *mens rea*, either in the form of intent or culpable negligence,

must also be present. Since the law does not consider a juvenile capable of committing a crime, this "inner element" is lacking. It is true that also in the case of offenses by adults it sometimes turns out after the offense has been reported, that no crime was committed or a crime different from the one originally reported has actually taken place. But in the adult cases this is a matter of "human error," in spite of which crimes known to the police are considered the best statistics for the purposes of a crime index. In the case of a juvenile, however, it is presumably a matter of principle.

Having discussed this issue, the Committee felt that there is no sufficient basis for a change in current procedures, since in juvenile cases, just as in adult cases, the violations of the rights of people are recorded as they become known to the police and are later reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The Committee discussed the resolution adopted by the International Juvenile Officers' Association at its Annual Conference in Milwaukee on May 23, 1958. This resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, research has revealed the inadequacy of Uniform Terminology in the area of Juvenile Control; and

WHEREAS, the International Juvenile Officers' Association is desirous of promoting a system of uniform terminology and reporting that will be in the best interest of the public, interested agencies and the members of this association: NOW THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED, That this association recommend the following changes and additions be made in the manual of Uniform Crime Reporting as distributed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a medium for the collection of facts and statistics in the area of juvenile control:

1. That thefts under $50 be removed from Part I and placed in Part II.
2. That the offenses of Escapees, Runaways, Truancy, and Vandalism be added to Part II.
3. That age grouping be extended, reaching down from the 15th year, by year and extended through 10 years and younger.
4. That a new table be added to show the handling of nonoffenders, i. e., Lost Children, Witnesses, Victims, and Neglected Children.
5. That a new table be added to show police disposition of all children handled, i. e., Released-Delinquency Not Sustained, Warned, Referred to Probation Department of Juvenile Court, and other dispositions.
6. That space be made available to show the actual number of children handled for offenses, actual number of children handled for nonoffenses, and the actual number of children placed in detention, . . .

As may be remembered, this action of the International Juvenile Officers' Association was mentioned earlier in this Report (p. 21) and reference was made to the erroneous interpretation of the information contained in the UCR's.

As to the specific recommendations made in this resolution, the Committee reached the following conclusions. The suggestion contained in No. 1 is being taken care of by the new plan recommended

in the section on "Classification of Offenses." If adopted, this will result in a generally somewhat different presentation of data.

With reference to suggestions Nos. 2–6, with the exception of vandalism in No. 2, the Committee feels that these data are not at the present time being handled in the UCR's because the entire area from which they stem has not so far been considered the proper subject for the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The Committee is of the opinion that the data mentioned in the resolution is important, but whether the FBI should extend its activities into collection and analysis of statistics of this type should depend entirely on a policy decision of the FBI itself.

As to the question of vandalism, in keeping with its general recommendation—see Recommendation (12)—the Committee feels that the issue of singling out vandalism from the category of "all other offenses" should be decided by the staff of the FBI in consultation with the police authorities.

More specifically the Committee feels, e. g., that the offenses mentioned under No. 2 (except vandalism) are not criminal code offenses but rather juvenile delinquencies, and as was stated above, their inclusion into the scope of the UCR's is a policy decision for the FBI to evaluate and make. This is even more the case with reference to the items mentioned under No. 4, which are not even offenses but matters from the area of child welfare.

***Matters Discussed (6)***: The Committee did not consider it necessary to make any specific recommendations with regard to the collection and reporting of data on offenders in the juvenile age bracket, believing that the FBI's entering into the juvenile field on a more intensive and extended basis would take the Uniform Crime Reporting Program outside of its originally planned and presently observed scope, which is a policy matter for decision by the FBI itself.

### *Various Editorial Matters*

In the course of this study the Committee and its individual members on many occasions discussed various editorial questions involved in the publication of the UCR's with the staff responsible for the production of this publication. Some of the points raised were matters of opinion which could be handled in various ways. Other suggestions were readily accepted by the staff and, as a matter of fact, have already been incorporated in the issue of the Bulletin which

appeared since the Committee began its work. The Committee does not feel that a list of these items needs to be included in this report since they are not of a general nature but involve mostly questions of better organization and presentation of the materials.

Perhaps the essence of most of these suggestions could be summed up in the following statement. The UCR's are read by persons of varied backgrounds and interests. The police officer, the newspaperman, the scholar might be mentioned as typical consumers. Each of these approaches the information contained in the reports from a different point of view, with a different set of requirements in mind. While this enhances the importance of the UCR's, it places a heavy responsibility on the staff producing them, in the sense that the information has to be presented clearly and succinctly, with the least chance for misunderstanding and misinterpretation. In spite of the space this may require, it is necessary to have in each issue a statement on the essentials of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and frequent references in the text to the principles and policies appearing in this statement. The staff engaged in the production of the UCR's should be complimented for having been alert to this need, and on the whole this problem has been handled very satisfactorily. The Committee feels, however, that the staff should be supported in the continuance of this indispensible feature of the publication. It is felt that if the Committee's recommendation to limit the publication of the bulletins to one annual issue is accepted, the handling of this explanatory material about the Uniform Crime Reporting Program will be even more effective.

# A Permanent Technical Consultant Committee

In the course of its study the Consultant Committee gradually arrived at the conclusion that it would be advisable to have a committee made up of persons well versed in criminal statistics which would be available whenever needed by the FBI staff engaged in the production of the Uniform Crime Reports. This recommendation should not be interpreted as self-aggrandizement by the Consultant Committee. It grew out of the recognition of the extreme usefulness of the discussions with the Committee members to the Bureau staff. This feeling was repeatedly expressed by the staff. Nor should it be interpreted as an attempt on the part of this Committee to perpetuate itself. The thought of suggesting themselves for such a permanent technical committee is far from the minds of the present consultants.

Two questions arise in connection with the possible establishment of such a permanent technical consultant committee; namely, why there should be such a technical consultant committee when the Bureau already has a professional staff engaged in the production of the Reports, and how creation of such a committee can be justified when there already exists a special committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

As to the first of the two questions, the functions of a technical consultant committee as compared to those of the Bureau staff would consist in: (*a*) Supplying the broader and more detached perspective of the outsider who is familiar with the field but is not himself engaged in the publication of the document; and (*b*) providing a more independent critical evaluation of the procedures used.

Compared to the committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the technical consultant committee would be made up of persons trained and professionally engaged in the practical and scientific use of criminal statistics rather than representing primarily the administrative interests of the police in the Uniform Crime Reports. The importance of the committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police is in no way questioned by the suggestion that a permanent technical consultant committee be established.

It is felt that a more or less permanent committee of this type would offer considerable advantages over *ad hoc* committees, appointed as the need arises, since the membership of the permanent committee would gradually accumulate a more thorough and intimate knowledge of the problems faced by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

It is envisaged that the permanent technical consulting committee would meet and study matters related to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as and when requested by the staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

***Recommendation*** **(22)**: A permanent technical consultant committee should be established to be available to the Bureau staff for consultation whenever needed.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLTON F. CHUTE,
STANLEY R. SCHROTEL,
PETER P. LEJINS, *Chairman*,
*Consultant Committee on*
*Uniform Crime Reporting.*

SEPTEMBER 29, 1958.

# Appendix I

*Proposed Agenda*

*by FBI*

*for*

*Consultant Committee*

*November 1957*

Uniform Crime Reporting has been in existence since 1930, and over the years great strides have been made in this area of criminal statistics through the cooperation of local police and the FBI working together. However, problems in connection with the collection and publication of the data inherently abiding in this program suggest the time has come when a committee of three authorities in the field of criminal statistics, be employed in a consultant capacity by the FBI to review the project as it now stands for the purpose of making suggestions. These suggestions may cover any phase of the collection or publication of the data that comes to mind in light of the experience gained thus far. The following agenda is presented as a suggestion only and any other matters which appear pertinent for discussion should be frankly considered.

**(1) Population sources**

All rates published in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin are based on the latest United States Bureau of the Census decennial census figures. The rates are calculated for the purpose of furnishing a yardstick with which to assist local administrators in measuring the current magnitude of the police problem at hand. In an effort to indicate the trend in crime from one year to the next, the FBI has presented in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin other tabulations showing the offenses reported by a group of cities during the 2 or more years under study. Any communities known to have changed in their reporting procedure during any of the years under study are eliminated from the calculations. Should the FBI continue to publish crime tables as they now do? Is there some method available to take into account intracensal population changes?

### (2) Rural crime reporting

In the past two decades there have been shifts in the population that appear to affect crime reporting. Many areas that were strictly rural in character now contain highly urbanized fringe areas adjacent to municipalities. Silver Spring and Bethesda, Md., just out of Washington, D. C., are typical examples. These growing fringe areas are still *rural according to police jurisdiction*, but their environmental structure is urban. Generally, urban crime rates are substantially higher than those in the strictly rural areas. This gives rise to the question as to whether this shift in population does not tend to distort the so-called rural crime rates to the extent that they may be inflated by the reporting of rural police agencies covering these increasingly urbanized fringe areas. Should the FBI attempt to resort to a reliable sample for rural crime reporting, the sample to represent areas that are popularly considered rural eliminating those classified by the Census Bureau as urbanized fringe areas in metropolitan districts?

### (3) Part I offense classes

Does the experience in crime reporting to date indicate a need for further changes in the Part I offense classifications? One such change has been recently made upon the recommendation of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. That involved the elimination of statutory rape from the rape classification.

For example: Other possible areas for consideration involve manslaughter-by-negligence and larceny. The FBI conducts a constant program of correspondence with contributing agencies in an effort to bring about uniformity in these classifications. In spite of such educational and corrective activity by the FBI for almost three decades many departments continue to report in the manslaughter-by-negligence classification the action of grand juries as distinguished from the results of police investigation. Under present arrangements a lack of uniformity in the manslaughter-by-negligence classification may be expected to continue indefinitely. The question is raised as to the significance of this classification from the criminal statistics standpoint as well as from the police standpoint.

Basically, the manslaughter-by-negligence classification represents traffic fatalities attributable to culpable negligence. The question may be raised as to whether this is important. Is not the important thing to the police and the public the number of traffic fatalities that occur as distinguished from the number attributable to the vague

term, culpable negligence? The National Safety Council tabulates and publishes traffic fatality data.

The FBI appears to be waging an almost endless battle to insure that reporting police agencies include minor thefts in their offenses known data. Some have expressed the thought this classification should be limited to felony larcenies, but this term is far from uniform among the States. Included in the problem of uniformity in the larceny classification would be the efforts of the FBI to include bicycle thefts. It is admittedly difficult to determine when a bicycle is actually stolen and when it is borrowed by some other child. Also, a substantial portion of larcenies represent thefts of auto accessories and personal property taken from automobiles. It has been found very difficult in some cases to distinguish whether a hubcap or license plate was lost and reported stolen merely for insurance purposes or was actually stolen. Bicycle thefts, auto accessories, and other thefts from automobiles in 1956 represented over 50 percent of all the larcenies. Approximately one-seventh of the larcenies represented property under $5 in value. Should the larceny classification be limited to thefts over $100, or would this merely shift the problem to one of obtaining uniformity in the value placed upon property stolen? Should the larceny classification be eliminated altogether except possibly for purse snatchings? One possibility would be to eliminate larceny from the Part I offense classification and to change the robbery classification to "robbery and purse snatching."

# Appendix II

*Exploratory Sample Tabulations of Population and Offenses Known to the Police, Utilizing Standard Metropolitan Areas—Prepared for the Committee by the Statistical Section of the FBI*

*Explanation:* These sample tabulations have a twofold purpose. (1) They demonstrate the manner in which the crime reporting area of the country may be divided into three segments; (*a*) Standard Metropolitan Areas (SMA), (*b*) urban communities outside any SMA, and (*c*) rural areas. (2) They indicate the procedure which may be followed in arriving at State totals. They are not shown here to illustrate the exact format of tables to be published in the future. As an expedient, these tables show one figure for all the so-called Part I offenses and of course in actual tabulations this information would be presented separately as to individual offense categories. Hence, the only significance the following tables have is that of their serving as an illustration for the new methodology. They certainly should not be used as substantive statistical material for any kind of comparisons or as a basis for any kind of conclusions.

## A. ILLINOIS

| *Area* | *Population* | |
|---|---|---|
| SMA 026 Chicago, Ill | 5, 495, 364 | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Evanston, Ill | 73, 641 | 1, 376 |
| Oak Park, Ill | 63, 529 | 553 |
| Chicago, Ill | 3, 620, 962 | 47, 368 |
| Cicero, Ill | 67, 544 | 1, 022 |
| Berwyn, Ill | 51, 280 | 468 |
| East Chicago, Ind | 54, 263 | 1, 916 |
| Gary, Ind | 133, 911 | 4, 910 |
| Hammond, Ind | 87, 594 | 3, 095 |
| Joliet, Ill | 51, 601 | 977 |
| Aurora, Ill | 50, 576 | 843 |
| Maywood, Ill | 27, 473 | 325 |
| Elgin, Ill | 44, 223 | 489 |

## A. ILLINOIS—Continued

| *Area* | *Population* | |
|---|---|---|
| **SMA 026 Chicago, Ill.—Continued** | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Waukegan, Ill | 38, 946 | 929 |
| Lake County, Ill | 80, 640 | 721 |
| Barrington, Ill | 4, 209 | 37 |
| Highwood, Ill | 3, 813 | 57 |
| Lake Forest, Ill | 7, 819 | 107 |
| Libertyville, Ill | 5, 425 | 74 |
| Mundelein, Ill | 3, 189 | 54 |
| North Chicago, Ill | 8, 628 | 321 |
| Zion, Ill | 8, 950 | 161 |
| Cook County, Ill | 150, 637 | 978 |
| Arlington Heights, Ill | 8, 768 | 110 |
| Bellwood, Ill | 8, 746 | 169 |
| Blue Island, Ill | 17, 622 | 346 |
| Brookfield, Ill | 15, 472 | 215 |
| Calumet City, Ill | 15, 799 | 936 |
| Chicago Heights, Ill | 24, 551 | 866 |
| Des Plaines, Ill | 14, 994 | 331 |
| Elmwood Park, Ill | 18, 801 | 354 |
| Evergreen Park, Ill | 10, 531 | 297 |
| Forest Park, Ill | 14, 969 | 182 |
| Glencoe, Ill | 6, 980 | 95 |
| Glenview, Ill | 6, 142 | 167 |
| Hinsdale, Ill | 8, 676 | 52 |
| Homewood, Ill | 5, 887 | 137 |
| Kenilworth, Ill | 2, 789 | 29 |
| La Grange, Ill | 12, 002 | 248 |
| La Grange Park, Ill | 6, 176 | 56 |
| Lansing, Ill | 8, 682 | 73 |
| Lincolnwood, Ill | 3, 072 | 121 |
| Lyons, Ill | 6, 120 | 120 |
| Markham, Ill | 2, 753 | 12 |
| Melrose Park, Ill | 13, 366 | 335 |
| Midlothian, Ill | 3, 216 | 19 |
| Mount Prospect, Ill | 4, 009 | 14 |
| Norridge, Ill | 3, 428 | 10 |
| Northbrook, Ill | 3, 348 | 69 |
| North Lake, Ill | 4, 361 | 133 |
| North Riverside, Ill | 3, 230 | 44 |
| Oak Lawn, Ill | 8, 751 | 308 |
| Park Forest, Ill | 8, 138 | 368 |
| Park Ridge, Ill | 16, 602 | 68 |
| Riverdale, Ill | 5, 840 | 111 |
| River Forest, Ill | 10, 823 | 158 |
| River Grove, Ill | 4, 839 | 144 |
| Riverside, Ill | 9, 153 | 90 |
| Skokie, Ill | 14, 832 | 611 |
| South Holland, Ill | 3, 247 | 19 |
| Summit, Ill | 8, 957 | 146 |
| Westchester, Ill | 4, 308 | 58 |
| Western Springs, Ill | 6, 364 | 48 |
| Wilmette, Ill | 18, 162 | 489 |
| Winnetka, Ill | 12, 105 | 193 |

## A. ILLINOIS—Continued

| *Area* | *Population* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SMA 026 Chicago, Ill.—Continued** | | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Du Page County, Ill. Clarendon Hills (2,437) included, and Bensenville (3,754) included. | 59, 134 | | 617 |
| Downers Grove, Ill. | 11, 886 | | 216 |
| Elmhurst, Ill. | 21, 273 | | 315 |
| Glen Ellyn, Ill. | 9, 524 | | 23 |
| Lombard, Ill. | 9, 817 | | 20 |
| Naperville, Ill. | 7, 013 | | 101 |
| Villa Park, Ill. | 8, 821 | | 184 |
| Wheaton, Ill. | 11, 638 | | 75 |
| Kane County, Ill. | 39, 570 | | 107 |
| Batavia, Ill. | 5, 838 | | 13 |
| Geneva, Ill. | 5, 139 | | 12 |
| St. Charles, Ill. | 6, 709 | | 120 |
| Will County, Ill. Rockdale Junction (2,820) included. | 72, 142 | | 662 |
| Lockport, Ill. | 4, 955 | | 32 |
| Lake County, Ind. | 45, 896 | | 777 |
| Crown Point, Ind. | 5, 839 | | 45 |
| Griffith, Ind. | 4, 470 | | 130 |
| Highland, Ind. | 5, 878 | | 144 |
| Hobart, Ind. | 10, 244 | | 199 |
| Munster, Ind. | 4, 753 | | 82 |
| Whiting, Ind. | 9, 669 | | 114 |
| Population and offenses represented by reports | 5, 385, 672 | (98. 0%) | 79, 120 |
| *Areas not represented:* | | | |
| Deerfield, Ill. | 3, 288 | | |
| Highland Park, Ill. | 16, 808 | | |
| Broadview, Ill. | 5, 196 | | |
| Calumet Park, Ill. | 2, 500 | | |
| Dolton, Ill. | 5, 558 | | |
| Franklin Park, Ill. | 8, 899 | | |
| Harvey, Ill. | 20, 683 | | |
| Lemont, Ill. | 2, 757 | | |
| Morton Grove, Ill. | 3, 926 | | |
| Niles, Ill. | 3, 587 | | |
| Palatine, Ill. | 4, 079 | | |
| Phoenix, Ill. | 3, 606 | | |
| Robbins, Ill. | 4, 766 | | |
| Steger, Ill. | 4, 358 | | |
| Stickney, Ill. | 3, 317 | | |
| West Chicago, Ill. | 3, 973 | | |
| Westmont, Ill. | 3, 402 | | |
| Wilmington, Ill. | 3, 354 | | |
| East Gary, Ind. | 5, 635 | | |
| | 109, 692 | (2. 0%) | |
| **Total population and total estimated offenses.** | **5, 495, 364** | **(100. 0%)** | **80, 735** |

## A. ILLINOIS--Continued

| *Area* | *Population* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SMA 034 Davenport, Iowa, Rock Island-Moline, Ill** | **234, 256** | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Davenport, Iowa | 74, 549 | | 2, 064 |
| Rock Island, Ill | 48, 710 | | 1, 064 |
| Moline, Ill | 37, 397 | | 578 |
| Rock Island County, Ill | 30, 483 | | 244 |
| East Moline, Ill | 13, 913 | | 153 |
| Silvis, Ill | 3, 055 | | 26 |
| Population and offenses represented by reports | 208, 107 | (88. 8%) | 4, 129 |
| *Areas not represented:* | | | |
| Scott County, Iowa | 26, 149 | (11. 2%) | |
| Bettendorf, Iowa (5,132) included. | | | |
| **Total population and total estimated offenses** | **234, 256** | **(100. 0%)** | **4, 650** |

| *Area* | *Population* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SMA 036 Decatur, Ill** | **98, 853** | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Decatur | 66, 269 | | 1, 651 |
| Macon County | 32, 584 | | 313 |
| **Population and offenses represented by reports** | **98, 853** | **(100. 0%)** | **1, 964** |
| *Areas not represented* | None | | |

| *Area* | *Population* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SMA 095 Peoria, Ill** | **250, 512** | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Peoria | 111, 856 | | 3, 461 |
| Peoria County | 54, 299 | | 316 |
| Chillicothe | 2, 767 | | 26 |
| Peoria Heights | 5, 425 | | 50 |
| Creve Coeur | 5, 499 | | 9 |
| East Peoria | 8, 698 | | 298 |
| Morton | 3, 693 | | 23 |
| Pekin | 21, 858 | | 249 |
| Population and offenses represented by reports | 214, 095 | (85. 5%) | 4, 432 |
| *Areas not represented:* | | | |
| Tazewell County | 32, 132 | | |
| Washington | 4, 285 | | |
| | 36, 417 | (14. 5%) | |
| **Total population and total estimated offenses** | **250, 512** | **(100. 0%)** | **5, 184** |

## A. ILLINOIS—Continued

| *Area* | *Population* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SMA 110 Rockford, Ill** | **152, 385** | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Rockford | 92, 927 | | 1, 422 |
| Loves Park | 5, 366 | | 49 |
| South Beloit | 3, 221 | | 9 |
| Population and offenses represented by reports | 101, 514 | (66. 6%) | 1, 480 |
| *Areas not represented:* | | | |
| Winnebago County | 50, 871 | (33. 4%) | |
| **Total population and total estimated offenses** | **152, 385** | **(100. 0%)** | **2, 222** |
| *Area* | *Population* | | |
| **SMA 128 Springfield, Ill** | **131, 484** | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Springfield | 81, 628 | | 1, 381 |
| Sangamon County | 49, 856 | | 285 |
| **Population and offenses represented by reports** | **131, 484** | **(100. 0%)** | **1, 666** |
| *Areas not represented* | None | | |
| *Area* | *Population* | | |
| **Illinois Urban** | **1, 241, 263** | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Cairo | 12, 123 | | 327 |
| Canton | 11, 927 | | 99 |
| Centralia | 13, 863 | | 135 |
| Collinsville | 11, 862 | | 93 |
| De Kalb | 11, 708 | | 127 |
| Dixon | 11, 523 | | 147 |
| Freeport | 22, 467 | | 284 |
| Jacksonville | 20, 387 | | 276 |
| Kewanee | 16, 821 | | 137 |
| La Salle | 12, 083 | | 91 |
| Macomb | 10, 592 | | 24 |
| Marion | 10, 459 | | 110 |
| Mattoon | 17, 547 | | 283 |
| Monmouth | 10, 193 | | 145 |
| Mount Vernon | 15, 600 | | 303 |
| Ottawa | 16, 957 | | 181 |
| Sterling | 12, 817 | | 318 |
| Streator | 16, 469 | | 131 |
| Urbana | 22, 834 | | 258 |
| Wood River | 10, 190 | | 146 |
| Alton | 32, 550 | | 628 |
| Belleville | 32, 721 | | 419 |
| Bloomington | 34, 163 | | 717 |
| Champaign | 39, 563 | | 794 |

## A. ILLINOIS—Continued

| Area | Population | |
|---|---|---|
| **Illinois Urban—Continued** | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Danville | 37,864 | 586 |
| East St. Louis | 82,295 | 1,648 |
| Granite City | 29,465 | 598 |
| Galesburg | 31,425 | 451 |
| Kankakee | 25,856 | 404 |
| Quincy | 41,450 | 500 |
| Belvidere | 9,422 | 5 |
| Benton | 7,848 | 28 |
| Bradley | 5,699 | 8 |
| Bushnell | 3,317 | 14 |
| Carmi | 5,574 | 19 |
| Chester | 5,389 | 17 |
| Christopher | 3,545 | 11 |
| East Alton | 7,290 | 163 |
| Edwardsville | 8,776 | 31 |
| Eldorado | 4,500 | |
| Flora | 5,255 | 40 |
| Galena | 4,648 | 19 |
| Galva | 2,886 | 4 |
| Geneseo | 4,325 | 3 |
| Georgetown | 3,294 | 30 |
| Gillespie | 4,105 | 8 |
| Harvard | 3,464 | 17 |
| Herrin | 9,331 | 78 |
| Highland | 4,283 | 61 |
| Hillsboro | 4,141 | 12 |
| Hoopeston | 5,992 | 38 |
| Jerseyville | 5,792 | 31 |
| Litchfield | 7,208 | 5 |
| Madison | 7,963 | 197 |
| Marseilles | 4,514 | 26 |
| Mendota | 5,129 | 51 |
| Metropolis | 6,093 | 65 |
| Morris | 6,926 | 53 |
| Morrison | 3,531 | |
| Mount Carmel | 8,732 | 113 |
| Murphysboro | 9,241 | 11 |
| Normal | 9,772 | 121 |
| Oglesby | 3,922 | 6 |
| Olney | 8,612 | 52 |
| Pana | 6,178 | 71 |
| Paris | 9,460 | 77 |

## A. ILLINOIS—Continued

| *Area* | *Population* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Illinois Urban**—Continued | | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Pinckneyville | 3,299 | | 1 |
| Pontiac | 8,990 | | 68 |
| Princeton | 5,765 | | 46 |
| Robinson | 6,407 | | 52 |
| Rochelle | 5,449 | | 30 |
| Rock Falls | 7,983 | | 68 |
| Salem | 6,459 | | 36 |
| Sandwich | 3,027 | | 40 |
| Sparta | 3,576 | | 2 |
| Spring Valley | 4,916 | | 32 |
| Staunton | 4,047 | | 60 |
| Sycamore | 5,912 | | 11 |
| Taylorville | 9,188 | | 29 |
| Tuscola | 2,960 | | 15 |
| Vandalia | 5,471 | | 27 |
| Venice | 6,226 | | 173 |
| Westville | 3,196 | | 1 |
| Woodstock | 7,192 | | 15 |
| Gibson City | 3,029 | | 1 |
| Aledo | 2,919 | | 3 |
| Carlyle | 2,669 | | 7 |
| Casey | 2,734 | | 36 |
| McLeansboro | 3,008 | | 8 |
| Nokomis | 2,544 | | 22 |
| Oregon | 3,205 | | 11 |
| Pittsfield | 3,564 | | 17 |
| Sullivan | 3,470 | | 15 |
| Farmington | 2,651 | | |
| Lewistown | 2,630 | | 3 |
| Momence | 2,644 | | 16 |
| Newton | 2,780 | | 23 |
| O'Fallon | 3,022 | | 13 |
| Rantoul | 6,387 | | 153 |
| Waterloo | 2,821 | | |
| Population and offenses represented by reports | 1,041,771 | (83.9%) | 12,879 |

## A. ILLINOIS—Continued

| Area | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Illinois Urban—Continued** | | | |
| *Areas not represented:* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Abingdon | 3,300 | | |
| Anna | 4,380 | | |
| Beardstown | 6,080 | | |
| Carbondale | 10,921 | | |
| Carlinville | 5,116 | | |
| Carterville | 2,716 | | |
| Charleston | 9,164 | | |
| Clinton | 5,945 | | |
| Crystal Lake | 4,832 | | |
| Du Quoin | 7,147 | | |
| Dwight | 2,843 | | |
| Effingham | 6,892 | | |
| Fairfield | 5,576 | | |
| Fulton | 2,706 | | |
| Greenville | 4,069 | | |
| Harrisburg | 10,999 | | |
| Havana | 4,379 | | |
| Johnston City | 4,479 | | |
| Lawrenceville | 6,328 | | |
| Lincoln | 14,362 | | |
| Paxton | 3,795 | | |
| Peru | 8,653 | | |
| Savanna | 5,058 | | |
| Shelbyville | 4,462 | | |
| Virden | 3,206 | | |
| Washington Park | 5,840 | | |
| Watseka | 4,235 | | |
| West Frankfort | 11,384 | | |
| White Hall | 3,082 | | |
| Zeigler | 2,516 | | |
| Marshall | 2,960 | | |
| Carthage | 3,214 | | |
| Monticello | 2,612 | | |
| Alorton Village | 2,547 | | |
| Brooklyn Village | 2,568 | | |
| Marengo | 2,726 | | |
| Mascoutah | 3,009 | | |
| Mount Morris | 2,709 | | |
| Rushville | 2,682 | | |
| | 199,492 | (16.1%) | |
| **Total population and total estimated offenses** | **1,241,263** | **(100.0%)** | **15,350** |

## A. ILLINOIS—Continued

| *Area* | *Population* | |
|---|---|---|
| **Illinois Rural** | **1, 576, 909** | |
| *Agencies reporting (counties):* | *Population represented* | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Adams | 23, 240 | 78 |
| Alexander | 8, 193 | 33 |
| Brown | 7, 132 | 13 |
| Bureau | 27, 030 | 104 |
| Calhoun | 6, 898 | 73 |
| Clark | 11, 668 | 16 |
| Clay | 12, 190 | 34 |
| Coles | 13, 617 | 168 |
| Crawford | 14, 730 | 102 |
| De Kalb | 20, 134 | 78 |
| Douglas | 13, 746 | 60 |
| Edgar | 13, 947 | 64 |
| Edwards | 9, 056 | 31 |
| Effingham | 14, 783 | 87 |
| Fayette | 19, 111 | 84 |
| Ford | 9, 077 | 36 |
| Franklin | 23, 392 | 67 |
| Fulton | 26, 508 | 94 |
| Gallatin | 9, 818 | 21 |
| Grundy | 12, 291 | 93 |
| Hamilton | 9, 248 | 33 |
| Hancock | 22, 576 | 112 |
| Hardin | 7, 530 | 22 |
| Henderson | 8, 416 | 29 |
| Henry | 22, 460 | 82 |
| Iroquois | 28, 113 | 67 |
| Jersey | 9, 472 | 82 |
| Kankakee | 39, 325 | 259 |
| Knox | 19, 641 | 136 |
| La Salle | 32, 935 | 96 |
| Lawrence | 14, 211 | 23 |
| Lee | 24, 928 | 31 |
| Livingston | 25, 924 | 178 |
| Logan | 16, 309 | 65 |
| McDonough | 14, 290 | 66 |
| McHenry | 32, 442 | 306 |
| McLean | 32, 642 | 125 |
| Madison | 63, 941 | 375 |
| Marion | 22, 238 | 271 |
| Mason | 10, 947 | 63 |
| Menard | 9, 639 | 66 |
| Mercer | 14, 455 | 73 |
| Monroe | 10, 461 | 8 |
| Montgomery | 18, 567 | 26 |
| Morgan | 15, 181 | 64 |
| Moultrie | 9, 701 | 94 |
| Ogle | 22, 066 | 15 |
| Perry | 11, 238 | 103 |
| Piatt | 11, 358 | 73 |
| Pike | 18, 591 | 48 |
| Putnam | 4, 746 | 11 |

## A. ILLINOIS—Continued

| Area | Population | | Pt. I offenses known |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Illinois Rural**—Continued | | | |
| *Agencies reporting (counties):* | *Population represented* | | |
| Randolph | 22,708 | | 18 |
| Richland | 8,277 | | 85 |
| St. Clair | 73,751 | | 428 |
| Schuyler | 6,931 | | 13 |
| Shelby | 19,972 | | 69 |
| Stephenson | 19,128 | | 30 |
| Vermilion | 36,733 | | 425 |
| Wabash | 5,919 | | 14 |
| Warren | 11,788 | | 44 |
| Washington | 14,460 | | 70 |
| White | 15,361 | | 112 |
| Whiteside | 22,299 | | 337 |
| Woodford | 21,335 | | 48 |
| Mount Olive | 2,401 | | 5 |
| Population and offenses represented by reports | 1,181,218 | (74.9%) | 6,066 |
| *Areas not represented (counties):* | | | |
| Bond | 10,088 | | |
| Boone | 7,648 | | |
| Carroll | 13,918 | | |
| Cass | 9,017 | | |
| Champaign | 37,316 | | |
| Christian | 23,450 | | |
| Clinton | 19,365 | | |
| Cumberland | 10,496 | | |
| De Witt | 10,919 | | |
| Greene | 15,770 | | |
| Jackson | 17,962 | | |
| Jasper | 9,486 | | |
| Jefferson | 20,292 | | |
| Jo Daviess | 16,811 | | |
| Johnson | 8,729 | | |
| Kendall | 12,115 | | |
| Macoupin | 25,335 | | |
| Marshall | 13,025 | | |
| Massac | 7,501 | | |
| Pope | 5,779 | | |
| Pulaski | 13,639 | | |
| Saline | 17,921 | | |
| Scott | 7,245 | | |
| Stark | 8,721 | | |
| Union | 16,120 | | |
| Wayne | 15,357 | | |
| Williamson | 21,636 | | |
| | 395,691 | (25.1%) | |
| **Total population and total estimated offenses** | **1,576,909** | **(100.0%)** | **8,099** |

## B. MARYLAND

| *Area* | *Population* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SMA 011 Baltimore, Md** | **1, 337, 373** | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Baltimore City | 949, 708 | | 22, 868 |
| Anne Arundel County | 107, 345 | | 2, 409 |
| Annapolis | 10, 047 | | 628 |
| Baltimore County | 270, 273 | | 6, 423 |
| **Population and offenses represented by reports** | **1, 337, 373** | **(100. 0%)** | **32, 328** |
| *Areas not represented* | None | | |
| *Area* | *Population* | | |
| **SMA 144 Washington, D. C** | **1, 464, 089** | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Washington, D. C | 802, 178 | | 16, 354 |
| Montgomery County, Md | 155, 010 | | 2, 599 |
| Rockville (6,934) included. | | | |
| Prince Georges County, Md | 148, 957 | | 3, 495 |
| Capitol Heights (2,729) included. | | | |
| Cheverly (3,318) included. | | | |
| College Park (11,170) included. | | | |
| Riverdale (5,530) included. | | | |
| Bladensburg, Md | 2, 899 | | 96 |
| Greenbelt, Md | 7, 074 | | 189 |
| Hyattsville, Md | 12, 308 | | 301 |
| Laurel, Md | 4, 482 | | 177 |
| Alexandria, Va | 61, 787 | | 2, 370 |
| Arlington, Va | 135, 449 | | 2, 733 |
| Fairfax County, Va | 98, 557 | | 2, 792 |
| Population and offenses represented by reports | 1, 428, 701 | (97. 6%) | 31, 106 |
| *Areas not represented:* | | | |
| Mount Rainier, Md | 10, 989 | | |
| Takoma Park, Md | 13, 341 | | |
| Brentwood, Md | 3, 523 | | |
| Falls Church, Va | 7, 535 | | |
| | 35, 388 | (2. 4%) | |
| **Total population and total estimated offenses** | **1, 464, 089** | **(100. 0%)** | **31, 871** |
| *Area* | *Population* | | |
| **Maryland Urban** | **167, 775** | | |
| *Agencies reporting:* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
| Cumberland | 37, 679 | | 353 |
| Hagerstown | 36, 260 | | 688 |
| Brunswick | 3, 752 | | 15 |
| Cambridge | 10, 351 | | 148 |
| Crisfield | 3, 688 | | 16 |
| Easton | 4, 836 | | 77 |

## B. MARYLAND—Continued

| *Area* | *Population* |
|---|---|
| **Maryland Urban**—Continued | |

| *Agencies reporting* | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elkton | 5,245 | | 106 |
| Frederick | 18,142 | | 285 |
| Pocomoke City | 3,191 | | 16 |
| Salisbury | 15,141 | | 219 |
| Westminster | 6,140 | | 25 |
| Aberdeen | 2,944 | | 137 |
| Population and offenses represented by reports | 147,369 | (87.8%) | 2,085 |
| *Areas not represented:* | | | |
| Chestertown | 3,143 | | |
| Frostburg | 6,876 | | |
| Havre de Grace | 7,809 | | |
| Bel Air | 2,578 | | |
| | 20,406 | (12.2%) | |
| **Total population and total estimated offenses** | **167,775** | **(100.0%)** | **2,375** |

| *Area* | *Population* |
|---|---|
| **Maryland Rural** | **479,270** |

| *Agencies reporting* (counties): | *Population represented* | | *Pt. I offenses known* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allegany | 45,001 | | 313 |
| Westernport (3,431) included. | | | |
| Calvert | 12,100 | | 63 |
| Cecil | 28,111 | | 119 |
| Dorchester | 17,464 | | 111 |
| Frederick | 40,393 | | 36 |
| Garrett | 21,259 | | 50 |
| Harford | 38,451 | | 150 |
| Howard | 23,119 | | 134 |
| Talbot | 14,592 | | 102 |
| Washington | 42,626 | | 172 |
| Population and offenses represented by reports | 283,116 | (59.1%) | 1,250 |
| *Areas not represented:* | | | |
| Caroline | 18,234 | | |
| Carroll | 38,767 | | |
| Charles | 23,415 | | |
| Kent | 10,534 | | |
| Queen Annes | 14,579 | | |
| St. Marys | 29,111 | | |
| Somerset | 17,057 | | |
| Wicomico | 24,500 | | |
| Worcester | 19,957 | | |
| | 196,154 | (40.9%) | |
| **Total population and total estimated offenses** | **479,270** | **(100.0%)** | **2,115** |

# Appendix III

***List of Actions Taken by the Committee, Compiled from the Body of the Report***

***Explanation:*** The Committee's consideration of the issues raised led to three types of actions: A. Definite recommendations for change in the current practice in producing the Uniform Crime Reports—actions of this type are referred to as "Recommendations"; B. Tentative suggestions for the FBI to consider changing current practice after additional study by the Bureau—such actions are referred to as "Tentative Suggestions"; and C. Decisions that the current practice should be left as is—actions of this type are referred to as "Matters Discussed."

### A. *Recommendations*


*Page*

Recommendation (1) . . . . . 13

Since the UCR's have outgrown being of use primarily to the law enforcement agencies, especially the police, and have become a basic source of information on crime for the country as a whole, the FBI should be encouraged to give as much recognition to this fact as is compatible with its program and be guided in the compilation and publication of the criminal statistics by the need to present these in such a way that the information will be meaningful to the general public and interested agencies and organizations even outside the immediate field of law enforcement.

Recommendation (2) . . . . . 14

In making changes in the UCR's, the utmost care should be taken not to destroy the continuity of the statistical series. Wherever feasible, both versions, i. e., the old and the new, should be given, or the data should be presented in such a way that the reader himself can make the calculations necessary to utilize the data earlier collected and published.

Page

Recommendation (3) . . . . . 17

The objectives for collecting and presenting the statistical information on criminal offenses should be clearly formulated and adhered to at all times. A brief restatement of these objectives should appear in each issue of the UCR's to forestall misinterpretation of the data.

Recommendation (4) . . . . . 17

In view of the officially stated purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and in view of the actual content of the UCR's, the objective of publishing statistics on criminal offenses should be interpreted as a twofold one, i. e., (1) Compilation and publication of a meaningful index of crime for the United States (presently accomplished by the reporting of Pt. I offenses); and (2) compilation and publication of the total volume of criminal offenses committed in the United States, by categories, perhaps entitled General Crime Statistics for the United States. It is understood that both of these statistical series are to serve as the basis for the computation of appropriate rates and trends and for making comparisons.

Recommendation (5) . . . . . 17

In presenting the total crime picture for the United States, a tabulation including all offenses, perhaps with the exception of some minor ones, should be aimed at, which means that this tabulation should include not only offenses currently reported as Part I offenses but also those reported as Part II.

Recommendation (6) . . . . . 18

In order to make the implementation of recommendation (5) possible, the collection of offenses of Part II, that is, offenses known through arrest, should be intensified in order to achieve more complete coverage for the urban communities, and a program of collecting this information for the rural area should be initiated. Various analyses, such as by age, sex, and race, which can presently be made only for a limited number of offenders could then be extended to the entire criminal population.

Page

Recommendation (7) . . . . . 20

It is recommended that the present practice of publishing the UCR's as a semiannual and an annual bulletin be discontinued and only one annual bulletin be issued. A sufficient amount of time should be allowed for the tabulation and analysis of the data. The quality of the publication should not be allowed to suffer from impending deadlines. The fuller scope of the one annual publication—see recommendation (1)—will necessitate more preparation time. Issuance of intermediate publications of limited scope, which the FBI might find appropriate for release, is, of course, not precluded by this recommendation but is actually encouraged.

Recommendation (8) . . . . . 24

In the UCR's published hereafter, the emphasis should be removed from the terminology Part I and Part II offenses. It is felt that if this terminology were retained in spite of considerable changes in the content of the groupings of offenses, confusion would result; new terms applied to a new classification would promote clarity.

Recommendation (9) . . . . . 24

It may be advisable to retain, at least for the time being, the current terminology of Part I and Part II offenses in the Bureau's communications with the cooperating police departments, since it is by now accepted practice and a tradition of long standing.

Recommendation (10) . . . . . 24

The publication of an index of crime, which function is presently performed by the Part I offenses, should be continued, but the tabulations should be entitled "index of crime" and the composition of the index be changed to exclude manslaughter by negligence and larceny below $50 (for elaboration of this see the respective subtitles and also the subtitle "Auto Theft").

Recommendation (11) . . . . . 24

The general tabulations of United States crime statistics should be divided into those offenses which are reported as they become known to the police and those which are

Page

reported as they become known through the arrest of the offender.

Recommendation (12) . . . . . 24

The classification suggested in recommendation (11), which presently consists in the differentiation of Part I and Part II offenses, should be further studied by the personnel of the Bureau in consultation with experienced representatives of the police departments in order to determine the best manner of handling specific offenses.

Recommendation (13) . . . . . 24, 25

A special section should be developed in the UCR's to deal with the group of offenses which at a given time are especially important to the police in its work, so as to increase the effectiveness of the police in combating the particular offenses by focusing attention on them and providing additional information on their frequency and distribution and their success in suppressing them. Both offenses known to the police and offenses reported following arrest might be included here. Again, continued study by the personnel of the Bureau in consultation with the best qualified representatives of the police departments should form the basis for including offenses in this section.

Recommendation (14) . . . . . 26

The category of manslaughter by negligence should be eliminated from the offenses used for the purposes of a crime index. It should, however, continue to be included in the United States crime statistics.

Recommendation (15) . . . . . 28

The present division of larceny into cases of over and under $50 should be retained. The criteria for distinction should be further studied. Only larcenies above $50 should be used for the purposes of the crime index. Larcenies under $50 should be reported as offenses known to the police in the general tabulation of the United States crime statistics.

Page

Recommendation (16) . . . . . 30

The Committee recommends the following plan for the analysis of the crime data into rural and urban. The population of the area of the United States should be divided into three types of communities:

1. Standard Metropolitan Areas as established by the Bureau of Census for the 1950 census and as these may be further revised by that Bureau.

2. Urban communities, that is, generally speaking communities with more than 2,500 inhabitants. More specifically the current (1950) census definition should be used. The urban population which is not comprised within the Standard Metropolitan Areas would be taken care of in this category.

3. Rural population, again in accordance with the current (1950) census definition. This would amount to the total rural population except for the small part which is included in the Standard Metropolitan Areas. It is believed that this would give for the United States the rural population in the truest sense of that word, for which statistical data is currently available.

Recommendation (17) . . . . . 33

In view of the differential population growth in various communities, the decennial census figures should not be used for the computation of the crime rates beyond the year to which they pertain. Instead, the available annual estimates by the Bureau of the Census should be used. It is felt that the plan for utilizing in the rural-urban analyses the analytical categories recently introduced by the Bureau of the Census would prove of value also in the computation of the crime rates. It is hereby also recommended that the FBI further explore the possibility of obtaining more detailed annual estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

Recommendation (18) . . . . . 36, 37

In computing the estimated totals of major crimes the procedure suggested under the heading "*Rural versus Urban Criminality*" should be utilized. Offenses known to the police should be computed from the police reports for the Standard Metropolitan Areas, for the rest of the urban population and for the rural population within

Page

each State (1950 United States census definitions). The number of reported offenses should then be proportionately increased to take care of the unreported portions, if any, of these same categories within each State. The sum total of the estimates for the States thus obtained will give the national estimate for the given year. It is hoped that wherever available the annual population estimates by the United States census will be substituted for the currently used decennial census figures.

Recommendation (19) . . . . . 37

In view of the remarkable coverage for offenses known to the police, the actual figures representing the total number of offenses committed in the United States, both rural and urban, are very significant and should be presented more prominently and more accessibly.

Recommendation (20) . . . . . 38

In the tabulations designed to demonstrate trends in the number of offenses, comparisons with more than only the previous year are recommended. The exact number of preceding years to be used for the purposes of such comparisons should probably be determined in each individual case, depending on the nature of the comparison and the nature of the data in question.

Recommendation (21) . . . . . 40

With reference to all tabulations in the Uniform Crime Reports which are not based on "offenses known to the police" (Pt. I offenses), for which a high degree of coverage has been built up, 1 of 2 courses should be followed: Either a definite attempt should be made to build up the reporting to achieve more or less complete coverage, comparable to that for "offenses known to the police," or a sampling technique should be resorted to. See recommendations (5) and (6).

Recommendation (22) . . . . . 46

A permanent technical consultant committee should be established to be available to the Bureau staff for consultation whenever needed.

**B. *Tentative Suggestions***

Page

Tentative Suggestion (1) . . . . . 27

Manslaughter by negligence should be studied for inclusion in the proposed new section of the UCR's dealing with offenses that are especially important to the work of the police.

Tentative Suggestion (2) . . . . . 27

The Committee recommends looking into the possibility of making use of the statistics on traffic fatalities compiled by some agency other than the FBI, provided this source is competent and reliable.

Tentative Suggestion (3) . . . . . 33

The possibility of using annual population estimates by other than governmental agencies should be explored.

Tentative Suggestion (4) . . . . . 41

The question of handling fraud and embezzlement as two separate offense categories in the tabulation of the "General United States Crime Statistics" should be studied further.

**C. *Matters Discussed***

Matters Discussed (1) . . . . . 19

After studying various considerations involved in the question as to the frequency with which crime reports are sent the FBI by the police, the Committee decided not to recommend any change in the current practice.

Matters Discussed (2) . . . . . 28

Auto theft as a Part I offense. The Committee decided on continuing the present practice, except that in view of the general changes in the structure of the UCR's, auto theft will from now on be included in the group of offenses going into the crime index.

Page

Matters Discussed (3) . . . . . 30

The Committee discussed the possibility of substituting a sampling method for the present collection of criminal statistics for rural areas for crimes known to the police and advises against the change.

Matters Discussed (4) . . . . . 40

Present procedures in collecting data for the Uniform Crime Reports versus sampling procedure. The consensus of the Committee is in favor of the present procedure.

Matters Discussed (5) . . . . . 41

Arson. The Committee feels that no change is indicated with reference to the present handling of arson.

Matters Discussed (6) . . . . . 43

The Committee did not consider it necessary to make any specific recommendations with regard to the collection and reporting of data on offenders in the juvenile age bracket, believing that the FBI's entering into the juvenile field on a more intensive and extended basis would take the Uniform Crime Reporting Program outside of its originally planned and presently observed scope, which is a policy matter for decision by the FBI itself.

***(End of Consultant Committee Report)***

# Data for 1957 from Police Reports

*Explanation*

This section was compiled from police reports before the receipt of the report of the Consultant Committee which is printed in the preceding pages and, therefore, does not contain any of the changes recommended by the Committee.

Crime data received under this program for the calendar year 1957, but not included in the 1957 Uniform Crime Reports, are presented here. This completes the presentation of 1957 data for the purpose of preserving continuity and is in line with recommendation No. 2 of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting. The semiannual issue of Uniform Crime Reports has been discontinued, and hereafter one Uniform Crime Reports each year will be available for distribution in the early fall and will include all data for the previous calendar year heretofore included in the annual and semiannual issues.

*Offenses Cleared and Persons Arrested, 1957*

Table 1 reflects the ratio of offenses cleared by arrest and persons charged per each 100 offenses known, on the average, based on information voluntarily submitted by 1,885 cities representing about 74 percent of the population residing in cities in this country. The data in table 1 are limited to eight categories and are arranged with cities grouped by size. Table 2 reflects for the same 1,885 cities arranged by geographical divisions, the number of offenses known, the number of offenses cleared by arrest, and the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.

Reports of 198 cities over 25,000 are summarized in table 3 to show for 8 categories the number of offenses known, the number of offenses cleared by arrest, the number of persons charged and the number and percentage of persons found guilty. For the other crime categories, for which offenses known information is not collected, table 4 reflects for the 198 cities used in table 3, the number of persons charged and the number and percentage of such persons found guilty.

Table 1.—*Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1957, by Population Groups, Number per 100 Known Offenses*

| Population group; number of cities and percentage of city population represented within each group | Criminal homicide | | Rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI** | | | | | | | | |
| 1,885 cities; 74 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| **Offenses known** | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Offenses cleared by arrest** | 91.5 | 90.2 | 80.9 | 42.6 | 77.6 | 29.6 | 20.1 | 30.1 |
| **Persons charged** | 90.7 | 78.3 | 76.5 | 43.2 | 69.3 | 21.0 | 15.4 | 23.8 |
| GROUP I | | | | | | | | |
| 35 cities over 250,000; 88 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 90.1 | 91.2 | 79.7 | 42.9 | 75.9 | 29.6 | 22.2 | 28.2 |
| Persons charged | 89.7 | 77.1 | 71.3 | 40.0 | 64.9 | 17.8 | 15.3 | 20.0 |
| 4 cities over 1,000,000; 89 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 89.1 | 94.3 | 80.7 | 45.7 | 74.9 | 31.0 | 23.6 | 31.6 |
| Persons charged | 90.2 | 113.8 | 71.9 | 40.1 | 65.0 | 15.4 | 12.8 | 23.7 |
| 6 cities, 750,000 to 1,000,000; 100 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 90.3 | 90.7 | 80.4 | 36.3 | 77.7 | 25.6 | 18.9 | 17.7 |
| Persons charged | 82.4 | 106.2 | 62.8 | 39.0 | 59.7 | 23.5 | 16.9 | 16.9 |
| 6 cities, 500,000 to 750,000; 83 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 93.0 | 88.8 | 87.6 | 46.7 | 81.9 | 27.6 | 25.1 | 21.1 |
| Persons charged | 90.4 | 37.1 | 89.8 | 59.8 | 73.5 | 21.5 | 25.0 | 21.6 |
| 19 cities, 250,000 to 500,000; 83 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 89.9 | 90.0 | 72.0 | 41.3 | 75.1 | 30.2 | 21.8 | 36.8 |
| Persons charged | 94.3 | 50.4 | 68.2 | 34.5 | 71.7 | 15.7 | 14.0 | 18.4 |
| GROUP II | | | | | | | | |
| 50 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; 75 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 93.8 | 92.0 | 79.1 | 39.9 | 71.3 | 27.6 | 16.9 | 29.7 |
| Persons charged | 88.9 | 76.6 | 75.8 | 45.9 | 59.8 | 20.5 | 14.1 | 23.1 |
| GROUP III | | | | | | | | |
| 101 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; 80 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 95.0 | 82.9 | 83.6 | 40.8 | 81.3 | 28.4 | 17.0 | 28.5 |
| Persons charged | 94.7 | 67.3 | 91.1 | 50.9 | 76.8 | 21.9 | 15.0 | 22.9 |
| GROUP IV | | | | | | | | |
| 198 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; 72 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 94.7 | 81.2 | 86.0 | 44.5 | 88.3 | 29.8 | 18.5 | 30.1 |
| Persons charged | 94.7 | 77.0 | 89.9 | 60.1 | 90.5 | 25.0 | 15.1 | 29.1 |
| GROUP V | | | | | | | | |
| 348 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; 68 percent | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 94.8 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 42.1 | 87.1 | 31.8 | 18.9 | 40.5 |
| Persons charged | 91.9 | 108.5 | 91.7 | 58.3 | 90.5 | 27.2 | 15.7 | 39.7 |
| GROUP VI | | | | | | | | |
| 950 cities under 10,000; 39 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Offenses known | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Offenses cleared by arrest | 85.0 | 95.7 | 86.9 | 48.4 | 89.5 | 33.8 | 23.8 | 46.0 |
| Persons charged | 90.7 | 94.6 | 95.0 | 58.9 | 94.6 | 32.5 | 19.2 | 46.1 |

**Table 2.—*Number of Offenses Known, Number and Percentage Cleared by Arrest, 1957, by Geographic Divisions***

| Geographic division; number of cities and percentage of city population represented within each division | Criminal homicide | | Rape | Robbery | Aggravated assault | Burglary—breaking or entering | Larceny—theft | Auto theft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter | Manslaughter by negligence | | | | | | |
| **TOTAL, ALL DIVISIONS** | | | | | | | | |
| 1,885 cities; 74 percent. | | | | | | | | |
| **Number of offenses known** | 3,338 | 2,281 | 9,783 | 42,529 | 58,608 | 320,117 | 867,514 | 168,239 |
| **Number cleared by arrest** | 3,054 | 2,057 | 7,896 | 18,129 | 45,506 | 94,848 | 174,288 | 50,715 |
| **Percentage cleared by arrest** | 91.5 | 90.2 | 80.9 | 42.6 | 77.6 | 29.6 | 20.1 | 30.1 |
| New England States; 151 cities; 78 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 86 | 168 | 421 | 1,160 | 1,258 | 17,612 | 47,167 | 12,884 |
| Number cleared by arrest | 73 | 138 | 389 | 505 | 1,032 | 5,143 | 8,984 | 3,381 |
| Percentage cleared by arrest | 84.9 | 82.1 | 92.4 | 43.5 | 82.0 | 29.2 | 19.0 | 26.2 |
| Middle Atlantic States; 418 cities; 83 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 625 | 488 | 3,179 | 9,519 | 16,945 | 74,727 | 157,875 | 33,093 |
| Number cleared by arrest | 554 | 475 | 2,642 | 4,604 | 12,802 | 21,814 | 31,755 | 11,567 |
| Percentage cleared by arrest | 88.6 | 97.3 | 83.1 | 48.4 | 75.6 | 29.2 | 20.1 | 35.0 |
| East North Central States; 460 cities; 82 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 808 | 474 | 2,100 | 14,257 | 12,456 | 65,015 | 200,899 | 34,491 |
| Number cleared by arrest | 724 | 413 | 1,734 | 5,867 | 9,585 | 20,123 | 41,396 | 11,744 |
| Percentage cleared by arrest | 89.6 | 87.1 | 79.2 | 41.2 | 77.0 | 31.0 | 20.6 | 34.0 |
| West North Central States; 202 cities; 80 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 226 | 171 | 718 | 3,726 | 3,288 | 25,658 | 79,992 | 12,819 |
| Number cleared by arrest | 206 | 154 | 561 | 1,351 | 2,268 | 7,278 | 15,103 | 4,007 |
| Percentage cleared by arrest | 91.2 | 90.1 | 78.1 | 36.3 | 69.0 | 28.4 | 18.9 | 31.3 |
| South Atlantic States,[1] 174 cities; 68 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 672 | 305 | 954 | 3,993 | 13,744 | 36,414 | 91,496 | 17,829 |
| Number cleared by arrest | 649 | 292 | 782 | 1,837 | 11,762 | 11,193 | 22,596 | 4,783 |
| Percentage cleared by arrest | 96.6 | 95.7 | 82.0 | 46.0 | 85.6 | 30.7 | 24.7 | 26.8 |
| East South Central States; 60 cities; 39 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 174 | 56 | 123 | 713 | 1,978 | 8,788 | 18,251 | 5,090 |
| Number cleared by arrest | 168 | 49 | 98 | 272 | 1,438 | 2,140 | 3,500 | 1,146 |
| Percentage cleared by arrest | 96.6 | 87.5 | 79.7 | 38.1 | 72.7 | 24.4 | 19.2 | 20.2 |
| West South Central States; 100 cities; 58 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 445 | 262 | 667 | 2,636 | 4,210 | 33,260 | 78,906 | 17,478 |
| Number cleared by arrest | 406 | 246 | 574 | 1,265 | 3,394 | 11,841 | 20,415 | 5,337 |
| Percentage cleared by arrest | 91.2 | 93.9 | 86.1 | 47.6 | 80.6 | 35.6 | 25.9 | 30.5 |
| Mountain States, 100 cities; 75 percent. | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 86 | 59 | 336 | 1,590 | 1,100 | 14,184 | 48,567 | 8,155 |
| Number cleared by arrest | 81 | 56 | 275 | 637 | 810 | 3,972 | 8,334 | 2,471 |
| Percentage cleared by arrest | 94.2 | 94.9 | 81.8 | 40.1 | 73.6 | 28.0 | 17.2 | 30.3 |
| Pacific States; 220 cities; 65 percent: | | | | | | | | |
| Number of offenses known | 214 | 298 | 1,175 | 4,935 | 3,629 | 44,459 | 144,361 | 25,827 |
| Number cleared by arrest | 193 | 234 | 841 | 1,801 | 2,415 | 11,344 | 22,185 | 6,279 |
| Percentage cleared by arrest | 90.2 | 78.5 | 71.6 | 36.5 | 66.5 | 25.5 | 15.4 | 24.3 |

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

Table 3.—*Offenses Known, Cleared by Arrest, and Number of Persons Found Guilty, 1957; 198 Cities Over 25,000 in Population Representing 54 Percent of the City Population for Those Cities Over 25,000*

| Offense | Number of offenses | | Number of persons | | | | Percentage found guilty |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Known to the police | Cleared by arrest | Charged (held for prosecution) | Found guilty | | | |
| | | | | Total guilty | Offense charged | Lesser offense | |
| TOTAL | 757,535 | 211,056 | 155,299 | 97,015 | 83,354 | 13,661 | 62.5 |
| Criminal homicide: | | | | | | | |
| (a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter | 1,787 | 1,628 | 1,654 | 1,118 | 821 | 297 | 67.6 |
| (b) Manslaughter by negligence | 1,170 | 1,043 | 909 | 283 | 221 | 62 | 31.1 |
| Rape | 6,410 | 5,138 | 4,660 | 2,401 | 1,831 | 570 | 51.5 |
| Robbery | 28,994 | 12,573 | 12,150 | 7,571 | 6,034 | 1,537 | 62.3 |
| Aggravated assault | 37,690 | 29,191 | 24,525 | 10,116 | 7,081 | 3,035 | 41.2 |
| Burglary—breaking or entering | 169,094 | 49,086 | 30,978 | 20,623 | 17,071 | 3,552 | 66.6 |
| Larceny—theft (except auto theft) | 426,357 | 85,919 | 60,638 | 42,572 | 39,406 | 3,166 | 70.2 |
| Auto theft | 86,033 | 26,475 | 19,785 | 12,331 | 10,889 | 1,442 | 62.3 |

Table 4.—*Number of Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution) and Number Found Guilty, 1957; 198 Cities Over 25,000 in Population Representing 54 Percent of the City Population for Those Cities Over 25,000*

| Offense | Number of persons charged (held for prosecution) | | | | Percentage found guilty |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL CHARGED | Found guilty | | | |
| | | TOTAL GUILTY | Offense charged | Lesser offense | |
| TOTAL | 14,783,400 | 10,985,099 | 10,938,376 | 46,723 | 74.3 |
| Other assaults | 52,001 | 26,869 | 25,951 | 918 | 51.7 |
| Forgery and counterfeiting | 4,854 | 3,954 | 3,285 | 669 | 81.5 |
| Embezzlement and fraud | 12,319 | 7,620 | 6,900 | 720 | 61.9 |
| Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc | 3,274 | 1,565 | 1,429 | 136 | 47.8 |
| Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc | 12,353 | 7,874 | 7,514 | 360 | 63.7 |
| Sex offenses (including prostitution and commercialized vice) | 34,246 | 22,676 | 21,453 | 1,223 | 66.2 |
| Offenses against family and children | 16,145 | 9,672 | 9,429 | 243 | 59.9 |
| Narcotic drug laws | 13,147 | 9,453 | 9,082 | 371 | 71.9 |
| Liquor laws | 24,813 | 16,277 | 16,158 | 119 | 65.6 |
| Drunkenness; disorderly conduct; vagrancy | 801,827 | 578,336 | 577,116 | 1,220 | 72.1 |
| Gambling | 81,712 | 37,116 | 37,031 | 85 | 45.4 |
| Driving while intoxicated | 53,463 | 42,642 | 38,723 | 3,919 | 79.8 |
| Traffic and motor vehicle laws | 13,463,187 | 10,077,389 | 10,012,162 | 35,227 | 74.9 |
| All other offenses | 210,059 | 143,656 | 142,143 | 1,513 | 68.4 |

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